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THE

WILTSHIRE

Archæological and Natural History

MAGAZINE,

Published under the Direction of the Society

FORMED IN THAT COUNTY, A.D. 1853.

VOL. XXIII.

DEVIZES:
H. F. Bull, 4, Saint John Street.
1887.

The Editor of the *Wiltshire Magazine* desires that it should be distinctly understood that neither he nor the Committee of the *Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society* hold themselves in any way answerable for any statements or opinions expressed in the Magazine; for all of which the Authors of the several papers and communications are alone responsible.

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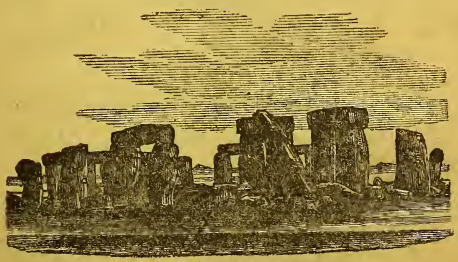

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NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

Members who have not paid their Subscriptions to the Society *for the current year,* are requested to remit the same forthwith to the Financial Secretary, Mr. William Nott, 15, High Street, Devizes, to whom also all communications as to the supply of Magazines should be addressed, and of whom most of the back Numbers may be had.

The Numbers of this Magazine will not be delivered, as issued, to Members who are in arrear of their Annual Subscriptions, and who on being applied to for payment of such arrears, have taken no notice of the application.

All other communications to be addressed to the Honorary Secretaries: the Rev. A. C. Smith, Yatesbury Rectory, Calne; and H. E. Medlicott, Esq., Sandfield, Potterne, Devizes.

The Rev. A. C. Smith will be much obliged to observers of birds in all parts of the county, to forward to him notices of rare occurrences, early arrivals of migrants, or any remarkable facts connected with birds, which may come under their notice.

The Editor desires to state that though from unavoidable circumstances the present Number is of more meagre dimensions than usual, he intends that, by increasing the bulk of the two subsequent Numbers, the size of Volume xxiii. shall be of average size with previous Volumes.

July, 1886.

☞ This slip to be cancelled by the Binder.

THE

WILTSHIRE
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Church of S. Mary
Bishop's Cannings,
Wiltshire.
View from the
South West.

THE
WILTSHIRE MAGAZINE.

"MULTORUM MANIBUS GRANDE LEVATUR ONUS."—*Ovid.*

Notes on the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Bishops Cannings.

By Mr. C. E. PONTING.

A GENERAL description of this Church was given in this *Magazine* a quarter of a century ago, by Archdeacon Macdonald, in his able "Historical Memoirs of the Parish of Bishops Cannings" (vol. vi., p. 121), since which time it has received little notice in these pages. The object of the present paper is to supplement the information there given by a few notes on points of detail which have not, I think, been hitherto touched upon, and on other features of fresh interest, which have been opened out during the recent restoration.

Archdeacon Macdonald states that the manor of Bishops Cannings belonged to the Bishops of Salisbury from time immemorial. Bishop Roger (1102—1139) was deprived of the episcopal estates by King Stephen, from whom they were wrested by the Empress Matilda, who, by deed in 1148, promised the restitution of them. This was confirmed by a second deed, dated 13th April, 1149, and fully carried out in 1157. There is little doubt, I think, that upon recovering the estates the Bishop at once set to work to build the present Church, the earliest parts of which date from that period. The work, apparently, proceeded slowly, and the style of architecture changed during its progress. The Church of that time had at least chancel, nave, and aisles, on the site of those now existing. There was, therefore, probably a tower between the two former, but there is no indication of transepts of that date, and as the archways into those now existing are later insertions, I conclude there were none. Probably the tower was either taken down or fell at about the time of the erection of the present transepts.

The plan of the Church as it now exists (Fig. 1, Plate I.) is cruciform, and consists of nave with north and south aisles, and south porch (with room over), north and south transepts with a chapel extended from the east side of the latter, central tower, and chancel, with sacristy, having a room over, on the north side. It is somewhat remarkable that, although the Church is one of some irregularity of plan, and has had many subsequent alterations, it apparently covered the same area when completed at about the middle of the thirteenth century as at present, no enlargement having been made. The side walls of the aisles, although re-built in the fifteenth century, are on the earlier foundations; this is shewn by the original twelfth century west end walls and buttresses at L (Fig. 1, Plate I.).

The order in which the various parts of the Church were built, and the principal alterations made, appears to be nearly as follows:—

Latter part of the twelfth century:—

The nave, aisles and porch erected; the existing remains are good specimens of transitional Norman work. The chancel arch of this period is *in situ*—this, together with the low window of the same date presently referred to, indicate the existence of a coeval chancel.

Earlier half of the thirteenth century:—

The tower (with probably a roof of shingles), transepts, chantry chapel, chancel, choir, and the lower stage of sacristy erected, and the west wall of nave re-built.

Earlier half of the fourteenth century:—

The south window of the sanctuary inserted, and the two others on the south side of the choir widened and altered in form, as described on p. 9.

Latter part of the fourteenth century:—

The groining inserted in the lower stage of tower, and a window in the south wall of the chantry chapel; that in the south aisle, west of the porch, is also of this period.

Latter half of the fifteenth century:—

The side walls of the aisles and the clerestory of the nave re-built, the upper stage added to the sacristy, and the staircase formed for access to it. The spire was also added to the tower

Church of S. Mary, Bishop's Cannings.

Plate I.

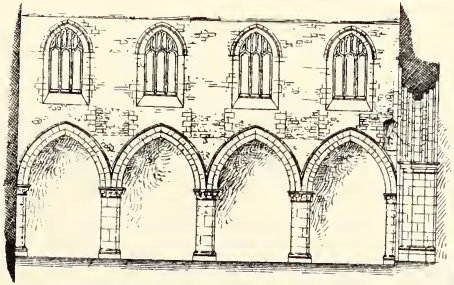

FIG. 2.
INTERIOR ELEVATION OF N. SIDE OF NAVE.

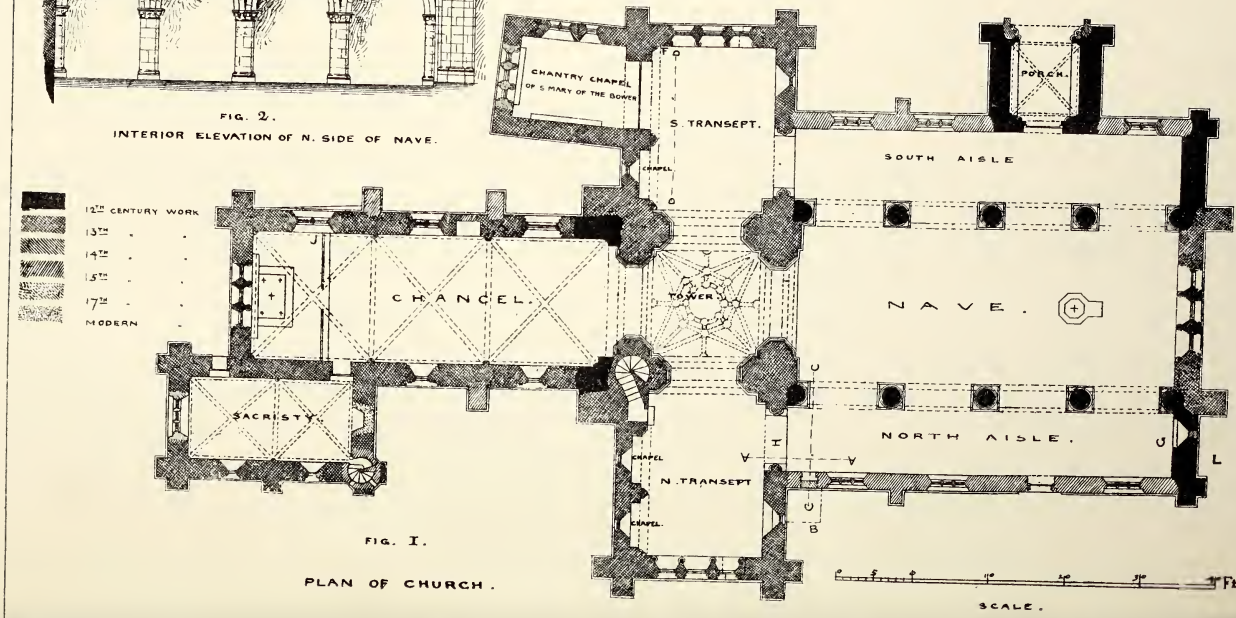

FIG. 1.
PLAN OF CHURCH.

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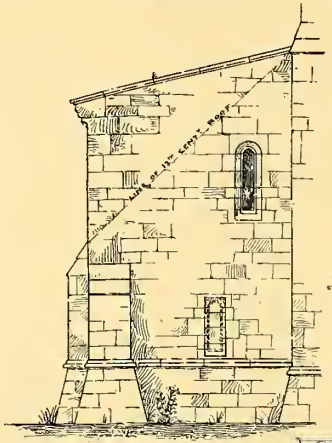
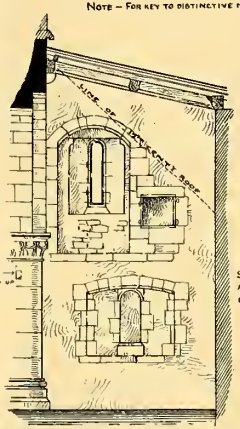
Church of S. Mary, Bishop's Cannings.

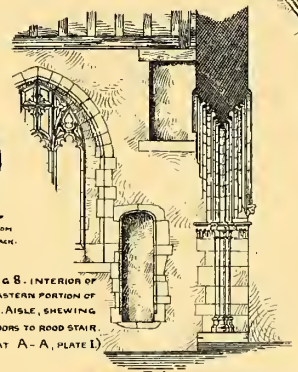
Plate II.

Scale to General Sketches.

Note – For key to distinctive marks in sections, see Plate I.

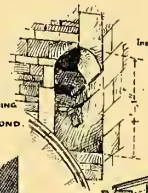






Section of Aumbry from front to back.

Fig 8. Interior of Eastern portion of N. Aisle, shewing doors to Rood Stair. (At A–A, Plate I)



Sketch of opening thro' Nave Respond.

Scale to Figs. 3, 7, & 11.

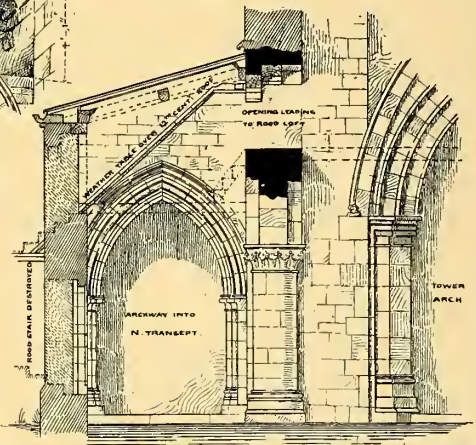


Fig 9 – Interior elevation of E. end of N. Aisle & part of Nave. (At C–C, Plate I)

Fig. 1.

W. end of N Aisle.– Exterior elevation and plan through lower window. (At C Plate I)

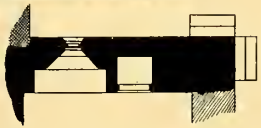


Fig. 2.

Interior elevation of Fig 1, and plan thro' upper window & aumbry.

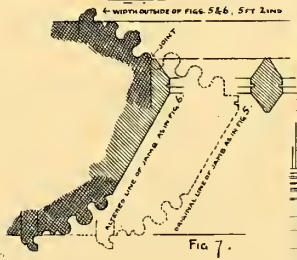


Fig 7.

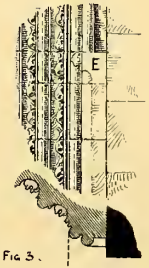


Fig 3.

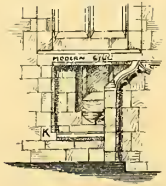


Fig 4.

Plan of above.

Fig. 5

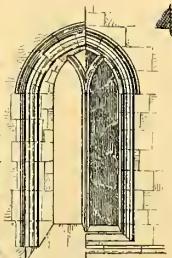


Fig. 6

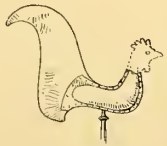


Fig 11, Weather-cock (15th Century)

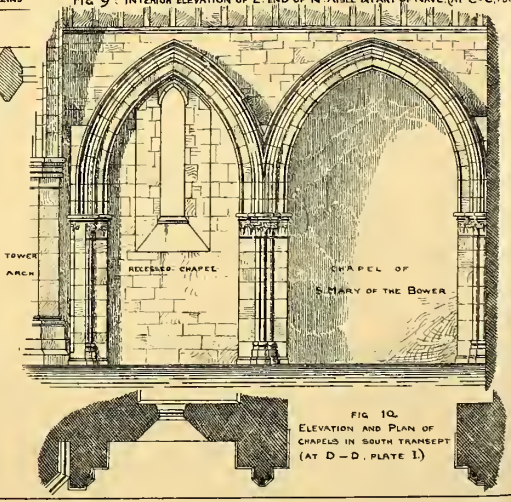
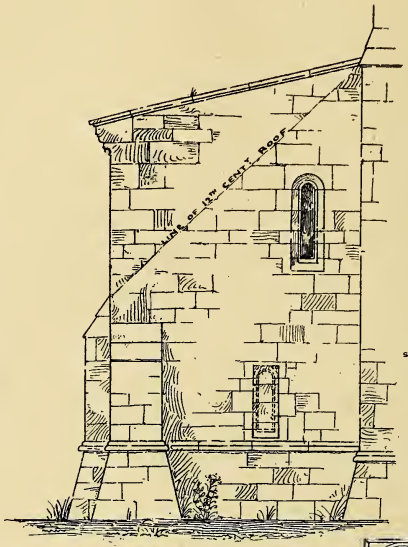


Fig 10. Elevation and Plan of Chapels in South Transept (At D–D, Plate I)

Whiteman & Bass, *Photo-Litho*

Church of S. Mary, Bishop's Cant

Plate II.



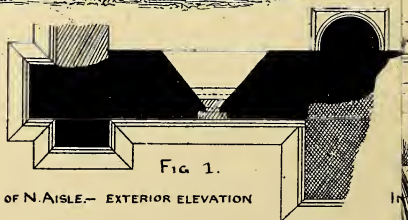


Fig. 1.

W. END OF N. AISLE.— EXTERIOR ELEVATION AND PLAN THROUGH LOWER WINDOW. (AT G PLATE I)

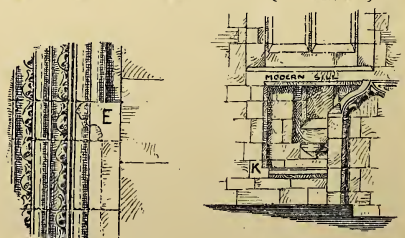


Fig. 4.

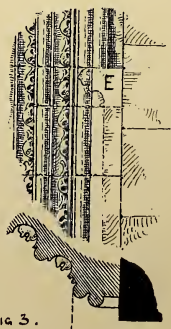


Fig. 3.

PLAN OF ABOVE.

Whiteman & Bass, *Photo-Litho.*

within this period, but the stone roof of the stair-turret is coeval with the shingle roof of the tower, and the pitch of the latter is still to be traced on the west and south sides of it. The lower window in the west end of north aisle and the doorway in the north transept were built up, or closed, at this date, and the gable of the porch re-built.

Among the *Post-Reformation* structural alterations made before the commencement of the late restoration may be mentioned the insertion of the archway in the south wall of the porch, and the three-light window and fireplace in the sacristy, which are of seventeenth century date; the new roof of the nave, bearing date 1670; and, in more modern times, new roofs to the chancel and south transept and the re-building of the chapel with new east window to the same.

I may here mention a feature which I discovered on my first inspection of the Church, and which I thus referred to in my preliminary report, dated 22nd October, 1881:—"That the spire was also erected at this time (fifteenth century) is clearly shewn by the very interesting fact which I noticed upon a close examination of the work—that oyster shells are used in forming both the vertical and the bed joints in the stone-work of the aisles, clerestory, and spire; and this peculiarity is not met with in the work of any other period at this Church." I have since applied this test to other parts of this Church, and the result fully substantiates the statement I then made.

The proportions of the twelfth century nave must have been very fine. The roof sprang from the level of only about a foot below the plate of the present roof.[1] and the high pitch increased the height of the interior by about 10ft. The main light was from the

[1] The parapet added to the nave when the clerestory was re-built is (as will be seen on reference to the sketch view from the S.W., which forms the subject of one plate) an embattled one, with richly-crocketted pinnacles marking the divisions of the bays, and carried up over the west gable, one pinnacle occupying the usual position of the gable cross. The *flat* pilaster buttresses at the angles do not appear to have been taken down more than 4ft., and the manner in which those on the north and south faces are adapted to receive the "Perpendicular" pinnacles is especially worthy of notice.

imposing range of windows in the clerestory on each side. No trace of these was discernible until the plaster was recently removed from the inside face of the walls, when the lower parts of the windows were discovered. The outer jambs were removed when the clerestory was re-built in the fifteenth century, but the direction of the jamb splays indicates that they consisted of single lights about 17in. wide on the exterior, widening out to about 4ft. 4in. on the inside. The sills are also deeply splayed, the inner being about 3ft. 6in. deeper than the outer ones, so that the windows on the inside were little short of 12ft. high. The remains of these are shewn on the interior elevation of the north side of the nave, given in Fig. 2, Plate I. It will be noticed that the windows are placed *over the piers*, an unusual arrangement, and one which is only found in very early work. The Church of Battle, Sussex, is a somewhat similar instance; there the Transitional arcade and clerestory remain intact. But Bishops Cannings differs from Battle, in having a window on each side at the easternmost end of the clerestory over the respond. To get these "respond" windows they were brought farther over the arches than in the case of the "pier" windows, and the sill splays kept flatter.

It is worthy of remark that the Churches of Bishops Cannings and Battle have another unusual feature in common, though of later date, viz., the means of access to the rood loft. The late Rev. Mackenzie Walcott remarks,[1] after alluding to the not unusual opening through the respond on to the loft:—"At Battle there is an external stair-turret, having a bridge within the north nave aisle, which communicates with a similar opening." A precisely similar plan appears to have been adopted at Bishops Cannings. Subsequently to the re-building of the north aisle,[2] a staircase appears to have been constructed outside the wall and in the angle formed by the aisle and transept, the foundations of which I discovered by excavating, as shown by the dotted lines at B, Fig. 1., Plate I. This was entered from the north aisle by a doorway, the sill of

[1] "Sacred Archæology," p. 516.

[2] This is shewn by the masonry on the outside having been so little disturbed in its removal, and by the line of the roof above.

which is 1ft. 7in. above the floor, and the exit from it on to the bridge was by another doorway in the same wall, the sill of which is 11ft. 3in. above the floor. The opening in the respond of the nave arcade is 3ft. 5in. above the level of the upper doorway in the aisle wall; and the label of the archway beneath, leading into the transept, is cut away on both sides in such a manner as to suggest the probability that *a bridge* (and not a screen) was carried across the aisle, with other steps from it to the opening in the respond, and thus to the rood loft, as indicated by dotted lines, Fig. 9, Plate II. As will be seen by reference to the sketch on the same plate, and to the elevation, Fig. 2, Plate I., the position was a difficult one in which to get a passage through the wall of the respond, owing to the aisle roof being so near to the arch: the opening was thus necessarily low, the entire height being only 4ft. 1in. That this size should have been sufficient raises the question of the use of the rood lofts, and confirms the theory which the cramped dimensions of rood stairs often found seems to suggest —that these were not intended for the passage of adults, and that the ceremonial of the rood loft was not one in which the priest took part, but rather such as the mere decoration of the rood and lighting of tapers by an acolyte.

At the west end of the north aisle (at G, Fig. 1, Plate I.) are features of the greatest interest, which are illustrated by Figs. 1 and 2, Plate II. Previous to the restoration of the Church all that could be seen in this wall was a small window of twelfth century date, high up and near the respond of the nave arcade: the dimensions of this window on the outside were 3ft. high from sill to springing and 6½in. wide: it was blocked up with modern masonry on the outside, but open to the interior: there are holes for a stanchion bar in head and sill, and marks on the south jamb of the hooks to which a shutter was probably hung, the stone-work being rebated for it. Upon removing the plaster from the inside of the wall a similar window was discovered nearly in the centre of the width of the aisle, the sill of which was only 3ft. 4in. from the floor-level. The dimensions of the outer opening of this window are, 2ft. 6in. high from sill to springing and 12½in. wide: this

opening, however, was built up with masonry so nearly assimilated to the outer facing—the circular head and splays of jamb and sill having been cut away and squared off for this—that until the existence of a window had been found on the inside it was almost impossible to trace it outside. The stone-work of this window is also rebated for a shutter, and has the marks of hooks to which it might have been hung, but *no* holes for either vertical or cross bars. Both windows have deep splays on the inside, the upper opening out to 3ft. 10in., and the lower one to 4ft. 9in., and both have chamfered segmental inner arches, that of the lower one being depressed as if to allow the sill of the upper one to be kept down. Above the lower window, on the inside, and at a height of 9ft. 6in. from the floor, against the north jamb of the upper window, and formed of the same stones, was found an aumbry, 1ft. 7in. high, 1ft. 7½in. wide, and 12½in. deep from the face of the wall. A rebate of about an inch is carried round the opening, and there are marks of hinges on each side of it, as if for folding doors. On the inside there are grooves which might have received a thick wood lining, and the bottom of the aumbry is carried below the sill, as shewn on the section given. That these three features are coeval is clear from the identical character of the stone of which they are constructed, and from the inner sill of the upper window being carried along to support the masonry of the aumbry, the surrounding walling being of rubble. The low window and the aumbry, and especially the inaccessible position of the latter, offer ground for much speculation as to their use.[1] In considering this subject it must be borne in mind, that the archway at the east end of this aisle (H, Fig. 1, Plate I.) did not exist when these features were constructed, but that probably an altar stood in this position, of which the lower window would command a full view. My conjecture was that the aumbry was employed as a receptacle for the reserved Host, used in communicating persons outside through the low window, and that its elevated position was for the better security of its contents from

[1] Whatever use was made of these features, it apparently came to an end in the fifteenth century, for the stone "filling" of this low window is shewn by my oyster shell test to be of that date.

profanation. In January, 1884, I submitted this opinion to the late Mr. J. H. Parker, of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, together with a measured drawing and a full description of the features. In his reply (dated 29th January, two days before his death) he says:—"The Church of Bishops Cannings I well remember as a fine Early English example, but it is many years since I have seen it. There seems no doubt that the interesting low-side window that you have opened, and the window over it, are of the twelfth century, though not very early. Frequently the low window had reference to the altar of a chantry chapel, as in this case, and not to the high altar. The aumbry, or locker, above the window may have been used as you suggest from the fact that it is away from the altar, but I should be inclined to think it was used for other purposes. All this part evidently belongs to a chantry chapel of an earlier Church." This, at any rate, contains no contradiction of my view; probably but for Mr. Parker's delicate state of health at the time he would have suggested, as I had hoped, some better explanation of this unusual combination of features.

It has been suggested to me that there was probably a floor across this end of the aisle, to form a priest's or watcher's room over, the upper window being for light to, and the locker for the use of, the occupant. There are marks in the pier and respond of the arcade which at first sight seem to support this view. But surely, if such an upper room had been contemplated in building this part, there would have been some *structural* provision for carrying the floor, and it would not have been left to be fitted up by running the bearers into the columns! Then the holes, which are filled up, would only receive timbers of about 4½in. × 3in., a size entirely out of keeping with my idea of what the beams used in a Church of the twelfth century would be. And further, the twelfth century roof, the pitch of which is plainly discernible on the outside, and is shewn by a dotted line on the inside, in my drawing, would come to within 3ft. of the level of this upper floor, as indicated by the marks in the columns. After carefully weighing all the suggestions which have been made to me, and giving the matter very full consideration, I feel compelled to fall back upon my original idea;

but I should be glad if any persons reading this would give me their views upon this interesting point.

Another remnant of twelfth century work was discovered in the south wall of the sacrarium (at J, Fig. 1. Plate I.), and is shewn by Fig. 4, Plate II. This consists of a low-side window, the opening of which, though built up outside, can be seen; it is about 16in. wide, and the inside is widened out as shewn. The eastern jamb is splayed to command a view of the high altar from the outside, whilst the other side is square. Amongst the rubbish which filled this window was a piece of a chamfered course, 5in. thick, apparently part of a seat. The depth exactly corresponded with the distance between the upper bed joint of the top course of the inside sill of the window recess as carried down and the stop of the chamfer on the jamb; this appeared to suggest its position where I have placed it (K, Fig. 4, Plate II.), and its use as a seat or ledge. Near to it, also used as "filling," was a stone resembling the larger portion of a corbelled piscina, apparently coeval in date; the unworked part of this, which had been built into the wall, corresponded in depth with the inner sill of the window proper, and, as this was near to where it was found, I fixed it there, but this must not be held to imply my belief in that being its original position. The low window was cut into in the fourteenth century by the insertion of the window above it, and by the introduction of the weak-looking sedilia, even if it had not been destroyed in erecting the rich thirteenth century arcade, part of which exists as a piscina, and which—as traces of it are to be seen west of the window—doubtless extended to that point as sedilia. In connexion with this may be noticed the curious feature of a portion of the wall at this point—as high as the low window exists—not being parallel with the rest on the outside; this and the low window are evidently parts of the earlier chancel. The floor of the chancel had been raised in 1858 when a new tile pavement was laid: the previous level has now been restored. In doing this a step was found at the entrance of the chancel, 11in. below the present pavement, shewing that the entire floor of the Church has been raised.

A singular, and, as far as my experience goes, an unparalleled

instance of mediæval "modernizing" of ancient features occurs in the westernmost window on the south side of the chancel, as shewn by Figs. 5, 6, and 7, Plate II. This window (Fig. 6) was originally a lancet like those on the north side (Fig. 5), and the exterior remains unaltered as regards the outer members of its jamb and arch mouldings. In order to widen the opening for the insertion of tracery, early in the fourteenth century, the inner members of the outer mouldings were cut away, and the inside jambs set back, as shewn by Fig. 7, where their original positions are shewn by dotted lines. New thin jamb stones were then inserted, and a mullion and tracery introduced. At this time the thirteenth century inside string, which still exists on the north, was probably destroyed on the south side; the one existing at the commencement of the restoration was of cement.

The east walls of north and south transepts each have an arcade of two bays, the shafts of which project 2ft. 3in. from the wall on the inside. The arches have the same rich mouldings as the other coeval work here, and which are so noticeable a feature in this Church. They are of beautiful proportions, are stilted, and are supported by clustered shafts with carved capitals. Those in the south transept are shewn by Fig. 10, Plate II. The archway on the south is wider than the rest; it is carried through the wall, and forms the entrance to the chantry chapel of "Our Lady of the Bower." The remainder of the arched recesses are evidently intended as separate chapels, and each has a single lancet window over the position of its altar. On the back and sides of the recess shewn in the drawing were found traces of fresco paintings representing figures; this work, which is of late date, has been secured to the wall, and so retained.

The chapel of "Our Lady of the Bower" extends eastward from the transept wall, in a line diverging from that of a right angle, the apparent object being to avoid obstruction of light to the adjacent windows of the chancel and recessed chapel. This was re-built in 1872, when the three-light east window was inserted, superseding the single lancet shewn in old prints and photographs. Remains of the piscina still exist in the south wall of this chapel,

and that another altar formerly stood in front of the archway into it from the transept is shewn by the beautiful piscina with shelf, at F, Fig. 1, Plate I.

The removal of whitewash from the walls of the transepts revealed paintings of a red stone-jointed pattern of thirteenth century type. The vaulting of the chancel was somewhat similarly decorated, and, at a later date, star-points of scroll-work have been painted over this pattern round the bosses. An aumbry, or locker, was discovered in the south wall of the sacristy.

The south porch has long been the subject of notice from the richness and delicacy of its outer archway. My first impressions of it are given in my report of 22nd October, 1881, of which the following is an extract:—"The walls and groining of the south porch and the inner doorway are coeval with the earlier work of nave and aisles, but the outer archway is an insertion of the Decorated period. This archway, in its original state, must have been exceedingly rich, it having possessed, in addition to the ball-flower ornament, a pierced cusping to its inner members, but this has been much mutilated. From the character of its pediment, and the manner in which it has been inserted in the old work, it bears the appearance of having been intended for an inner archway, rather than for its present position as an outer doorway." The opinion thus expressed has been fully borne out by subsequent investigation. During the execution of the works I had the privilege of discussing this feature on separate occasions with Mr. William White, F.S.A., and Mr. Henry Christian—both eminent archæologists—and, although neither would at first admit that it was an insertion, both, after having fully considered all the points I submitted (and on one of the occasions I refer to some hours were spent in the investigation), finally agreed in my view. On making further research we discovered that it was the archway of an *altar tomb* removed from its original position and inserted here, of course at a post-Reformation period. This was shewn by the discovery of colour behind the mortar joints connecting it with the twelfth century work, and of the section of the moulded *mensa* of the altar at E, Fig. 3, Plate II., on which the inner moulding of the jamb

stopped, the height of the slab being about 3ft. 3in. from the floor-level. This insertion, together with the failure of one jamb, had caused the settlement of the gable and a leaning forward of the archwsy itself to an extent which rendered it necessary to replace it. This was done by forcing the latter back with screws, and re-building the shattered gable over. In doing this *oyster shells* were found in the joints, and as the work had every appearance of being of the twelfth century (the original pitch being retained) my oyster shell theory seemed to be in danger of falling to the ground. Later on, however, the discovery of thirteenth century mouldings on the back of some of the stones set the matter at rest. I was then fully convinced that the gable was re-built in the fifteenth century. This probably accounts for the one-sided position of the window in the gable, as shewn in the view. It was also made clear that the archway was subsequently inserted, and not built in at that period, by the fact that it was bedded in mortar of an entirely different kind to that used in the surrounding work.

The question arises, when and from what part of the Church was this altar tomb removed? There is no wall-space in the chancel, unoccupied by features of an earlier date, of sufficient width to receive it; and I can only conclude that it was taken from the chapel of "S. Mary of the Bower," at, or shortly after, the time of its conveyance to John Ernlé, of Bourton, which was made by deed, dated 6th November, 1563.

The only means of access to the room over the porch formerly appeared through the window in the outside gable, but in the course of the restoration a doorway into the aisle over the south entrance doorway was opened out; it had two steps in the thickness of the wall, and the jambs are rebated and retain the original hooks for door hinges. The inner twelfth century doorway of this porch has a corbel of fifteenth century character, inserted in the label over the centre of its arch, evidently for the support of a figure, and the rib of the early vaulting has been cut away to give additional height for it. The remains of a fifteenth century stoup exist on the right side of this doorway. Stoups also exist by the fifteenth century doorway of north aisle, and the thirteenth century one of north

transept, that to the latter being cut in the earlier wall. As this doorway was built up in the fifteenth century (as proved by the oyster shell test) the stoup here could only have been in use for a short period.

In the next stage of the tower over the groining doorways exist on the cardinal sides, three of which originally opened into the chancel and transepts (respectively) above the collars of the trussed rafter roofs, of which the roof of the north transept is a re-production. Another doorway, to serve a similar use in the higher roof of the nave, occurs in the next stage of the tower, and at present opens on the outside of the modern roof; so that the lower doorway on the west has no apparent meaning but to preserve uniformity, unless the room in this stage of the tower were used as a watching chamber. All these doorways had been closed, but those on the east and north faces have now been re-opened and fitted with doors.

The font is a plain one of fourteenth century date.

The alms-box is made of a solid block of oak, and has staples for the three locks enjoined by the canon of 1603.

I must not, even at the risk of unduly extending the limits of this paper, omit to mention what is known of the "ups and downs" of the weathercock. The earliest tidings of it that I can gather introduce it, some twenty years ago, as a fragment lying on the inside sill of the belfry window, where it had probably been in disuse for a long time, The late incumbent, the Rev. W. Ewart (vicar of the parish, 1862 to 1873), rescued it from this comparative oblivion, and had it mounted in a glass case with carved oak frame, and set up in the hall of the vicarage. Beneath it was painted the following inscription :—

FRAGMENTVM · QVOD · VILE · PVTAS · ET · INTVILE · FERRVM ·
TRITON · SACRA · SVPER · MŒNIA · NOTVS · EGO ·
INDICIVM · POPVLO · PLVVIAS · VENTOSQVE · SEQVACES ·
LONGA · PER · ANNORVM · SÆCVLA · PERTVLERAM .
ILLVM · NOSTRAM · APICEM · QVONDAM · CRVX · DIGNA · CORONET ·
HIC · MERITA · REQVIE · FESSVS · AT · IPSE · FRVAR ·
QVILIBET · ES · LECTOR · TIBI . SINT · TRANQVILLA · SENECTVS .
ET · GRATES · HOMINVM · POSTQVE · PERICLA · SALVS ·

The cock had lost its head, and the shape of the fragment was as shewn in Fig. 11, Plate II. Mr. Ewart thereupon either took it as representing a sea-god—(and the form of the tail is very suggestive)—or he used the term "Triton" as a representative one, the sea-monster with long tail and broad breast being not infrequently employed as a weathercock; and tritons were said to be weatherwise, and, under Neptune, had the superintendence of storms.

The conventional form of the cock (which is of copper, not of iron, as the discolouration of the metal apparently led Mr. Ewart to believe) pointed to the conclusion that it was of mediæval origin, and I considered it contemporary with the erection of the fifteenth century spire. On a scaffold being raised for the repair of the spire, advantage was taken of this to compare the weathercock with the top of the cross, when it was clearly shewn that the hope expressed in line 5 of Mr. Ewart's inscription had been anticipated; that the cross (the stem of which was built 9ft. into the stone-work of the spire) was the original one, and that it was formerly surmounted by the weathercock, their separation having been caused by the cutting off of the spindle through friction. Disregarding, therefore, the desire expressed for well-merited rest, we agreed to restore the head, as shewn by the dotted lines in the sketch, and re-mount the bird on its former lofty perch, "above holy walls," where we trust that it may yet, "through long generations of years give warning of rains and sweeping winds."

C. E. P.

John of Padua.

By the Rev. Canon J. E. Jackson, F.S.A.

WHO was John of Padua?

This is a question which has been very often asked, but has never yet been satisfactorily answered. Yet an answer, if one could be found, ought to be interesting to Wiltshire people, seeing that this person is traditionally said to have designed the finest house in their county—Longleat, the seat of the Marquis of Bath.

He is not named by our oldest topographers, Leland and Camden, and the writer who appears the first to mention him is Walpole, in his "Anecdotes of Painters," where Dallaway, the editor, adds, in a note:—"But who was John of Padua? what was his real name? how educated? and what were his works previous to his arrival in England? No research has hitherto discovered with satisfaction."[1] Mr. Digby Wyatt also, in a very interesting essay (1868) "On the Foreign Artists employed in England in the Sixteenth Century," says:—"No research has yet clearly made out who 'Johannes de Padua,' the celebrated architect who mainly took the place of Holbein as Henry the Eighth's chief designer, really was."[2]

In the following paper I propose to shew

I. Who "John of Padua" may really have been.

II. What little probability there is that he could have had anything to do with the building of Longleat.

I.—All that is hitherto really known about him is, that at Easter 34 Hen. VIII. (A.D. 1542), he began to be employed in the service of King Henry, and that two years afterwards, by letters patent dated 30th June, 1544, an allowance was granted to him (the payment commencing retrospectively from Easter, 1542) of two shillings a day "for good service in *architecture and various new*

[1] "Anecdotes of Painting," Edit. 1828, vol. i., p. 216.

[2] Mr. Sarsfield Taylor has some severe remarks upon the style of architecture *reputed* to have been introduced by Holbein and the un-identified John of Padua. ("Origin of the Fine Arts," vol. i., 243 and 262.)

compositions in music," taking that to be the right meaning of the original words "in architecturâ et variis in Re Musicâ inventis." Such is the substance of the following patent, given by Rymer :— [1]

"Pro servitio in Architecturâ et Musicâ.

"A.D. 1544. Rex omnibus ad quos, &c., Salutem.

"Sciatis quod Nos de gratiâ nostrâ speciali, ac ex certâ scientiâ et mero motu nostris, necnon in consideratione boni et fidelis servitii quod dilectus serviens noster *Johannes de Padua* nobis in Architecturâ ac aliis in re Musicâ inventis impendit ac impendere intendit. Dedimus et concessimus ac per Presentes damus et concedimus eidem *Johanni* Vadium sive Feodum *Duorum Solidorum sterlingorum per diem* Habendum et annuatim percipiendum *præfato Johanni* dictum Vadium sive Feodum *Duorum Solidorum* durante Beneplacito nostro, de Thesauro nostro ad Receptam scaccarii nostri per manus Thesaurariorum et Camerariorum nostrorum ibidem pro tempore existentium, ad Festa S^ti^ Michaelis Archangeli et Paschæ per æquales Portiones.

"Et insuper Sciatis quod cum dictus *Johannes* nobis inservivit in dictâ Arte à *Festo Paschæ* quod erat in Anno Regni nostri 34to, prout certam habemus notitiam Nos de uberiori Gratiâ nostrâ Dedimus et concessimus *eidem Johanni* præfatum Feodum *Duorum Solidorum* per diem Habendum et percipiendum eidem a dicto Festo Paschæ Nomine Regardi nostri.

"Et quod expressa mentio, &c.

"Teste Rege apud Westm^r^. 30 die Junii.

"*Per Breve de Privato Sigillo.*"

The patent was renewed on 25th June, 1549 (3 Edw. VI.) [2] in precisely the same words (*mutatis mutandis*), and with the order of retrospective payment from Easter, 1 Edward VI. The only difference was, that the salary in the former one was "during the King's pleasure": in the latter "for life."

These patents have often been quoted as authority to prove that Henry VIII. was the first who introduced a new officer about the Court, under the title of "Devizer of the King's Buildings": but no such title appears in them. It occurs only in an Office Book which Walpole saw, in which the entry is made of the annual payment of £36 10*s.* to John of Padua, Devizer of the King's Buildings. This payment continued till the reign of Philip and Mary,[3] but still no mention of the particular work paid for. The

[1] "Fœdera," vol. xv., 34, Edit. 1713.

[2] "Rymer," xv., 189.

[3] Daines Barrington to Rev. Mr. Norris, "Nichols's Literary History," vol. v., p. 602, referring to "a MS. of the then Royal Household, which I had the honour of presenting to the Society of Antiquaries."

only palace on which King Henry was engaged at his death was Nonesuch, near Cheam, in Co. Surrey, now long since entirely destroyed. This fantastical and costly building was one on which some very novel and un-English ideas in architecture were indulged: and it is possible (though there is no evidence to show it) that the Italian new-comer may have brought those fanciful ideas with him.[1]

It is only a tradition that he was employed by Protector Somerset upon Old Somerset House, in the Strand:[2] and Sir John Thynne, the founder of Longleat, having been closely and officially connected with the Protector, the same tradition extends to the designing of Longleat. And because there are other houses in the West of England that are built somewhat in the style of Longleat (as, for instance, Kingston, or the Duke's House, at Bradford-on-Avon), for this, and for no other conceivable reason, topographers, and guide-book compilers, copying from one another, and without any other authority, persist in referring them to this John of Padua. Walpole would give him Sion House, in Middlesex. "Much," says Mr. M. D. Wyatt most justly,[3] "is attributed to him that is apocryphal." Instead of "much" I am rather disposed to say "all": that is, so far as regards his having been the sole contriver and arranger of the architecture of any large house. For the fact is that not a single scrap of documentary *evidence* has ever been produced of any work, great or small, in which he was engaged.

In the "Vetusta Monumenta," vol. iv., the Gate of Honour at Caius College, Cambridge, there delineated, is also ascribed to him, but quite erroneously. Still, in the middle of the last century, his

[1] Nonesuch palace was an expensive toy left unfinished by King Henry: the grounds filled with statues, pyramids, fountains, Dianas and Acteons, &c. "The whole front of the house was faced with plaster work, made of rye-dough, in imagery very costly." (MS. note in Le Neve's copy of Aubrey's "Surrey."), There is an engraving of this very singular palace, by Hoffnagle, copied in "Lysons' Environs of London," vol. i., 153: also in "Nichols's Progresses of Queen Elizabeth": and on the margin of Norden and Speed's Map of the Co. of Surrey: but the most complete is in Braun's "Orbis Terrarum," 1572.

[2] "A mixture of the most heterogeneous conceits." "A piebald mass of masonry." (Mr. Sarsfield Taylor.)

[3] "The Builder," 20th June, 1868.

name, for some reason or other, had found its way to Caius College: for Dr. Ducarel, of the Society of Antiquaries, says in a letter to Mr. Lethieullier, 1750, October 24th:—"In Caius College I saw this summer the picture of John of Padua, a famous architect who built that college and [old] Somerset House, on the old front of which next the Strand remain to this day some old Doric columns like those at Caius." Here, as the late Dr. Guest of that college informed me, Dr. Ducarel was mistaken: the portrait is that of Theodore Have, an architect from Cleves, who worked at the building of the college with Dr. Caius himself.[1]

Some, again, in a despairing effort to make out who John of Padua was, have suggested that he was no other than the celebrated English architect John Thorpe, who, after studying abroad at Padua, on returning home may have adopted the name of the city instead of his own. The late John Britton, in his "Dictionary of Architecture,"[2] considers this notion strengthened "by the fact that plans of Somerset House, in London, *and Longleat,* the most generally acknowledged works of John of Padua, are among Thorpe's drawings in the Soane Museum." Here Mr. Britton was certainly in error, as to Longleat. In the list of contents of Thorpe's volume of drawings, given by Dallaway,[3] the name of Longleat does not appear: and I have myself searched the volume very carefully, and was unable to find any plans or portions of plans of Longleat in it. That John Thorpe was John of Padua seems to be a mere idle guess which may be at once dismissed.

So again, the question recurs, "Who could he be?"

One, and perhaps the principal reason, why those who have tried

[1] This portrait is thus described by Walpole ("Anecdotes of Painting," i., p. 323, Dallaway's Edit., 1828):—"An old picture (bad at first and now almost effaced by cleaning) of a man in a slashed doublet, dark curled hair and beard, looking like a foreigner, and holding a pair of compasses, and by his side a polyhedron, composed of twelve pentagons. This is undoubtedly Theodore Have himself." Be this as it may, it used to be called "John of Padua": and all I care about it is that the curious "polyhedron with twelve pentagons," painted in the corner, may presently help me to account for that person's name being met with at all in connection with Caius College.

[2] Under the head of "Padua, John of."

[3] "Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting," vol. i., p. 330.

to answer it, have missed the scent, is that, being called in English John *of* Padua, it has been always taken for granted that he must have been either a native, or a citizen of that city. In that case it would follow that his own family name had been dropped, and that "*par excellence*," through some easy superiority to all other "Johns" in the same branch of art, the public voice had glorified the city by connecting his Christian name with it. Such, for example, was the case of Raffaelle *Sanzio* (his family name), more commonly spoken of as Raffaelle *D'Urbino* (the place of his birth): or, again, Pietro *Vannucci*, more famous as Pietro *Perugino* (from the town of Perugia).

But this can hardly have been the case with our "John of Padua." For, in the first place, in such a document as royal letters patent, a foreigner, who had any family name at all, would never have been loosely described as William of Rome, George of Naples, or John of Padua.

Many of the great Italian artists, it is true, are best known by their Christian names only, as Raffaelle, Guido, Michael Angelo, &c., and where the Christian name was a common one the mouth of the public sometimes appended the name of the place. All Italy knows in a moment who is meant by John of Bologna, but of John of Padua nobody in Italy appears to know anything. In our country also, we have very old historians who are known to us only as "John of Salisbury," "Richard of Devizes," and others. The clergy, more particularly, were named from their homes. In the episcopal registers at Salisbury, the greater part of the earliest entries (the end of the thirteenth century) are in that form: for no other reason than that family names were at that time unsettled and uncertain. The country clergy, more particularly, being generally of humble origin, could only be distinguished by the name of the village they belonged to, as "William of Edington," "William of Wykeham, &c. In this way names of places ultimately became family names. But family names had long been settled in England before Henry VIII., and in Italy for centuries before that.

Again, a man of European reputation might be expected to have left, in his own country, at all events, some master-pieces of work, or some undisputable records of his work, which is certainly not the case in this instance.

The historians also of Padua, had he really been a native of that place and very conspicuous as an architect, would not have omitted to claim so famous a son.

It was by mere accident that I was led to the explanation which I venture now to submit, of the mystery which so long surrounded the name of John of Padua.

In turning over a number of curious old volumes that had been rescued from destruction in the garret of a farm-house I met with a thin little quarto, the title of which was "JOANNIS PADUANII *Veronensis* opus de compositione et usu multiformium Horologiorum Solarium." [*John Paduanius of Verona*, on the construction and use of *Sun-dials of various shapes.*] "Printed at Venice, 1570." Happening at the moment to remember (what I have already mentioned) that at Caius College, Cambridge, there is a picture with a curious *sun-dial* painted on the corner, which picture Dr. Ducarel *understood* to be that of "*John of Padua*," the coincidence of the names and circumstances struck me as remarkable.

This sun-dial at Caius College, it should be mentioned, stood formerly (for it has long since disappeared) on a column in the court of the college. Being constructed on twelve pentagons, each pentagon having of course, five faces, it presented sixty dials. The annals of the house record that it was set up by Theodore Have, in the year 1576. There is a miserable little sketch of the column on which it stood, in Loggan's print of that College, Now, though Theodore Have may have set up this curious sun-dial, still, he may have been assisted in its construction, either by Joannes Paduanius in person, or by the rules in his book on that subject, printed in 1570, a few years before; and this, perhaps, may be enough to account for the name of John of Padua being mentioned at all at the college. At any rate it brings John *de Padua* into such striking concurrence with Joannes *Paduanius* that it is difficult to believe they were not one and the same person.[1]

[1] The usage of Latin grammar would suggest Padu*anus* rather than Padu*anius*: but neither of them is classically correct. Livy, the Roman historian, a native of Patavium (*Anglicè* Padua) was "T. Livius *Patavinus*."

But Joannes Paduanius was "of Verona": not of Padua. If then John de Padua was the same person as J. Paduanius, the inference is plain that "de Padua" was his *family name*, Verona his home.

Then, is anything known about Joannes Paduanius? It is quite certain that there was at that time, and had been for many years before, in the North of Italy, a family of this very name, called variously, Paduanius, de Padua, or (in Italian) dei Padovani. In 1476 a work had been printed at Venice, called "*Alberti de Padua* solemne opus, &c.": being a treatise on the Lord's Day and the festivals, as mentioned in the New Testament.[1] And in such of those treatises of John Paduanius as, written by him in Latin, were afterwards translated into Italian, the author is called "Giovanni *dei Padovani*."[2]

Furthermore, it is certain, not only that it was, but that it is still, an Italian family name: for curiously enough, even while writing out this paper for the press, I met in the *Times* newspaper with an account of a horrible murder in a railway carriage near Bologna, on the 14th of this present January, 1886, the unfortunate victim's name being Pietro *Padovani*, of Anguilla, *near Venice*.

From all the circumstances above mentioned, it may now, perhaps, be considered probable that the person whom, in English, we call John of Padua, may have been no other than Giovanni Padovani, of Verona, the author of the work on sun-dials.

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[1] A copy occurs in the catalogue of the Syston Park Library, sold last year.

[2] The prefix of "De" was thought (and the idea is not yet quite obsolete, even in our own country) to denote less of the plebeian and more of the aristocratic quality. At the period alluded to it had become so much in vogue as to call for a slight rebuke even from the pen of Erasmus. In the colloquy called "The Hippeus Anippos" (The Horse-less Horse-man), a person of humble origin suddenly becoming rich, wishes to be instructed how to assume the properties and appearance of a gentleman. His counsellor suggests, first of all, a coat of arms (of course of a ludicrous kind), and then adds, "But if your name should happen to be 'Philippus *Comensis*,' be very careful to alter it to 'Philippus *De Como*.'" The editor of Erasmus, in a note, says, "The principal families of Italy were wont to write and announce their names in this way. Hundreds of examples may be found in Italian authors of the prepositions '*a*' and '*de*' thus prefixed to the name of some city, village, or even private estate."

There are in the British Museum several other treatises by him, viz., "On Arithmetic," "Chronology," "Instructions for Songs by the Harmony of many Voices," "Mathematics," "Astronomy," &c. The names are given in the note.[1] These show him to be a man of various accomplishments.

There is another curious coincidence of circumstances that might help to identify this Giovanni dei Padovani with the John of Padua employed by Henry VIII.

Referring to the letters patent we find that, besides his skill in architecture, whatever that may have been, he was engaged in King Henry's service on account of his "*compositions and novelties in music.*"

From Mr. D. Wyatt's essay, already referred to, I borrow some remarks upon the King's fondness for music, and foreign performers. "Henry's own gifts as a musician were of no mean order, and his protection of everything connected with music was most liberal. In a letter from Nicolo Sagudino, Secretary to the Venetian Embassy,

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[1] On the Horoscope. "Opera nuova di Giovanni dei Padovani, Veronese, Verona. 1580." In the preface to this he says that some years before he had constructed astronomical instruments of various kinds, as astrolabes, quadrants, &c., &c.

2. "Joannis Paduanii, Veronensis, Liberalium Artium Professoris, Viridarium Mathematicorum," in which he professes to deal with various difficulties in astronomy. Venice, 1563.

3. "Opusculum" on the variation of the year and changes of festivals. Verona, 1575.

4. On singing by harmony of many voices. Verona, 1578.

5. On the construction of sun-dials of various forms. Venice, 1570 and 1582.

6. On the composition and division of time. Verona, 1586.

7. On the true day of Our Lord's Passion. Verona, 1586.

8. On arithmetic. Verona, 1587.

9. On the parts of the human body. Verona, 1589.

10. "Consummata Sapientia, seu Philosophia Sacra PRAXIS DE LAPIDE MINERALI." A curious medley of theology and chymistry. This was also translated into German, as the work of "Johannes *de Padua*." It was originally written in 1557, but not printed till 1602. The author had not himself intended to publish it at all, but had ordered it to be kept secret and shewn only to genuine lovers of the art. The editor, M. Schumbert, says that the original MS. of 1557 was so worn by perusal that he had the greatest difficulty in decyphering it when it came into his hands.

Whether John Paduanius was the author of any work on architecture, or not, I cannot say. There is none in the British Museum Library.

dated June 6th, 1515" [this,however,was in an earlier part of Henry's reign], "to one of the Foscari, there is an excellent description of the magnificent entertainment given to the ambassador at Greenwich. After the banquet they were taken into rooms containing a number of organs, harpsichords, flutes, and other musical instruments, where the prelates and nobles were assembled to see the jousts then in preparation. The ambassador told some of these grandees that he (Sagudino) was a proficient on some of those instruments. He was consequently asked to play, and did so for a long time, being listened to with great attention. Among the listeners was a Brescian, to whom the King gave 300 ducats a year for playing the lute, and who took up his instrument and played a few things with him (Sagudino). Afterwards two musicians, also in the King's service (it is to be hoped they were not Englishmen), *played the organ, but very badly*: they kept bad time, their touch was feeble, and their execution not very good. The King practises on these instruments day and night." In another passage of his letter Sagudino asks for *new music* from Venice, especially some compositions of *Giovanni Maria's*, to exchange for some of the English, and particularly for a few new "ballata," or music for State entries.

Two things are to be chiefly noted in this letter.

1. That the organ-playing at King Henry's court admitted of great improvement, and called for better performers.
2. A Giovanni Maria of Venice is introduced. Of whom presently.

1.—As to the organ-playing. John Paduanius of Verona, the maker of wonderful sun-dials, was also very well qualified "to render the King" [as the patent specifies] "good service" in this department of "Res Musica."

In the dedication of one of his treatises to the Bishop of Torcelli, he says:—"It has been the peculiar, almost the natural, privilege of several members of my family to be of much use to churchmen, chiefly bishops, and thereby to become their clients and confidential friends. Not to mention still earlier instances, my father Francis, to the very end of his life, helped the Monks of Olivet, at Verona, in adapting sacred music to the *organ* in their Church. My uncle, Blasius, himself a member of the Helenian Brotherhood, as long

as he lived—and he lived to his 86th year—did the same for them in the principal Church of their city, to the universal satisfaction of the citizens. He likewise was the author of two volumes of very great utility to young students in music. . . . . *I also have followed in the steps of my relatives, by filling the same office as my father* for the Olivetans."

Of his own passion for music he gives, in another of his little writings, the following account:—"I was born in 1516. Both my parents died when I was of tender age, but an uncle took care of me. Having but slender means I was sent into the country for maintenance; but that kind of life not pleasing me I went to Ferrara to learn music, my paternal art." He adds that "he retained the strongest impression of his father's brilliant performance on the organ in the Church of St. Mary. It was such as would have tamed any bear or Hyrcanian wild beast."

If then there were any human animals of this sort in King Henry's Court at Greenwich, here were several of the De Padua or Padovani family capable of playing the part of Orpheus.

King Henry's fine ear and partiality for the organ would not be likely to allow him to put up very long with the bad playing of the year 1515: and though he could not at that time have employed as a reformer this John Paduanius of Verona, who was not born till 1516, he might very well have engaged him when 26 years of age, in 1542, when (according to the first patent) our John of Padua's musical services began.

2.—If, however, it should be thought (as it probably may), that I have not succeeded in identifying this John Paduanius of Verona with the John of Padua we are in search of, I have another string to my bow: a second claimant, in the person of the "*Giovanni Maria*" of Venice, spoken of above in Nicolo Sagudino's letter from the English Court, as a foreigner to whom they looked for compositions in music for state entries and dances. Now this Giovanni Maria's family name was also "De Padua," or "Padovani."

The late Mr. Rawdon Browne, well known for his elaborate researches into Venetian archives, being applied to for some possible information about *any* "John of Padua," was so obliging as to obtain

from the Marchese Selvatico some particulars that throw considerable light upon the subject. The Marchese said:—"He could not find in their national documents or histories any mention exactly of an architect of that name: but there was a John Padova, of Milan, a scholar of Solari, a carver of figures in 1524; though no mention of his having gone to England. There was also a *Giovanni Maria Padovan*, very clever as a sculptor, a moulder and maker of medals. He wrote his name John Maria Patavinus.[1] He worked in sculpture at Padua and at Venice, but of his being an architect nothing is said. It is, however (says the Marchese), not impossible that he was one, because all the eminent artists of the Revival Period were often well accomplished in all the three arts. As he was also employed in 1548 by the King of Poland to construct a magnificent mausoleum, for which he was liberally rewarded, this would allow us to presume that he was also an able architect, seeing that the sepulchres of that period seldom consisted of sculpture only, but required to be constructed according to the rules of architecture."[2]

Novel and most fanciful decorative work was precisely the sort that King Henry used in profusion at Nonsuch palace, so that if this Giovanni Maria, "a clever sculptor and moulder," at Venice, was able, as he was, to supply King Henry with this, and also with *new music* of the lighter sort for state concerts, we have in him at once the very qualifications for which Henry conferred an annual pension, as stated in the letters patent of 1544, viz., for having rendered, and intending to render, great service in architecture and new musical compositions. The Italian biographies, it is true, do not speak of his having gone to England; but this presents no difficulty: for an Italian residing at home might, in return for musical compositions, and architectural devices sent to England, receive English pay at Venice as easily as in London.

Of the John Padova *of Milan*, mentioned above by the Marchese

[1] Mr. Rawdon Browne says, in a private letter:—"I believe the name of "Mosca," by which this man was generally known, was a surname, from his having built the Kremlin, and it then became a family name: but its architects could have had nothing to do with Longleat."

[2] An engraving of this mausoleum, if there is one, would supply a specimen of the architectural taste of this "John Maria Padovani."

Selvatico, nothing is known, either as to his having been an architect, or of his having visited England, or his knowledge of music, a chief service for which, according to the letters patent, our "John de Padua" was paid.

Our choice, then, seems rather to lie between the other two persons of the same name and family: John Padovani, of Verona, the maker of sun-dials, &c., and player on the organ; but of whose skill in architecture we know nothing: and John Maria Padovani, of Venice, who was architect enough to embellish with sculptured ornaments, and probably to build a royal mausoleum in Poland: and who was a very celebrated musical composer, especially of "ballate" and entertainments of a lighter sort, suited to amuse a court.

The reader is at full liberty to choose which of the two he thinks the more likely to have been our "John of Padua." He will, perhaps, be glad to shelter himself under Mr. Daines Barrington's opinion: viz., "That John of Padua had most likely come from Italy as a performer on some instrument, and by accident only was employed by Henry VIII. as an architect."

II.—The *Second* point I proposed to deal with in this paper was, What probability is there that John of Padua—and this applies to either of the two Padovani above named—had anything to do with the building of Longleat?

"Longleat" [says Mr. Digby Wyatt[1]] "scarcely answers one's expectation of what a regularly-educated Italian architect's work was likely to have been." But this may easily be explained. Longleat was commenced just at the time when Classical feelings began to revive in England. English architects went to Italy to study Classical style: and Longleat appears to be one of the earliest, if not the very earliest, example of a house designed, either by an Italian desirous of combining Italian with English, or, *vice versâ*, an Englishman combining English with Italian, architecture. The large windows of many lights, with mullions and transoms, cannot be called Italian, being very rarely to be met with there: whilst, on

[1] In page 234 of the "Essay, &c.," above referred to.

the other hand, the Classical features of the house were, before the Revival, almost unknown in English domestic architecture.

The actual circumstances under which Longleat was built are not generally known.

In the first place, the present house is not the original Longleat erected by Sir John Thynne. The present house dates from 1568, but there was one before it on the same site, begun twenty years earlier. This disappeared: and how much or how little the present house resembles it, must of course be to a certain extent (for some points of resemblance are known), a matter of conjecture. The history of the founder's building operations, so far as can now be collected from letters and other documents of the period, is as follows:—

Longleat the First.

In the year 1540 Sir John Thynne purchased the dissolved Priory of Longleat. What the Priory House was like it is impossible to say, no drawing of it being left. The number of the religious brethren having been small their house would probably be not very large. There was a chapel, which was retained; and much of the house was certainly utilized. But Sir John does not appear to have begun any alterations at all until the year 1547 (the last of King Henry the Eighth's reign, and the first of Protector Somerset's greatness): from which year, it is quite certain from the evidence of old correspondence and other papers still forthcoming, that by degrees, and with continual interruption from public and domestic affairs, he went on for more than twenty years, first with one piece of work, then with another, often changing his mind, doing and undoing, till at last he ended by producing one of the finest houses in the country. His steward, writing from the place to his master, says:—"I think no less than that your house now to see to, is, and will be by it is finished, the first house and handsomest of that size within the compass of four shires round about the same, and so doth all the country report. Some pleased, some grieved." No plan or full description of it has survived: but there are some letters of the year 1547, when Sir John Thynne began the alteration of the old priory, and of the two following years, from which the first Longleat would appear to have been

in some respects of the same style as the present house, with this known exception, viz., that the uppermost story consisted of a row of gables, such as are seen on some parts of the present house on the inner side facing the courts. But there is no mention of any general designer, or of any person whom we of the present day should call an architect. In the letters alluded to Sir John gives his own orders for everything, with incessant counter-orders and fresh instructions. Among other alterations to the old priory, there is "a room to be built over the old chapel," and a "New Lodging of many bedrooms," to have "gables" with figures of animals on the points, to be worked "by John Chapman," a local workman, who, when he has finished at Longleat, is sent for to be employed for similar carving of animals at Lacock Abbey, then Sir William Sharington's. In 1547 a Charles Williams, who had travelled over Italy, writes to offer his services in supplying internal decorations, "after the Italian fashion." In 1554 another "New Lodging" is commenced, in which a person is employed for decoration, whose name is not given: but there are two letters from Sir William Cavendish and his wife (Bess Hardwick) to Sir John, requesting the use of this "cunning playsterer," who, they hear, "had made "dyverse pendants and other pretty things, and had flowered the hall at Longleat," to do like work for them at Hardwick. This was *old* Hardwick House, now a ruin, but on the walls of it are still to be seen large florid decorations in plaster-work, which, no doubt, are the very work of this man. Presently, in 1559, follows a third and expensive piece of "New Building," the original contract for which with one William Spicer, of Nunney (in Co. Somerset, a few miles from Longleat), still exists: and in this it is distinctly stated that the work is to be executed "according to a plan agreed upon between Sir John Thynne and himself." In this are named "chimnies of columns 17ft. high" (such as are on the present house): and large windows of many lights, "all of the forefront to be of like moulding as the great window is of, that is now there." The dimensions of that pattern great window, with the number of transoms, mullions, &c., are precisely given, and they correspond almost to an inch with the actual large windows now at Longleat. *Architraves, friezes,*

pilasters, capitals, and bases are also specified. There was also a hall 30ft. wide, and a long gallery in the second story on the *north* side, 120ft. long, and 17ft. wide. All this certainly shows that the first house was very much of the same style as the present one. Yet though the names of persons employed in the work are given, and a Mr. Throckmorton comes occasionally to see the work is right, there is not the slightest allusion to any architect or designer.

This first house came to a very untimely end. After sundry escapes it was almost utterly destroyed by fire on 21st April, 1567. The catastrophe is distinctly mentioned at the beginning of the building accounts of the present house: and there are letters in which Sir John received the condolence of his friends. It is also mentioned in an early edition of Camden's "Britannia," translated by Philemon Holland, who, speaking of Longleat, says:—"Although once or twice it hath been burnt, it hath risen eftsones[1] more fair." Sir R. C. Hoare, in his history of this place,[2] does not mention this fire, and indeed seems not to have known at all that there had been any former house. Yet in the original document which he was copying and has printed, and which is in the handwriting of the first Lord Weymouth, a few words occur which, had he observed them, would have informed him of it. The paper begins thus:—"Sir John Thynne built Longleat with his own stone and timber, *and the materials of the former house which was burnt.*"[3]

Longleat the Second.

Sir John Thynne's patience and purse were not exhausted; and presently, like the unextinguishable phœnix, Longleat the Second rose from the ashes of its predecessor, fairer than before. After allowing nine months for clearing the ground and other preparations,

[1] "Eftsones," *i.e.*, immediately after.

[2] "Modern Wilts," Heytesbury, p. 72.

[3] The materials of a burnt house do not, generally speaking, go very far towards a new one. Sir John purchased from the Audley family an acre and a half of land on Box Hill, out of which the stone was fetched for the present house. The workmen now on the spot informed the writer that the vein of stone used for Sir John's purpose is one of the very best that the Box quarries yield.

the present house began to be built in January, 1568, and was still unfinished at his death, in 1580.

The building account books are in good preservation, but, once more, there is not a word about any John of Padua. I am very much of opinion that the general design of the former house was repeated, with probably some variation and enlargement, and that no one had more to do with the plan than Sir John Thynne himself.

There is a very strong confirmation of this idea in a strange half-satirical half-facetious effusion (still preserved), from the pen of a Wiltshire gentleman of rather evil notoriety in that day, Wild Will Darell, of Littlecote Hall. In this crazy composition the house is supposed to be making an Address to its founder, Sir John. It jeers him for its pretentious appearance, and for the toil and trouble he had himself been at in erecting it. Here is a specimen :—"But now, see him that by these thirty years almost *with such turmoyle of mind hath been thynking of me, framing and erecting me, musing many a time with great care,* and now and then pulling down this and that part of me, to enlarge sometimes a foot, or some few inches, upon a conceit, or this or that man's speech not worth a woodcock's brains: and by and by" [which, according to the sense of the expression at that time, meant *directly, all at once*] "beating down windows for this or that fault, they knew not why nor wherefore." Another passage of this "wild" production speaks of "this Dorick, this Tuscan fashion: my quadrants, my ascendances, my columns with a geometrical proportion": also of "my unquiet, besides many times assailed with that ungracious enemy of fire and at last almost utterly consumed with that facility coming from above that it was miraculous."[1]

At the beginning of the building of the present house a person of the name of Moore was the head man, and received the highest pay: but he was very soon superseded by another of some eminence. There is an original letter at Longleat from a Mr. Humphrey Lovell to Sir John Thynne, dated 11th March, 1568, "recommending Mr. Robert Smithson who had been employed by Mr. Vice-Chamberlain

[1] Does this mean that the first house was struck by lightning?

as principal freemason." He was at once engaged by Sir John Thynne. It is impossible to say how far Robert Smithson merely executed work according to plans already provided for him: or how far he may have assisted in arranging and finally settling the plans: but it is remarkable that he was the man who built Wollaton House, in Nottinghamshire, and on his monument in the parish Church there, where he was buried, it is recorded that he was "the Architector and Surveyor unto the most worthy House of Wollaton *with divers others of great account.*"

The late Mr. John Britton considered the two houses so remarkably alike that, in his opinion, they must have been the production of one and the same mind, Another writer [1] sees so many minute differences in details, that he is of a contrary opinion. So, in architecture, as in medicine, doctors differ. It is true that Wollaton, having been built a few years later than the other, has more ornament; still, the general observer cannot help being struck with a very strong resemblance between them: and would probably conclude that they were really the work of one and the same architect, who, naturally, would not make them precisely the same, but would give them the sisterly likeness which Ovid gives to his sea-nymphs, "not exactly the same features, yet not very different":—

> "facies non omnibus una
> Nec diversa tamen; qualem decet esse sororum."
> (*Metam.*, II., l. 13.)

The word "Architector," used on the monument to Robert Smithson, may mean, not the modern architect, but merely the builder. R. Smithson certainly was not employed upon the first Longleat, so that if that first house was (as by the notice of "friezes, architraves, capitals, bases, &c," it appears to have been), of the same Italian-English or English-Italian style as the present one, Smithson could not have been the original designer. That person must have been, as already suggested, either an Italian, or an Englishman educated in Italy, whose object was to combine both

[1] See "The Builder," 13th May, 1882.

styles. But the general character of the first house having been adopted for the second, it may have been more fully developed under Robert Smithson's superintendence.

As to "John de Padua," whether a John Padovani of Verona, of Venice, or of Milan, there is among the Longleat papers not the slightest reference to his having either designed, or having been consulted as the work went on, or of his having received any money for services, either for the first, or the second house at Longleat.

In the great research that is now going on among public and private historical documents something may yet be discovered to establish his claim, but the records at Longleat itself are silent.

J. E. Jackson.

The Names of the Nobility, Gentry, and others in the County of Wilts, who contributed to the Defence of the Country at the time of the Spanish Armada Invasion, in 1588.[1]

(Contributed by Mr. Walter Money, F.S.A.)

March.	John Thistlethwayte [? Winterslow]	the 8 of March	£25
	Sir Walter Hungerford [Farley Castle]	the 10 of March	50
	Edward Hungerford	the same day	25
	Edward Horton [? of Iford, Bradford]	the same day	50
	John Longe, Sen. [Wraxall]	the 14 of March	25
	Roger Blagden [? Blackden, of Kingswood]	the same day	25
	Edward Longe [? Monkton]	the 15 of March	25
	John Trusloe [? Hampworth, of Avebury afterwards]	the 16 of March	25

[1] King's Lib., Brit. Mus., 194, a. 22.

	Thomas Goddard [? Upham]	the 17 of March	25
	Thomas Hulbert [? Eston]	the 18 of March	25
	William Reade	the 19 of March	25
	Charles Vaughan [Falston]	the 21 of March	25
	William Feltham	the same day	25
	John Dauntsey [? Potterne]	the 31 of March	25
April.	Laurence Huyde [? Hyde, of West Hatch]	the 1 of April	25
	William Cordrey [? Chute]	the same day	25
	Anthony Hynton [? Escote]	the 3 of April	25
	Michael Ernley [? All Cannings]	the same day	25
	Thomas Hutchins [? Salisbury]	the same day	25
	Thomas Stevens [? Burderop]	the 5 of April	25
	Henry Longe [? Whaddon or Dracott]	the same day	25
	Jane Mompesson, vidua [? Corton]	the 6 of April	25
	John Flower [? Chittern]	the 7 day	25
	Jeffrey Whiteacre [? Teignhead]	the 8 day	25
	Thomas Dowse [? Collingbourne]	the same day	25
	Frances Greene [? Baverstock]	the same day	25
	Stephen Duckett [? Calston]	the same day	25
	George Scrope [? Castle Combe]	the same day	25
	Thomas Chaffyn [? Warminster]	the same day	25
	William Pinckney [? Rushall]	the same day	25
	William Eyre [of Great Chalfield]	the same day	25
	William Webbe [? Manningford]	the same day	25
	Walter Hungerford [? Caddenham]	the 9 April	25
	William Sadler [? Salthorp or Everley]	the 10 April	25
	Thomas Lodge	the same day	25
	Nicholas St. John [Lydiard Tregoz]	the 11 April	25
	Bartholomew Horsey [? of Martin]	the same day	25
	William Baskerville [? Wanborough]	the 13 April	25
	William Jordan [? Chitterne]	the same day	25
	Thomas Toppe [? Stockton]	the same day	25
	Thomas Bennett [? Pithouse]	the 14 April	25
	Thomazine Grove [? Donhead] vidua	the same day	25
	William Young [? Harnham or Durnford]	the 15 April	25
	Anthony Dixon	[the same day]	25
	William Kemble [? of Ogbourne and Stratton]	the same day	25
	John Lovell [? Trowbridge]	the same day	25
	William Stamford	the 16 April	25
	John Hunte [? Endford]	the 22 April	50
	John Baylie [? Etchilhampton]	the 24 April	25
	Thomas Joye	the 25 April	25
	William Button [Alton Priors and Stowell]	the 26 April	25
	William Reeve [? Clack]	the same day	25
	Richard Barnard	the 29 April	25
	John Thynne [Longleat]	the 30 April	25
May.	Richard Modie [of Garsden, near Malmesbury]	the 1 of May	25
	Alice Gawen, vidua	the 3 of May	25

	Edmunde Ludlowe [Hill Deverill]	the 7 May	25
	John Cornall [? Cornwall, of Marlborough]	the 10 May	25
	Sir Edward Baynton [Bromham]	the 11 May	25
	Thomas Wallys [? Trowbridge]	the 12 May	25
	Dame Jane Brydges [Ludgershall]	the 19 May	25
	Henry White [? Charlton]	the 25 May	25
	Anthony Geeringe [Sherston-Pinkney]	the 14 May	25
	William Lea [? Leigh]	the 25 May	25
June.	Thomas Walton	the 4 June	25
	Nicholas Downe	the 8 June	25
	William Darell ["Wild Darell," of Littlecote]	the 12 June	50
	Peter Polden	the 14 June	25
	William Noyes	the 15 June	25
	Richard Lavington [? Wilsford]	the same day	25
	John Streete	the 15 June	25
	George Farewell [? Farewell, of Holbrook, Co. Som., Mar. into Horton fam.]	the 22 June	25
July.	Sir John Danvers [Dauntsey]	the 1 July	50
November.	John Harding [? Pewsey]	the 12 Nov.	25
	William Brouncker [of Melksham]	the same day	25

The Orders of Shrewton.

Communicated by the Rev. Canon Bennett.

A VERY interesting agreement of the freeholders, tenants, and commoners of the parish of Shrewton, dated 9th March, 1599, is engrossed in the oldest register of the Church.[1] It consists of seventeen orders, which are subscribed by the landowners, the vicar, and other parishioners. They were drawn up and agreed to

[1] This register book consists of thirty leaves of parchment stitched into a cover made from a part of a deed of ". . . . year of our Soveraigne Lord Charles ye Second." It is 10½in. high × 5½in. wide. The first and last leaves are imperfect, and the whole book has suffered a good deal from damp and mildew. Births, deaths, and marriages are entered in order as they took place under each year from 1557 to 1649—when it appears to have been left in the charge of Robert Wansbrough, the churchwarden, in whose family it remained till Easter, 1860, when it was very gracefully restored to the Church, with the following

at the "earnest persuasion" of Nicholas Barlowe, the vicar, in order to remedy disorders which had arisen in consequence of the dismembering of the manor in 1596, and the discontinuance of the Courts Baron wherein orders were taken, in former times, for the "better government and quiet estate of the parish," and they apparently embody what had been the customs of the manor time out of mind.

The picture of a Salisbury Plain parish at the end of the sixteenth century presented by this document is a very pleasant one. Nicholas Barlowe, the vicar, was a Shrewton man, according to the first entry in the register :—

"March. 1548. Nicholas the sonne of John Barlowe was Baptised, and afterward Ordered and Collated Vicar of Shrewton by Bishop John Jewell A°. Di 1570."

If we may judge from the way in which he kept the register, which is in his own writing till 29th April, 1609 (the year before his death), he was a man of scholarly and business-like habits, and in 1599 his long incumbency must have given him great weight in the councils of the parish. The gentry of the village were men of position in the country. Edward Estcourte owned the parish of Rollcston and that part of the parish of Shrewton called Nett. He was an ancestor of the present Mr. Estcourt, of Estcourt, near Tetbury. Thomas Tooker was the brother of Sir Giles Tooker, Recorder of Salisbury, and M.P. for Salisbury, 1601—1621, who lived at Maddington. William Goldisborough and Robert Wansborowe were owners of considerable estates in the parish—the latter lived in the manor house, which is now occupied by Mr. Charles Wansborough, his lineal descendant, who possesses whatever rights were left to the lord of the manor, after its sale and dismembering in 1596. Nicholas and John Gylbert were members of a family who for about two centuries owned land in Shrewton and Maddington. Robert Piercey's descendants are to this day respectable tradespeople in Shrewton.

inscription on the cover :—"This old register, which has been in the careful keeping of my family for more than two hundred years, I now restore to the Church of *Shrewton* at the request of the Vicar, the Rev. F. Bennett, this second day of April, 1860. CHARLES WANSBROUGH."

The twenty-three freeholders, tenants, and commoners sign in the order of their quality, very much as they do at the present time, but only six of the signatures are autographs.

The farm lands in 1599 could have been only in the valleys near the village. The rest of the parish consisted of common fields and downs, which were occupied by the common flocks and herds and broken up from time to time for "catch crops" of corn. In the extremity of winter the cattle and sheep perished for lack of hay, which could only be grown in the narrow strip of water-meadow and the home pastures. Clover, rye-grass, and sanfoin were unknown. A parish hayward, whose office it was to buy and provide hay for the common flocks and herds, was a very necessary and important person. The hayward, shepherds, cowherds, and hogherds of the parish were elected by those who had rights of pasture. The village pound was an important feature in the parish government, and all stray and offending cattle were duly impounded, and detained till their owners had paid the fines required. All fines for breach of the orders, as Christian charity dictated, were given for the uses of the poor of the parish. The orders were enforced and the officers elected by the freeholders, tenants, and commoners, assembled, most probably, in vestry, controverted points being decided by the most voices. Memoranda are made in the registers of disputed boundaries being settled, and exchanges of land confirmed on the "Procession Day" in Rogation Week.

685573

Children and servants were negligent then as now, but swine and geese seem to have possessed greater powers of "offending."

At the inclosure of the open field lands of Shrewton under a private Act of Parliament, passed in 1798, ten acres and sixteen perches were awarded to the churchwardens "in exchange for lands which they previously possessed." No record exists of the manner in which "the Church land" was originally acquired, but it may have resulted from a benefaction which is thus entered in the register :—

"1608

"Wylliam Gouldesborough gave to the Churche A Cowe ye viii day of May."

With the "Cowe" he surely gave a cowleaze, which would invest

the Church with a status amongst the commoners of the parish, even if it were not accompanied by "three acres," and would entitle the churchwardens to a share of the common fields at their enclosure.

The ten acres and sixteen perches were situated more than a mile away from the village. In 1883 they were exchanged, with the sanction of the Charity Commissioners, for eight acres of better land near to the Church, now let in allotments. The rent, as heretofore, is still applied towards the repair of the fabric of the Church and the expenses of maintaining divine service, which it nearly defrays.

"Ano Dne nre Elizabethe Regine 42.
Ano Domini 1599. Marcij 9.

"Forasmuch as ther hath ben in this pish of Shrewton of Antient tyme out of minde A Courte barron continued and yerlye for the most part houlden and kept w^th^in the mann^r^. of Shrewton, wherein orderes were taken and ratified for the better gov'ment and quiet estate of all the frehoulders tenants and other comon's w^th^in the saide parishe by virtue of the said courte, and all such psones as were Irregular and disordered were then amersed, and paid the amersements and penalties by way of distresse to the Lord royale of the mann^r^ afforsaid vntill that of late in the yeare 1596.

"The sayd man^r^ was dismembered by sale of the lande to divers psones and most pt. to the tenants themselves. Since which tyme divers disorders have been comited to the great hurt and detriment of the greater pt of the frehoulders tenants and comoners of . . . . breache of christia charitie and peace of the neighborhode, For reformation [where]of and at thernest pswasion of Nicholas Barlowe Clerke, we the freehoulders tenants and comoners whose names and m'kes are hereunto subscribed do with one accorde consult determine and ratifie that these orderrs following shall be unviolably kept and observed bindin o'rselves owr heyres and assignes to the due observation thof and of evry pt or parcell thereof from henceforth for ever. And for the better corroboration hereof we have caused these orders to be Ingrossed in this o^r^ register booke to remayne in ppetuall record.

"Edw : Estcourte.
"Nicholas Barlowe Clerke.
"Thomas Tooker.
"William Goldisborough.
"Robert Wansborowe ꝑ his mke.
"Jonn Smith ξ his marke.
"William Barlowe.
"Robert Piercey. ℞ his mke.
"Nicholas Gilbert + his mke.
"Agnes Barlowe Widow ʌ her mke.

" Richard Munda . .
" John Gilbert als Netton V his mk.
" John Wilshere 4 his mke.
" William Woodroffe W his mke.
" Richard Gilbert als Netto.
" John Browele.
" Richard Kelow.
" Robert Sutton R his mke.
" John Gylbert.
" Robert Jennings.
" Will'm Chandler
" Jos^{h} ⊣ Kellawaye his mke.
" Edmund ⊔ Blanchard his mke.

" Imprimis. Bycause we have heard by olde men and find by antient records in divers coppies of court roule y^{t} no freholder tenant or comoner in . . . . in right kept any wuther beaste in the feeldes of Shrewton or Net, vntill of late years they have usurped the same, we do nowe therefore agree consent and order that fro henceforth not any freholder tenant or comoner in Shrewton or Net ther deputies or servants shall keepe any kind of wuther beastes in the feeldes of Shrewton or Net (except such calves as they shall breed of their owne being under the age of one year in Net feeld only) to depasture and feed upo payne to forfaite for every beast so depasturing for every day xii^{d} to the poore of this pishe.

" 2. Item it is lyckewyse Agreed and Ordered that fro the feast of St Mychaell the Archangell yearly vntill the first day of August, not any freholder tenant or comoner ther deputies or servants shall keep tye or leaze any horse . . . . beaste in the feeldes down . . . . Shrewton uppo payne to every horse beast so offending f every day xii^{d}. And that no frehoulder. tenant or comoner shall keepe tye or leaze any hough beast or beasts in the feeldes or downes of Net fro the feest of St Martyn's yerly untill the first day of August upo payn to forfayte for every horse so offending for every day xii^{d} and from St Luke's Day they shall take their horses fro the feeld.

" 3. Item yt is ordered and agreed that fro henceforth it shall not be lawful for any freehoulder tenant or comon^{r} in Shrewton to breed above twelve lambes upo a yerde lande, or above ten lambes vpon a yerde lande in Nett uppon payne to forfaite for every lambe he they or theyre assignes shall keepe or cause to be kept ov^{r} and above the sayde number vi^{d} for every weeke so offending to the poor of this parish.

" 4. Item the lambes shall be accompted sheepe and go in shepes places yearly at St. Lukes day.

" 5. Item the cowes hoges and other feeble shepe shall be yearly drawne from the flocke of Shrewton and Nett by the discretion of the gretest pt of the frehoulders tenantes, or comoners & the sheppd of the same flocke and kept by one comon sheppd in the fryth or other place as by them shall be thought most convenient for their better preservation and it is ordered that no tenant, comoner or freehoulder theyre children or servants shall keepe or lease any shepe or lambes in the feeldes downes or other comons of Shrewton or Nett at any tyme of the yeare from the comon flocke aforesaid vppo payne of forfayte for every suche offence vi^{d} to the poore.

"6. Item yt is ordered that yf any frehoulder tenant or comoner in Shrewton or Nett shall hereafter keepe any cottrell whose stones are not clene cut out, shall after three dayes waring. forfaite the same shepe or other beast to the poore of this parishe.

"7. Item yt is ordered that if any frehoulder tenant or comoner in Shrewton or Nett shall want any hurdles of the fould of Shrewton or Nett by the space of six dayes forfayte for every hurdle so wanting after warning given him or them by the sheppd xii^{d}.

"8. Item yt is ordered and agreed that yf any freehoulder tenant or comoner in Shrewton or Nett theyre children or servants shall fro henceforth . . . . keepe, or suffer any of theere swyne in the feeldes of Shrewton or Nett from S^{t}. Martines day vntill the first day of August yearly shall forfaite for eache swyne so offending vi^{d} to the poore.

"9. Item ordered and agreed that yf any frehoulder tenant or comoner in Shrewton or Nett shall hereafter suffer any of theire swyne to go in the feeldes of Shrewton or Nett unringed shall . . . . for every such swyne unringed vj^{d}. to the poore of the pissh.

"10. Item bycause ther hath ben hertofore gret harme done . . . . by negligence of children and servantes in keeping of swyne, yt is now therefore ordered and agreed that from henceforth one comon hogherd shall be prouided nominated and appointed by the most voyces of the freeholderes tenants and comoners to keepe all the swyne in Shrewton, and one other comon hogherd to keepe all the swyne in Nett, and suche wages or stipend as most of the said comoners shall agree uppo for and with the said hogherd, every freehoulder tenant or comoner haing swyne in the feeldes of Shrewton or Nett, shall pay to the same hogherd, and farther that no freehoulder, tennant or comoner in . . . . Nett their deputies . . . . shall fro henceforth leaze ther owne swyne vppo payne to forfaite for every day so offending xii^{d}.

"11. Bycause the flockes of Shrewton and Nett hath ben heretofore (and nowe at this p'sent) vnprouided of hey in the extremitie of winter by which meanes many sheepe have peryshed, for reformation whereof we do nowe order and agree that from henceforth yearly at the feast of St. John the baptists nativitie comoly called Midsom^{r} day, that every freehoulder tenant or comoner in Shrewton or Nett shall the prouide and deliv^{r} yearly five shillings of currant money for every yeard lande which he or they houldeth vnto two indifferent men which shalle be yearly chosen nominated and appoynted by the most voyces to buy and provide hey for the flockes of Shrewton and Nett for that yeare following and whosoeuer having sheepe of his owne or of others in his lease in ither of the sayd flockes that shall make defaulte of payment of the said five . . . . the yeard lande being . . . . unto required or demnded by the said purueyoures or ther assignes, that then it shall be lawfull to and for the said purveyoures of hey or theire assignes, to Impound and distrayne the sheepe going or depasturing in or vppon the leaze of any suche freehoulder tenant . . . . comoner making such def . . . . And the same sheepe so impounded to detayne vntill the sayd some or somes of money be satisfied and payde to the vse aforesaid.

"12. Item yf Any freeholder tenant or comon in Shrewton or Nett or ther assignes shall keepe or have any sheepe or lambes on leaze or above his ordinary stint shall forfayte for every such sheepe or lambe for every three days vi^{d} to the poore

"13. Ite yt is ordered and agreed that ther shalbe a hayward chosen and nominated by the most voyces of the freehoulders tenantes or comoner of Shrewton and Nett, and the sayd hayward shall have yearly for his wages iij^{d} for every yearde lande our and beside his pounde pence.

"14. Item for the better observing and orderly keeping of these orders yt is agreed that yt shall be lawfull to and for any one freehoulder tenant or comoner in Shrewton or Nett to Impound the catell of any other freehoulder tenant or comoner whosoever that shall at any tyme or tymes hereafter . . . . any default or b . . . . of any of these orderes aforesayd and the same cattell so Impounded to detayne and withould vntill all suche some or somes of mony forfayted as by any article or articles pticularly or genally is mentioned, be fully satisfied or payd to the ov'seers of the poore to the vse of the poore.

"15. In consideration of these orders agreed vppo, and for the better keeping of our horses and plough beastes in the somer tyme It is ordered and agreed, that fro henceforth, it shall be lawfull to and for euery freeholder tenant and comon^{r} in Shrewton or Net yearly to plough and sowe one Acre for every yeard lande w^{h} he or they his or theire assynes houldeth in the somer feeldes of Shrewton and Nett with pease or other lent gran in such place or places as is or shall be agreed uppon by the greter part of the sayd freehoulders tenants and comoners or their assignes indifferantly to be assigned that no ma be wronged, and he that at any tyme lyketh not to sowe his land in suche place may lawfully take the herbage theoft properly to himself for that season . . . .

"Nicholas Gilbert is apoynted heyward.

[*On the next page and in another handwriting.*]

"16. And it is further ordered and agreed by the freeholders tenants and comon^{r}s of Shrewton and Nett aforesaid That from henceforth yf any of the said Freholders Tenants and comon^{r}s shall keep any horse beasts or wuther beasts above the former rates in the comon feeldes contrary to the orders before mentioned he shall forfayte for ev^{r}y tyme for Poudinge the some of iij^{s}. and iiij^{d}. to be levied to the vse of the poore of the sayd paryshe.

"17. And it is further agreed y^{t} noe geese shall be kepte or suffered to go in any pte of the comon feildes of Nett at anie tyme vpon payne of forfeyture for euery goose so offendinge iiii^{d}. Likewise to be delivered to the vse of the poore of the said paryshe."

The Church Heraldry of North Wiltshire.

By Arthur Schomberg, Esq.

(Continued from Vol. xxii., p. 339.)

HUNDRED OF MELKSHAM.

WHADDON.

Mural Tablet, North Wall of North Chapel.

29. I.—Sable, semée of cross crosslets, a lion rampant argent. Crest. A lion's head gutty erased argent holding in mouth a sinister hand gules. Long of Wraxall.

Walter Long, ob. 1807, æt. 95.

On Floor of North Chapel.

30. II.—Semée of cross crosslets, a lion rampant, two flaunches ermine. Crest. Out of a crescent a lion's head gutty erased. Long of Trowbridge.

Calthrop Long, ob. 1729.

31. III.—Long of Trowbridge (30).

Sir Walter Long, ob. 1710.

32. IV.—Long of Trowbridge (30), without crest.

Henry Long, ob. 1612.

EARLE STOKE.

A Stone Screen built into Wall of South Transept, perhaps once part of a tomb.

33. I.—Bulstrode (9), impaling, quarterly. 1 and 4. *Blank*, 2, and 3. Three fusils in pale (Bonham ?).

34. II.—Barry of six, in chief three roundles (Hungerford ?)

35. III.—Quarterly, 1 and 4, BULSTRODE (9). 2 and 3. A chevron between three squirrels sejant.

36. IV.—BULSTRODE (9), impaling, a chevron between three crosses fitchy.

Thomas Bollstryd and Edyth his wife (A. and J.)[1].

In the old Churchyard, on the Floor of what was the Chancel—still in situ.

37. V.—Argent, six roundles in pale 3, 3, on a chief embattled, a fusil fessways thereon a cross patty. Crest. A dexter arm embowed and vested, holding a fusil.

Ann Brouncker, ob. 1684.

38. VI.—BROUNCKER (37), with martlet for difference, and without crest.

John Brouncker, ob. 1681.

39. VII.—BROUNCKER (38), without difference, impaling, between two bars engrailed nine martlets 3, 3, 3 (MOORE?).

William Brouncker, ob. 1679.

40. VIII.—MOORE (39).

Katharine Brouncker, ob. 1679.

HILPERTON.

South Wall.

Hatchment.

41. I.—Quarterly 1 and 4. ENGLAND. 2. FRANCE. 3. IRELAND.

South Wall, outside.

42. II.—Sable, semée of cross crosslets a lion rampant argent. Pieux quoique Preux. LONG of Rood Ashton.

43. III.—Per bend embattled gules and argent. Honor virtutis præmium. BOYLE.

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[1] Vide Aubrey and Jackson's "Wiltshire Collections," *sub* Earle Stoke; formerly Bonham (?) was impaled on a pew in this Church.

STAVERTON.

Over Chancel Arch.

Hatchment.

44. I.—Quarterly 1 and 4. England. 2. Scotland. 3. Ireland, on a shield of pretence, Hanover.

TROWBRIDGE.

St. James.

Mural Tablet on North Wall of Chancel.

45. I.—Argent, a maunche, on a chief azure a lion rampant. Crest. Out of a coronet a bull's head. Virtute et Victoria.
John David Hastings, ob. 1800.

A large diapered piece of work, East Wall of North Chapel.

46. II.—Or, on a bend between two crosses flory gules three swans, wings elevated. Crest. A swan chained, wings elevated, dexter foot on a cross flory, mullet on wing. Moriens cano.
Clark, 1793—1864.

47. III.—Clark (46), without crest and motto.
Clark, 1832.

48. IV.—Argent, on a chevron engrailed sable, two swords in saltire, points upwards, surmounted by a wreath, thereon a battle-axe erect, between three crab-fish.
Bythesea, 1647—1832.

49. V.—Azure, a bend or, on a chief argent a saltire engrailed gules between two birds.
Vyner, 1591—1647.

50. VI.—Gules, three men, 2, 1, habited and couped at the loins holding in dexter hand a staff between fifteen cross crosslets fitchy, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.
Wood, 1550—1591.

51. VII.—Sable, a bend lozengy argent.
Baynton, 1537—1550.

52. VIII.—Azure, a bend cotised argent between six lioncels.
De Bohun, 1119—1125.

Mural Tablet on North Wall of same.

53.—IX.—Quarterly of eight. 1. Bythesea (48). 2. Argent, a chevron engrailed gules. 3. Quarterly per fess indented gules and or (Bromley). 4. Argent, on a chevron within a bordure engrailed gules five roundles (Chetilton). 5. Argent, on a fess, sable three cross crosslets between six fleurs-de-lys (Clifton). 6. Gules, on a chevron argent three roses. 7. Vyner (49). 8. Long of Trowbridge (32). Crest. An eagle displayed, on its breast the same charge as is on the chevron of the Bythesea arms. Mutare vel timere sperno.
Bythesea, 1672—1839.

On Roof of same, carved in a Shield.

54. X.—A chalice.

Mural Tablets under Tower.

55. XI.—Argent, a lion rampant, a chief or, impaling, or, a chevron between three apples slipped gules. Southby.
Edward Yerbury, ob. 1690, and his wife Anna.

56. XII.—Bendy or and sable, impaling ermine.
William Monk, ob. 1707, æt. 81,

57. XIII.—Argent, on a saltire sable five fleurs-de-lys or.
Robert, Hawkins, ob. 1672.

58. XIV.—Argent, a chevron checky gules and azure (?) between three cross crosslets fitchy sable (?).
Esau Reynolds, ob. 1778.

59. XV.—Argent, on a fess, between three talbot's heads erased azure, as many bezants, a crescent for difference, impaling argent three lions rampant azure, a chief of the last.
Elizabeth, wife of Robert Houlton, ob. 1707 (M.I.).

Mural Tablets above Tower Arch.

60. XVI.—Barry of seven gules and or, an escocheon ermine, on a chief of the first, a pile paly of seven of the field, impaling a chevron between three crab-fish. Crest. . . . .

Horlock Mortimer, ob. 1803.

61. XVII.—Ermine, a bend gules, impaling, sable, a fess engrailed or between three escallops argent. MASKELYNE.

Henry Wallis, ob. 1629.

62. XVIII.—Argent, a fess between six annulets gules, impaling, azure, a cross bottony or between four mullets argent, a crescent for difference.

Thomas Lucas, 1741.

63. XIX.—Gules, two bends wavy or, a chief vaire, impaling, ermine, on a canton sable a crescent argent.

Abigail, wife of William Brewer, daughter of Thomas Strode, ob. 1691.[1]

On Screen under Tower.

64. XX.—CLARK (46).

65. XXI.—Three bull's heads caboshed 2, 1. Crest. A wolf (?) sejant.

66. XXII.—HASTINGS (45).

67. XXIII.—Azure, our Lady and Child, with sceptre in her left hand (See of SALISBURY), impaling, argent, a bend gules between a hind's head erased and a cross crosslet fitchy, a crescent for difference, ensigned with a mitre. DENISON.

68. XXIV.—Barry of five or and argent, on a chief quarterly 1 and 4 two fleur-de-lys. 2 and 3 a lion passant.

69. XXV.—LONG of Rood Ashton (42).

70. XXVI.—Argent, on a bend gules two eagles displayed between three boars passant, a rose for difference. Crest. A goat's head erased.

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[1] Formerly on north wall of chancel, with another, bearing the same arms, to William Brewer, ob. 1707. (M.I.)

71. XXVII.—Azure, on a chevron between three lamb's heads erased, as many roses, in chief as many garbs. Crest. On a mount *agnus Dei*, end of staff on a garb. STANCOMB.

Mural Tablet in South Chapel.

72. XXVIII.—Quarterly gules and argent, on the first and fourth quarter an escallop of the second. Crest.

Thomas Timbrell, ob. 1820.

Over Chancel Arch a Hatchment.

73. XXIX.—The royal arms (44).

On Pews of South Chapel.

74. XXX.—STANCOMB (71). Do right, fear not.

A carved Stone Mantlepiece in Vestry.

75. XXXI. *Dexter panel.* A hart lodged gorged and chained.

76. XXXII. *Centre panel.* A lion with two bodies couchant affrontée.

77. XXXIII. *Sinister panel.* A lion passant.

On the corbels of windows outside, west wall, a bear and staff; on south wall, an ape gorged and chained; a pelican in piety; a phœnix rising from flames; a hart grazing.

HOLY TRINITY.

In a South Window.

78. Argent, a fess between six martlets sable.

Hon. Digby Walsh, ob. 1869.

ST. THOMAS'.

ST. STEPHEN'S.

East Window.

79. Quarterly, 1 and 4 gules, a fess vaire between three unicorns passant argent, maned or. 2 gules on a fess or three annulets between as many crosses fitchy. 3 gules, a spur or leathered argent, on a chief of the third three cock's heads of the field, over all a crescent for difference.

Francis Henry Wilkinson, ob. 1869.

POULSHOT.

Hatchment over Chancel Arch.

80. I.—Royal arms (27).

Scratched on inside Wall of South Porch.

81. II.—A rose within a circle.

MELKSHAM.

Chancel, under North Window.

82. I.—Quarterly, 1 and 4 azure, a chevron, charged with three bars gemellée gules, between as many eagles rising or, in chief the badge of Ulster. 2 and 3, a fountain thereout issuing a palm tree, all proper. Crest. 1. A lion sejant ermine gorged with a collar gemellée gules. 2. A dexter arm embowed and couped, habited purpure, purfled and diapered or, cuffed argent, holding a palm branch proper. Quod tibi id alii. LOPES.

83. II.—Quarterly, 1 and 4 argent, two lions passant in bend sable between as many cotises gules. 2 and 3. Sable, three hawks, argent. Crest. A leopard's head erased affrontée. Fructus virtutis. KEKEWICH.

In memory of the parents of Ralph Ludlow Lopes, and Elizabeth his wife, erected 1876.

Mural Tablets.

84. III.—Or, a chevron between three fox's heads erased gules, impaling, azure, a stag's head caboshed argent. HORTON. Crest. A fox gules.

Bohun Fox, ob. 1750, and Ann, his wife, ob. 1746.

85. IV.—AWDRY (19) impaling, argent, a fess between three mascles or.

John Awdry, ob. 1698.

86. V.—Argent, on a bend cotised gules three cinquefoils of the field.

Jeremiah Awdry, ob. 1754, and Martha, his sister, ob. 1769 (M.I.)

87. VI.—AWDRY (2), with crescent for difference.

Awdry, 1786—1816.

88. VII.—Awdry (19).
John Awdry, ob. 1639.

On Floor.

89. VIII.—Awdry (2). Nil sine Deo.
Alethea Sophia Awdry, ob. 1882.

90. IX.—Awdry (2). Nil sine Deo.
Sir John Wither Awdry, ob. 1878.

91. X.—Awdry (19), impaling, argent, a fess between three mascles or (85).
Martha Awdry, ob. 1769 (1709?). (M.I.)

92. XI.—Azure, a cross between four swallows, impaling, ermine, three chevronels gules. Selfe.
Margaret, widow of Daniel Webb, ob. 1783 (M.I.).

93. XII.—Awdry, impaling, ermine, on a chief dancetty three escallops. Taylor.
Mary, wife of John Taylor, ob. 1763; Ann, widow of Ambrose Awdry, ob. 1719 (M.I.).

94. XIII.—The three lions of England often repeated.

Mural Tablet in North Chapel.

95. XIV.—Argent, a fess between three nags passant sable, impaling, argent, a bend ermines between two lions rampant gules. Osborne.
Coulthurst, 1715—1786.

North Aisle.[1]

96. XV.—Bruges, impaling Gale (21).
Thomas Bruges, ob. 1835, æt. 86, and Sarah his wife, ob. 1801.

Hatchment.

97. XVI.—Bruges, impaling Gale (21).

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[1] In this aisle there were once two shields, on which, Vert, a fess between three mullets argent. Poore? (A. & J., p. 296.)

In a Window.

98. XVII.—Argent, an oak tree couped proper, fructed or and of the field between two crosses azure. Crest. An oak slip proper fructed or and argent. Diu virescit.

William Jeffries Wood, ob. 1795, and Anne his wife, ob. 1834.

Mural Tablets, South Chapel.

99. XVIII.—Selfe (92).

Jacob Selfe, of Place House, ob. 1730.

100. XIX.—Awdry (19), impaling Selfe (92).

Ambrose Awdry, ob. 1738, and Mary, his wife, ob. 1719.

101. XX.—Quarterly. 1. Azure, on a saltire engrailed or three cross crosslets fitchy of the field. 2. Azure, a chevron between three pheons or. 3. Selfe (92). 4. Per pale azure and gules, a chevron between three lions passant guardant or. On a shield of pretence, quarterly, 1 and 4, sable, a fess between three martlets or. 2 and 3. Argent, on a fess between three crescents gules as many lioncels of the field. Crest . . . . Ut vivas vive.

Richard Jenkyns, ob. 1806, and Ann (*née* Lockett), his wife, ob. 1825.

102. XXI.—Selfe (92), with crescent for difference, impaling, argent, a bend sable, on a chief of the second three cushions of the field. Johnson.

Isaac Selfe, ob. 1682.

103. XXII.—(101) Without shield of pretence and crest.

Jenkyns and Selfe, 1726—1759 (M.I.).

104. XXIII.—Gules, on a chevron argent three lion's heads erased sable, langued proper, between as many cinquefoils of the field, impaling, argent, a cross gules between four doves (?) proper. Webb.

Thomas Smith, ob. 1723, and Elizabeth, his wife, ob. 1719.

105. XXIV.—Selfe (92), impaling, argent, two chevrons sable. Ashe.

Jacob Selfe, ob. 1702, and Maria, his wife, ob. 1701.

On Floor.

106. XXV.—Selfe (92).

Penelope, d. of Isaac and Penelope Selfe (d. and co-heiress of Lord Lucas, of Shenfield, Co. Essex), ob. 1718.

107. XXVI.—On a chevron sable three trefoils slipt between as many leopard's heads erased.

. . . . 1767.

108. XXVII.—On a chevron three lion's heads erased between as many cinquefoils. Smith (104).

T. S., 1698; T. S., 1699.

109. XXVIII.—A lion rampant (in chief a canton, M.I.).

Ellin Owen, ob. 1728.

110. XXIX.—On a chevron three fleurs-de-lys between as many gilly-flowers slipt, impaling, on a fess wavy three roundles between as many lion's heads erased.

Richard Guppey, ob. 1723, and Margaret, his wife, ob. 1757, æt. 86.

111. XXX.—Smith (104) impaling Webb (104).

T. S. R., 1723.

112.—XXXI.—Selfe (92), impaling, on a chevron three fleurs-de-lys between as many roses, slipt.

Margaret, third wife of Isaac Selfe, ob. 1734. (M.I.)

113. XXXII.—Selfe (92) impaling Smith (104).

Anne, wife of Isaac Selfe, ob. 1681. (M.I.)

114. XXXIII.—Smith (104) impaling, argent, on a chevron gules three trefoils between as many lion's heads caboshed (?)

John Smith, ob. 1757. (M.I.)

115. XXXIV.—On a chevron three fleurs-de-lys between as many roses slipt (112) impaling, Gutty, in chief three chess rooks. Thomas Kington, ob. 1757, and Jane, his widow, ob. 1768. (M.I.)

Hatchments.

116. XXXV.—Quarterly, 1 and 4, ermine, a chevron gules. Touchet. 2 and 3. Gules, a fret or. Audley, impaling, ermine, two bars vert. Supporters, two wyverns sable. Ensigned with a baron's coronet. (M.I.)

117. XXXVI.—In a lozenge, argent, a chevron gules between three boar's heads couped and erect azure issuing out of each a cross crosslet fitchy of the second. (M.I.)

118. XXXVII.—Quarterly, 1 and 4. Long. 2 and 3. Per pale, first argent, three endorse sable, second azure. (M.I.)

119. XXXVIII.—Long of Rood Ashton (42), over all an escocheon azure, impaling, argent, two endorse sable. (M.I.)

120. XXXIX.—(117). (M.I.)

121. XL.—Quarterly 1 and 4. Touchet (116). 2 and 3. Audley (116), impaling, per fess ermine two bars vert; two bars argent, in base a fleur-de-lys or. (M.I.)

On the Iron Gate at the east end of the Churchyard apparently crest of Heathcote. A mural crown between two wings displayed, the pomme has, however, disappeared.

STUDLEY.

On the Study of Entomology.

By the Rev. T. A. Marshall.

ONE of the most important functions of a local scientific society should be to create and foster among its members that universal spirit of enquiry which is the distinctive character of the scientific mind. Not, indeed, that it is desirable to persuade individuals with limited leisure, and tastes already definitely directed, to an imperfect diffusion of their powers over new subjects; which would be to promote sciolism rather than knowledge; but it is highly expedient to invite the attention of those less fully occupied, to whatever branches of enquiry may seem to have been partially neglected. The vastness and variety of the subjects which fall within the province of a society taking its title from Archæology and Natural History offer the widest field of choice to the most differently constituted minds, and if a new subject is pointed out, there is at least a strong probability of its being taken up by some enterprising members, to their own advantage as well as the furtherance of the general object. With these views the present writer ventures to recommend entomology, as a new departure in the cultivation of the natural history of Wiltshire, being informed that the subject is not one which at present engages the attention of the society. Indeed it may be doubted whether any serious attempt has ever been made to observe the insect-productions of this county, apart from those general works which treat of the indigenous Fauna of Great Britain or of Europe.

The study of entomology is considered, in the eyes of the world, as merely an agreeable pastime, without any ulterior object of utility. A certain amount of raillery usually falls to the lot of those who seem simple enough to occupy themselves with the consideration of minute animals, vulgarly supposed to be either noxious or repulsive. This is probably a fair statement of public opinion on the subject. But if we turn to the class of adepts in the science, we find that

entomology has become with them a perfect passion: not among mere loiterers and *dilettanti*, but men high in place and seriously occupied, the most distinguished and the most intelligent. They are a minority, but in this case, as in some others, the opinion of the minority is to be preferred: and if the public at large cannot understand the existence in sensible men of a taste which it stigmatizes as childish, this is only because it is not aware of the difficulties or the utility of the pursuit, and most of all because it is ignorant of its pleasures. I shall not repeat any commonplaces about the beauties and wonders which are revealed to us by the study of nature, for I consider that the readers of all such papers as find a place in these transactions must be of the number of those who are already touched with the sacred fire, or in whom at least the latent spark requires only to be kindled. I propose to say a few words as to the method and spirit in which this most useful and pleasing kind of knowledge should be cultivated; and if anything here suggested has the effect of leading observers in the county of Wilts to apply themselves to some of the numerous branches of entomology, this appeal, however poorly expressed, will not have been written in vain.

There are several different aspects in which entomology may be viewed, and consequently several distinct categories of entomologists. It is with the latter that we are concerned just now, and they may be all summed up conveniently under the two headings of collectors and observers.

The first comprises amateurs, whose amusement it is to make collections of insects, with no more definite object than inspires collectors of postage stamps, or books unread and unreadable, or biscuits, or obsolete crockery. They are the happy possessors of cases filled with objects beautiful or ugly, but always curious, which they regard with never-ending delight. "*Ceux-là ne méritent aucun intérêt,*" says a French naturalist; but I am not at all disposed to agree with so sweeping a judgment. Whatever may be said of the *furor* of collection-making in general, the entomological collector at least ought not to be spoken of in terms of disparagement. He is an indispensable factor in natural science, he brings the bricks of which the edifice is to be constructed, and without which the great

temple could never have risen from the ground. There are latent possibilities about him which at any time may take a surprising development: the most philosophic naturalist must have begun by collecting, and must continue to some extent to collect throughout his career: as the child is father of the man, so is the amateur the father of the observer. I think, then, it is a sadly conceited mistake to undervalue the functions of the amateur: on the contrary he deserves every respect, and should be encouraged to the top of his bent.

On a somewhat higher round of the scientific ladder stand those who employ themselves in bringing together the species found in some particular country or district, with a distinct object, viz., that of ascertaining the limits of its productions. They frequently read such books as are necessary to name their species, and when this is done correctly, they contribute to a knowledge of the laws of distribution. Many of them would, if they had the opportunity, enlarge the circle of their observations; but circumstances confine them to a single country. Our Continental friends laugh at us for establishing a sixth quarter of the Globe, as if Great Britain and Ireland were physically distinct from the rest of Northern Europe. However, local observations are not without value in their bearing upon general laws; but beyond this they contribute little, and their usefulness is considerably restricted.

Far above these—so far, indeed, that sometimes they are quite lost in the clouds—are the classifiers and systematists. Many of them, also, limit their speculations to the Fauna of one locality, in which case their partial systems cannot fail to be exploded as soon as they are compared with schemes that aim at universality. There is a great deal too much of classification; the best arrangements are but artificial, and can lay no claim to finality. The materials are not yet brought together upon which a permanent and comprehensive system of organisms can be founded. Some kind of order is necessary for practical purposes, and such attempts at order exist in superabundance. So long as they serve their purpose, which can be but temporary, it is idle to permute and combine as a mere exercise of ingenuity. Nevertheless many eminent writers are to be found in this class, and their labours have supplied a necessary

assistance; for it is obvious that without classification as an instrument, the naturalist would be unable to work, or he would have to spend his time in manufacturing his own tools. Classification, however, is but an instrument, and a very imperfect one; and to confine entomology to this acceptation is as bad as it would be to rank index-making on a level with authorship. Or, rather, it would be to reduce entomology to the condition of an abstract science, deprived of the practical usefulness which chiefly distinguishes it, and further denuded of that grace and poetical charm which constitute its greatest attractions.

The third and highest category comprises the naturalists, this name being here taken in its proper sense. Of these it would be invidious to say that there are not many; but the great shining lights—the Linnés and Darwins—unhappily occur only at the rate of two or three in a century, or still more rarely. The aims and functions of the naturalist are immeasurably beside and beyond those of the two classes just mentioned. He may be compared to the architect who plans and directs the building of an edifice; the collector brings the stones, and the systematist, who serves tables, is the clerk of the works. The naturalist, then, begins where the others leave off; he accepts the results of his colleagues as the foundation and materials of a higher superstructure, reserving to himself the right of judging, adopting, or rejecting, the vast accumulation of facts. He is not necessarily the possessor of large or well-ordered collections; in fact he is more disposed to dissect specimens than to preserve them. He is not the slave of any particular kind of classification, knowing that most of the existing systems are houses of cards, liable to fall flat at a breath, or elaborate cobwebs which any bouncing wasp can disorganize in a moment. His principal attention is most likely given to his register of observations, filled with real treasures, although inappreciable to the public mind until some results are forthcoming, which (as in the case of Darwin) at once command the admiration of all, with full recognition of their wisdom and usefulness.

It is worth while to turn aside for a moment, just to illustrate the kind of results referred to, of which I do not hesitate to assert the

wisdom and the usefulness. It will be enough to prove a case for usefulness, when wisdom follows naturally; since no one will deny that it is wise to seek whatever is useful. Without entering far into an inexhaustible subject, which has long ago filled volumes, I will take a single department of the science, now called economic entomology. This has to do with the injuries and benefits which the human race receives from the race of insects. These creatures, however weak individually, constitute collectively one of the great powers of Nature, which man is obliged to respect; he must either learn to control it, or he must take refuge in flight. It is hardly too much to say that we hold our place on sufferance; our presence is tolerated. It is within the resources of insect power to render any given country uninhabitable; to break the staff of bread in that country; to realise the terrors of Egypt; to spread death among flocks and herds; to rot the forest trees, and blight the produce of the garden, together with the hopes of the farmer. I must not go into details, but anyone will readily recall accounts of the ravages of many species of locust (no traveller's tales, as is often supposed); the cattle-destroying tzetze; the Colorado beetle, which has already sent out spies to view the British Islands; the *Phylloxera vastatrix*, which has a price of £25,000 set upon its head by the Australian Governments, and 300,000 fr. by that of the French Republic. The bleak and watery climate of Great Britain might be supposed to offer a substantial check to the destructive forces of insects; and to some extent this is the case: yet insects have ruined many an English family. Our cereals, turnips, hops, and fruit trees, are all at their mercy, and the partial failures that occur annually shew what ravages, under unfavourable circumstances, are conceivable. We have also innumerable enemies of minor importance, who, if unable to ruin our fortunes, attack our persons, invade our dwellings, plunder our larders, and render domestic life, in some countries, a perpetual skirmish. It is not my intention, however, to make a catalogue of plagues; a brief allusion to them is enough to shew the necessity of organised resistance, with whatever of labour, observation, and experiment may be required to render it efficacious. On the other hand the advantages which men derive from insects

are hardly less numerous than the injuries. Honey, silk, cochineal, ale, and blisters, are familiar examples of direct benefits. The indirect are less easily recognised, but not the less substantial. Like all classes of the animal kingdom, insects are divisible into the devourers and the devoured. The voracious hordes that live at the expense of human industry are themselves the victims of a host of carnivorous foes and parasites, controlling their increase, and mitigating their ravages. An inestimable amount of benefit is received by mankind from this source. The intricate adjustments which thus determine the balance of Nature, are largely dependent upon insects. And all interference on our part, by extermination or otherwise, if conducted without knowledge, is just as likely to do harm as good. Anyone can see that the destruction of spiders means the increase of flies: and that when a farmer ignorantly sets traps for moles, the wire-worms are likely to enjoy peace and plenty. There was a time when the Kentish hop-growers, seeing millions of lady-birds on their hops, waged war upon them, under the idea that they were the cause of the hop-blight. The teachings of entomology have long since shewn them that they were killing their best friends; that the *Coccinella* is carnivorous, and preys upon the *Aphis*, the real source of mischief. But I am digressing, though perhaps not unreasonably, inasmuch as having mentioned the usefulness of entomology, I was bound to shew some warrant for the assumption.

With all the subjects above mentioned, and an infinity of collateral matters, the naturalist must be conversant; keeping steadily in view the advancement and diffusion of knowledge, for the benefit of mankind. It is for this that he investigates and registers the phenomena of the world, seeking general principles from the structure, economy, and mutual relations of living creatures, which he applies to the elucidation of the obscure problems of biology and the intricacies of the great scheme of Nature. The character of the man who is fitted for such pursuits is no common one. He must be humble and patient, free from the vulgarity of prejudice, and tolerant of the prejudices of others; reverent, but not superstitious; indefatigable in his work, knowing that success means an immense capacity for details; not devoted to the idol of beauty,

looking with an equal eye upon the scorpion and the bird of paradise; not devoted to the idol of size, the mite should be to him as the rhinoceros; having a solemn sense of the dignity of truth, remembering that a teacher who speaks inaccurately is like the false prophet out of whose mouth came frogs. For his personal qualities, he should be hardy and abstemious, ready to face danger and forego luxury; a lover of travel, of the sea and its wonderful sights, of the mountains and deserts; courteous to strangers, skilful to extract knowledge from the rude and ignorant, and to conciliate savages. To his literary attainments no bounds can be set; for in these days the interdependence of the sciences is so thorough that it is no longer possible to pursue one successfully without a knowledge of many. Not to be too diffuse, let us take the entomological naturalist as a type of his class. The attainments necessary for him are a good answer to the wondering questions of those who cannot conceive how such a study as entomology can involve serious efforts. In the first place the student of entomology finds himself face to face with a literature about equal to that of the classics. He can never hope to attain a thorough acquaintance with more than one department, which he must choose for himself; for the rest he requires a general knowledge, enough to enable him upon occasion to refer to sources of information exterior to his own subject. He will soon notice that the books he consults, and especially those of older date, are not free from errors: these it will be his business to avoid and correct. He must be possessed of a fair knowledge of botany, chemistry, meteorology, agriculture, physical geography, and, in fact, of as many ologies as possible. His proficiency in each, without amounting to that of a specialist, should at least be rather above the average found in educated men. A good knowledge of languages is an absolute necessity. The two classical languages are a matter of course. The tongues of modern Europe in which entomological literature lies enshrined, are German, English, French, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Greek, Russian, and Swedish. But since no scholar can be simultaneously possessed of all these, it has been agreed on all hands that writers, whose vernacular is at all out of the way, shall be bound to translate their works, or have them translated,

into one of the great European languages, German, English, French, Italian, or Spanish; these, therefore, may be regarded as the limits to which the modest requirements of the entomologist may be restricted; while practically, and in the majority of cases, he will find himself able to work well upon Latin, English, French, and German. A knowledge of the microscope, and a considerable tincture of optics, should not be forgotten. And we may finish the list of requirements with the necessary art of drawing and painting with effect and accuracy. The above sketch seems to shew that it is impossible for any man to unite in his single person accomplishments so numerous and varied. Certain it is that the best of us will be found wanting in many, or even the chief part of these qualifications; but a true love of science will always find means to supply defects and to turn difficulties. Entomologists are a united brotherhood: the powers of each are at the service of all; union is strength, and the actual force exerted is the resultant of the combined efforts of the whole society. The reader is now requested to compare the portrait of the ideal entomological naturalist with the existing examples of those who trifle about the precincts of the great edifice without the courage to enter. Entomology is a serious science, and should be studied seriously; already it comprises amongst its votaries a large number of distinguished men, and not a few women, of all civilized nations, banded together for objects of recognised importance, the influence of which is widely felt and receives daily extension. I am so far from thinking that any remarks here made can have a discouraging tendency, or deter through the difficulties presented, that I have chosen this course deliberately; I have a strong belief that, if these lines are read at all, they will be read by those to whom difficulty is an attraction, and the desire to promote worthy objects a passion. These are the minds whose attention I have endeavoured to invite towards a subject apparently untouched by members of this society; but which is certainly a needful complement to their other labours, and indispensable to the physical knowledge of this large county.

Nunton,
April 21st, 1886.

Guide to the British and Roman Antiquities of the North Wiltshire Downs in a Hundred Square Miles round Abury.

By the Rev. A. C. Smith, M.A.

Second Edition. Published by the Wiltshire Archæological Society, 1885.

Reviewed by Rev. R. C. Clutterbuck, Rector of Knight's Enham, Andover.

THE Wiltshire Archæological Society is to be congratulated on being the channel through which the result of Mr. Smith's thirty years of learned research and patient investigation have been given to the reading public: the first edition, published by the Marlborough College Natural History Society, having been in great part consumed by fire, so that not even all the original subscribers could obtain a copy. The volume before us only professes to deal with the antiquities of the British and Roman periods in forty-two parishes comprehended in a hundred square miles of the North Wiltshire Downs: but within the limits the author has thus set himself he has completely exhausted his subject. The book is touchingly dedicated "To my wife, the constant companion for the last thirty years, of my rambles on horseback over the Wiltshire Downs"—and its plan, as well as the object of the investigations described in it, will be best given in Mr. Smith's own words:—

"In 1852, seeing the downs around me becoming broken up, and many of the barrows fast disappearing under the plough, I began to map down such districts as were newly brought under cultivation, and so keep a record of such of the mutilated earthworks as were still recognisable. Then, as my material increased, I projected a map on a large scale of the district surrounding Abury; and taking the one-inch ordnance map as my guide, I enlarged it to six inches linear measure or thirty-six square inches, to the mile, every such square mile being distinctly measured off, lettered and numbered, and on this I began to mark, as accurately as I could, all the barrows, camps, dykes, roads, cromlechs, stone circles, cattle

pens, or other enclosures, and any other earth or stone works, and all other antiquities which this portion of the downs might possess. . . . The map professes to deal only with the table-land of the downs, and to ignore the surrounding valleys altogether. It does not pretend to be a modern topographical, so much as an *archæological* map, the main object of which is to define as near as may be the exact spot of the several antiquities with which it has to deal."

We are quite prepared to believe in the intense enjoyment the author tells us he found in his daily rides "athwart and askwy" on the area of his investigations; for nothing less than an interest amounting to a "second nature" could have sustained such patient and minute research.

The map, however, as Mr. Smith remarks, would have been deprived of a chief part of its merit had it not been accompanied by a key, in which every antiquity of the British and Roman period is designated with a letter which indicates its exact position.

In an introduction Mr. Smith condenses an immense fund of information on the various classes of antiquities noted in the subsequent pages. He advocates the theory that the circle at Abury was a temple, and in this, as on some other points, is at issue with Fergusson, from whom he differs in opinion as to the age of the Wiltshire monuments. When speaking of the barrows of that part of the county he points out that the common mode of sepulture was simple interment on the open down, whereas the cromlechs and barrows mark the tombs of the mighty dead; and he aptly compares burial under a barrow within view of the great sanctuary of Abury to burials of the eminent of our time in Westminster Abbey. Following Dr. Thurnam, he divides the barrows into two classes, long and round—the former the work of the pre-metallic period when metal was unknown, or so scarce as to be practically unemployed; the latter belonging to the bronze period. In the long barrows of the Wiltshire downs the contracted position of the corpse was general. In the round barrows the bodies, whether burned or not, were more commonly enclosed in a cist. The objects found in these early graves are thoroughly representative of those usually discovered in similar positions, and form the subjects of illustrations, as, *e.g.*, incense cups, arrow heads, stone breast-plates, celts, bone tweezers, &c. The personal ornaments, however, found in the North Wilts

barrows are but few in number and insignificant in value, which seems to indicate a very high antiquity. The district illustrated in Mr. Smith's work affords several examples of Early British camps: the difficult problem as to how these camps were supplied with water receives much illustration from details given of the construction of dew-ponds. The downs, as distinguished from the valleys, were the natural position for the dwellings of the early tribes, and this tract of country so fully investigated yields many examples of pit-dwellings. The famous Wansdyke, too, gives a characteristic sample of those stupendous earthworks, which must have been made at the cost of almost incalculable labour. Earthworks of another class which Mr. Smith considers to be cattle-pens are numerous, as are the terraces or lynchets on the sides of the hills. The sarsen stones, of which the stone-works of the Early Britons in North Wilts are constructed, exist in countless thousands in this district, and their positions are indicated on the map. Their geological characteristics are easily summed up as "masses of sand concreted together by a silicious cement, left scattered over the ground when the lower portions of the stratum were washed away," but the question as to how such vast masses as form the trilithons of Stonehenge were moved and set up is not so quickly answered. Mr. Smith does not think it necessary to attribute to the Early British masons any extraordinary mechanical knowledge, remembering how much can be effected by sheer force of numbers, aided by such simple mechanical contrivances as the roller, the lever, and the wedge.

It is somewhat remarkable that North Wilts possesses very few relics of the Romans. The only tangible evidences of undoubted Roman work within the area treated of are the fragments of two Roman roads.

No one is more competent to write of the early inhabitants of this island than Mr. Smith, and as, in the district he is dealing with, almost all classes of primæval remains are represented, we have in this volume a complete and most valuable digest of all that is known on the subject. He calls it a very matter-of-fact volume, and so indeed it is; but the facts are marshalled with such admirable clearness, and every statement and quotation verified by full and

complete reference to the immense number of books he has consulted, that this cannot fail to take its place among our standard works of reference.

But perhaps, after all, the great feature of the book is the painstaking effort to elucidate the nomenclature of the district, and obtain what historical evidence can be had from the place-names. Every section of the map is dealt with in detail, all noteworthy place-names being fully discussed: and thus, what may be termed the physical archæology of this hundred square miles, is complete.

There is an admirable index, and an appendix gives the altitudes of the bench marks. We rise from a perusal of this book with a deep sense of obligation to its author, and a feeling of satisfaction that in these days of accurate historical research another book has been produced worthy to take its place beside those for which Wiltshire is already so distinguished. Would that other counties were so fortunate.

Confirmation of the Guild of the Holy Ghost, at Basingstoke, by Charles the First.

By W. W. Ravenhill, Recorder of Andover.

SOME interest still lingers about that picturesque pile of ruins, which meets the traveller's eye as he passes Basingstoke Station, known as the Chapel of the Holy Ghost, though the culture and perhaps spirit of the Guild which built it may have passed to the modern "Queen's Free School" of that neighbourhood.

All who were fortunate enough to be of the Society's party when "The Vine" and Silchester were visited (1883) will recollect this, the final object of our excursions.

A short document in the Record Office, which appears not to have been previously noticed, has recently come into my hands, and adds to our knowledge of the events connected with the place.

Of its general history various editions of Camden's Britannia have told us that both Free Chapel and Guild were founded by William Lord Sandes[1] (Lord Chamberlain and Privy Councillor to Henry VIII) and Bishop Fox, in 1525, pursuant to royal license. "The Guild" was established for the promotion "of works of piety, religion, and charity," and as a firstfruit built this chapel and a school, where a priest was appointed to officiate and teach.

As to the architectural beauties of the chapel an opinion may be formed from its ruins, and no doubt it was worthy of some admiration, "elegantly finished in the style of the florid Gothic degenerating into Greek." Much was thought by Mr. Camden of the paintings within it. Upon the roof "the history of the prophets, apostles, and disciples of Christ is very curiously described, with their several pictures."[2]

Lord Sandes,[3] the founder, was buried here in 1542, though there is no trace now of his grave, or indeed of himself, beyond his arms coupled with those of his wife, Margery Bray—the heiress of the Brays—cut in the wall of the hexagonal tower at the south-west corner of the building.

Soon after William Lord Sandes death the Guild appears to have entered troubled waters, and was dissolved either in the thirty-seventh year of Henry the Eighth's or early in Edward the Sixth's reign.

But it was revived in 1556 (third and fourth years of Philip and Mary) and again became moribund under James the First.

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[1] Variously spelt—Sands, Sandes, and Sandys.

[2] Gibson's "Camden," 1722.

[3] There is amongst the papers of Thurloe, Cromwell's Secretary, vol. iii., p. 647, the following deposition relating to the Lord Sandes of 1654—1655, which would place the latter amongst the followers of Saint Hubert:—

"Wm. Roughton (Wroughton) the elder of Willcott in the County of Wilts confesseth, that twice or thrice he was in company with Major Clarke, Mr. Bowles, and others of the late Risers (the Rising in the West, A.D. 1655), this last winter at hunting near Everlie, and dined with them at the said Everlie after their sport ended. He saith further, he had a son engaged in the rebellion, as also that he sold the Lord Sandys at Ludgershall the day the rising was at Sarum (12th March, 1655) four horses of a good price, and went thither the same day on purpose to hunt with the said Lord Sandes. He denieth that he met on purpose with the said Clarke, Bowles, &c., to hunt (it had been prohibited by Order in Council), but accidentally as he was airing his horse upon the downs.

"This acknowledgment was made by the above-mentioned Mr. Roughton unto me upon the 14th of July, 1655, and upon enquiry after him I find him to be a reputed Cavalier and to have been formerly questioned by Major Boteler.

"Ed. Holton."

To what extent this happened is not clear, but the following document, which is amongst "the dockets" or summaries of the transactions of the Privy Council, A D. 1640, tell us of its restoration to some degree of health under Charles the First.

I print only enough of the docket to shew the meaning of the entry that relates to this chapel, it is written on a sheet of white paper, of which the writing occupies three sides :—

"Dockets.

"29 die April 1640.

"The four usuall warrants to the Exchequer for the charges of redd cloth Spangles Embrodery of Coates for his Ma^ts^ Guards and other his Ma^ts^ and the Queene's servants for this 16th yeare of his Ma^te^ Raigne subsc^d^ by the Clerke of the Exchequer; procured by Mr. Secretary Windebank.

"Three usual warrants.

"A warrant to the Lord Tres^r^ and other officers of the Exchequer about the accompt of James Dupper Esq.

"A grant by his Majesty to convert the impropriate Rectory of Cirencester into a Rectory presentative with cure of souls.

"Like grant, Haverfordwest, &c.

* * * * * *

"A confirmation to the Alderman and Wardens of the ffraternity called the Holy Ghost neere Basingstoke in the County of Southton and their Successors of certaine messuages, lands, and ten^ts^ in Basingstoke to the intent that they should wth the Revenues and pfitts thereof find out one fitt and able priest to celebrate divine service in the Chappell called Holy Ghost Chappell and to keepe a schoole and teach and instruct the children and youth of the said Toune as it was graunted unto them by K Philip and Q Mary 24 ffebr in the third and fourth yeares of their Raigne wth this further use now That wth the Revenues thereof they may also repayre the chappell and schoole house. Subsc^d^ for ut supra upon signification of his Ma^ts^ pleasure by Sr Sidney Mountague; procur^d^ ut Supra.

"Warwick."

The name "Warwick" at the end of the docket, is that of the newly-appointed [1] (1640) Privy Councillor, Robert Rich, Earl of Warwick, and "the confirmation" of the Guild and the restoration of the Chapel would not, in the times then soon to come, be forgotten by that nobleman—whom we hear of some years later as the jovial lover of schismatics—the grandfather of Frances Cromwell's husband—the friend of "My Lord Protector."

No doubt the lead from the roof of the Chapel was very useful at the siege of Basing House!

[1] Clarendon's History.

Description of the Opening of a British Dwelling-Pit at Beckhampton.

By Henry Cunnington.

ON June 13th, 1884, I had the pleasure of opening an exceedingly interesting British dwelling-pit, on the farm occupied by Mr. Wentworth, at Beckhampton.

The pit is situated almost on the top of the hill, in the middle of the trackway leading from Mr. Wentworth's house to his farm-buildings on the down.

The curiosity of those who travelled on the road has often been excited by the peculiarly hollow sound occasioned by either riding or driving over the spot.

This dwelling was found to consist of two circular pits sunk in the clear firm chalk, the one adjoining and intersecting the other.

The depth of the large pit is 5ft. 8in.; the diameter 5ft.

The depth of the smaller one is 4ft. 8in., and about 4ft. in diameter, being a foot less deep than the other.

The smaller pit forms a seat on which the occupant of the dwelling could conveniently sit, as in a chair, while superintending the cooking or other domestic operations.

Several objects of antiquarian interest were found in this excavation. Amongst them may be mentioned a curious bone implement or ornament; a well-shaped spindle whorl, cut out of chalk; a chalk loom weight; two earthen cooking vessels, which appeared to have been much used. Both of these were broken, but, as most of the pieces of one have been found, it has been sufficiently restored to show its size and shape, &c.

Besides these were the following articles, showing that the occupation had been of comparatively recent date:—a fragment of pseudo-Samian ware, several pieces of Roman pottery, and iron nails, &c.

The bones of animals were only those of sheep, ox, and rabbit.

Amongst the ashes under the earthen cooking vessels there were six singular egg-shaped nodules of burnt clay, about an inch-and-a-half long, probably used as sling-stones. Mr J. Evans has kindly presented to the museum one of the sling-stones now in use among the inhabitants of New Caledonia. It is made of steatite, or soap-stone, and admirably illustrates the burnt clay missiles found in the dwelling-pit at Beckhampton. Similar sling-stones are still in use among many savage nations, and can, by the practised hand, be thrown with great precision, as mentioned in Judges, chap. xx., verse 16:—"Among the tribe of Benjamin there were seven hundred chosen men, left-handed; every one could sling stones at an hair breadth, and not miss."

Mr. Cunnington, in page 84 of "Ancient Wiltshire," says:—"We have undoubted proof from history and from existing remains, that the earliest habitations were pits or slight excavations in the ground, covered and protected from the inclemencies of the weather by boughs of trees or sods of turf. The high grounds were pointed out by Nature as the fittest for these early settlements, being less encumbered with wood, and affording a better pasture for the numerous flocks and herds from which the erratic tribes of the first colonists drew their means of subsistence; but after the conquest of our island by the Romans, when, by means of their enlightened knowledge, society became more civilized, the Britons began to quit the elevated ridge of chalk hills, and seek more sheltered and desirable situations. At first we find them removed into the sandy vales immediately bordering on the chalk hills. At a later period, when the improved state of society under the Romans insured them security, the valleys were cleared of wood, and towns and villages were erected in the plains, near rivers, which, after the departure of the Romans, became the towns of the Saxons. But a considerable period must have elapsed before these important changes took place; for on our bleakest hills we find the luxuries of the Romans introduced into the British settlements, flues, hypocausts, stuccoed and painted vases, &c., &c. Yet not a single inscription has ever yet been discovered, in any one of the British dwellings that might throw some positive light upon the era in which they flourished,

or were deserted for a more temperate and less exposed climate."

In a field near Oxford there is an assemblage of many dwelling-pits of exactly the same size and shape as the one at Beckhampton, some of them single round holes, and others double and intersecting; together forming a large British village.

I have no doubt there are many more of these pits on Mr. Wentworth's down. His shepherd informs me that he can point out many places where the same hollow sound is produced by riding or driving over the ground as that which indicated the spot where the present dwelling was found.

These will, I hope, be shortly explored by some of the members of our Wiltshire Society, and I have little doubt that they will be rewarded by some of the richest finds that have been discovered for many years.

Dr. Stevens, of Reading, has kindly sent me the particulars of some similar pits, opened by him near Hurstbourn, Hants.

Although the articles found in these pits were very similar to those at Beckhampton, the pits were probably constructed by quite another tribe of people, as they differ entirely in their formation from the sharp round form of the Beckhampton dwelling.

I quote the following description, given by Dr. Stevens, of these pits:—"The number found was six, but these were evidently only a portion of a considerable village. These pits were of various diameters, but about 4ft. deep; they were all entered by an alley, or sloping passage, graduating downwards from the level of the native soil into the pits; the alley about the same length as the diameter of the pit, and averaging about 13ft.

"One of these pits contained the remains of bones of ox, deer (*cervus elephas*), sheep, dog, and rabbit; a quantity of calcined stones, probably pot-boilers; rude Romano-British pottery; a bodkin of bone; a bone knife; flint flakes; and sandstone grain rubber. In another pit, which we thoroughly investigated, was found a sandstone grain rubber, and around the fireplace, which was of flint stones, and in the centre, bruising stones or mullers; also pot boilers; bone needle with eyelet; bone bodkin; marrow scoop; a chalk whorl; a whetstone; also flint flakes and cores."

At Highfield, near Salisbury, are some singularly-shaped dwellings in drift gravel, resting on chalk, models of which are in the County Museum; they are described in "Flint Chips," by E. T. Stevens (page 57).

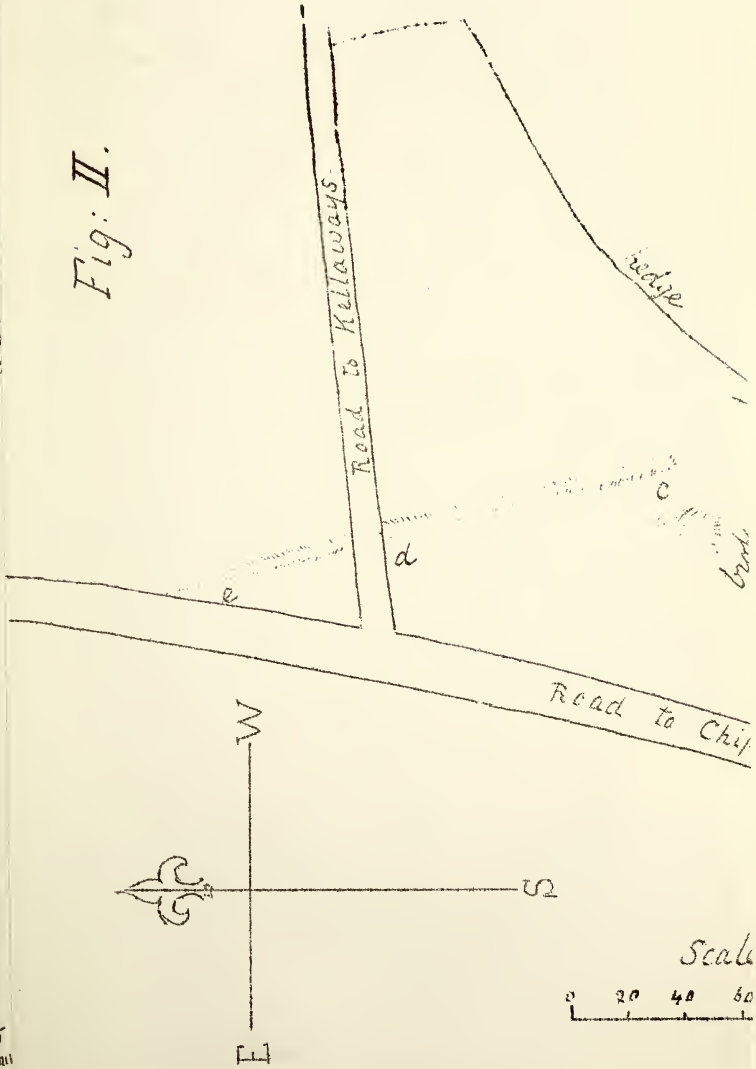
The antiquities from the Beckhampton dwelling-pit are placed in the County Museum, and form an interesting group.

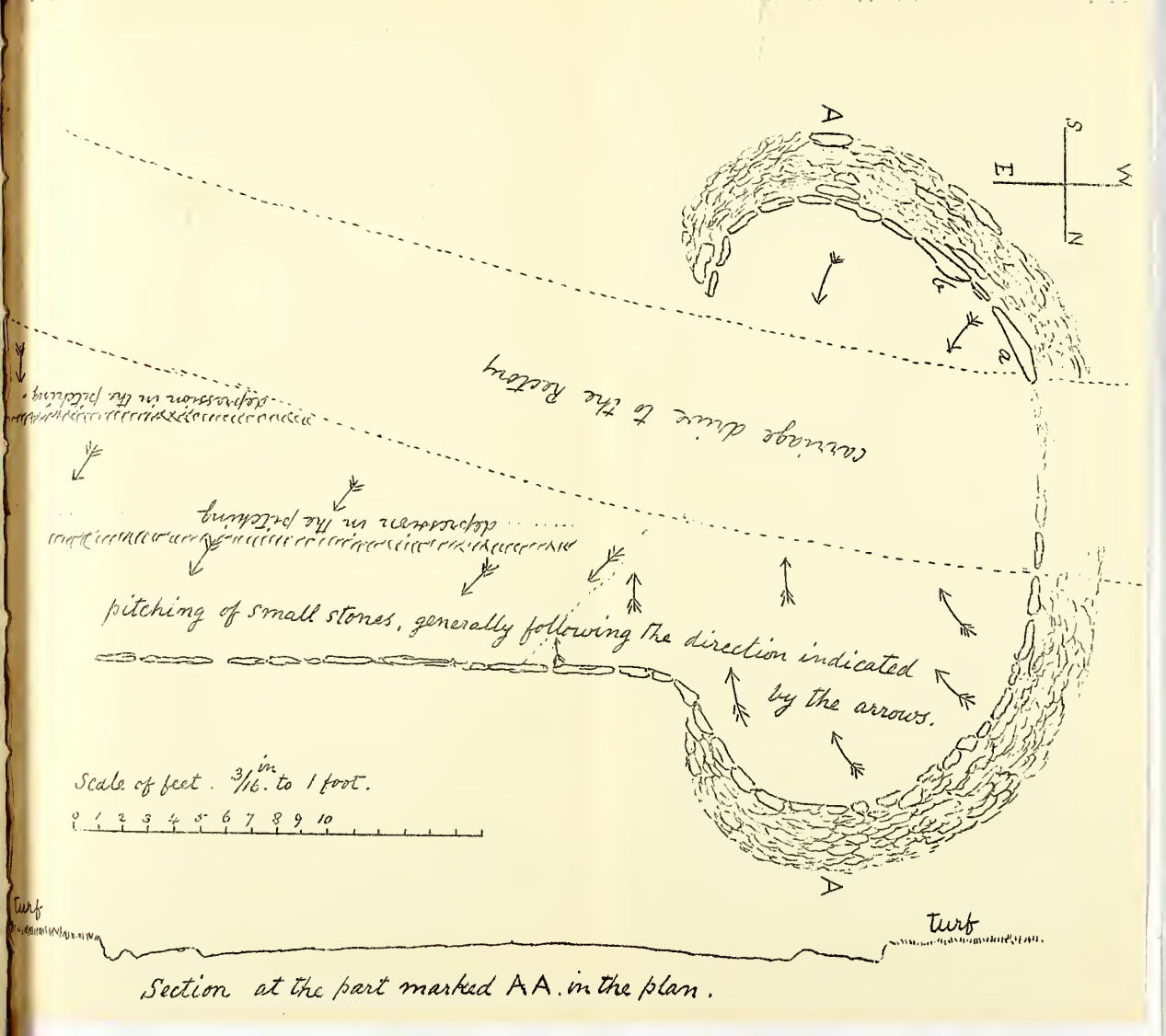
Ancient Stone-Work on Langley Burrell Common.[1]

LANGLEY BURRELL lies north of Chippenham, some portion of that town being contained within the area of the parish. A mile from Chippenham the high road runs over a common of eighty acres (now enclosed), which occupies the centre of a table-land. The rectory house stands on the eastern edge of the common, and is connected with the high road by a drive running along a raised terrace. A large stone, marked *a* on Fig. 1, standing just above the turf, projected an inch or two into the drive. It had attracted notice for many years, and had provoked many questions, but no one knew anything about it. Old men remembered another stone, *b*. Lest an accident might happen by a wheel striking upon the stone *a*, on a dark night, it was thought prudent to remove it. In January, 1886, an attempt was made to raise it. Then followed the discovery that, in connection with it were other stones, six or seven deep, set up in parallel vertical courses, which were carried in irregular curves north and south, rounding outwards and downwards to a depth of 2ft. Further examination showed that the general form of the whole work was that of an imperfect ellipse, from 2ft. to 3ft. broad, the eastern half being much more regular in its curvation, and the stones laid in better order than on

[1] The Committee desires to acknowledge its obligation to the Rev. C. Clarke, for the illustrations which accompany this paper. [Ed.]

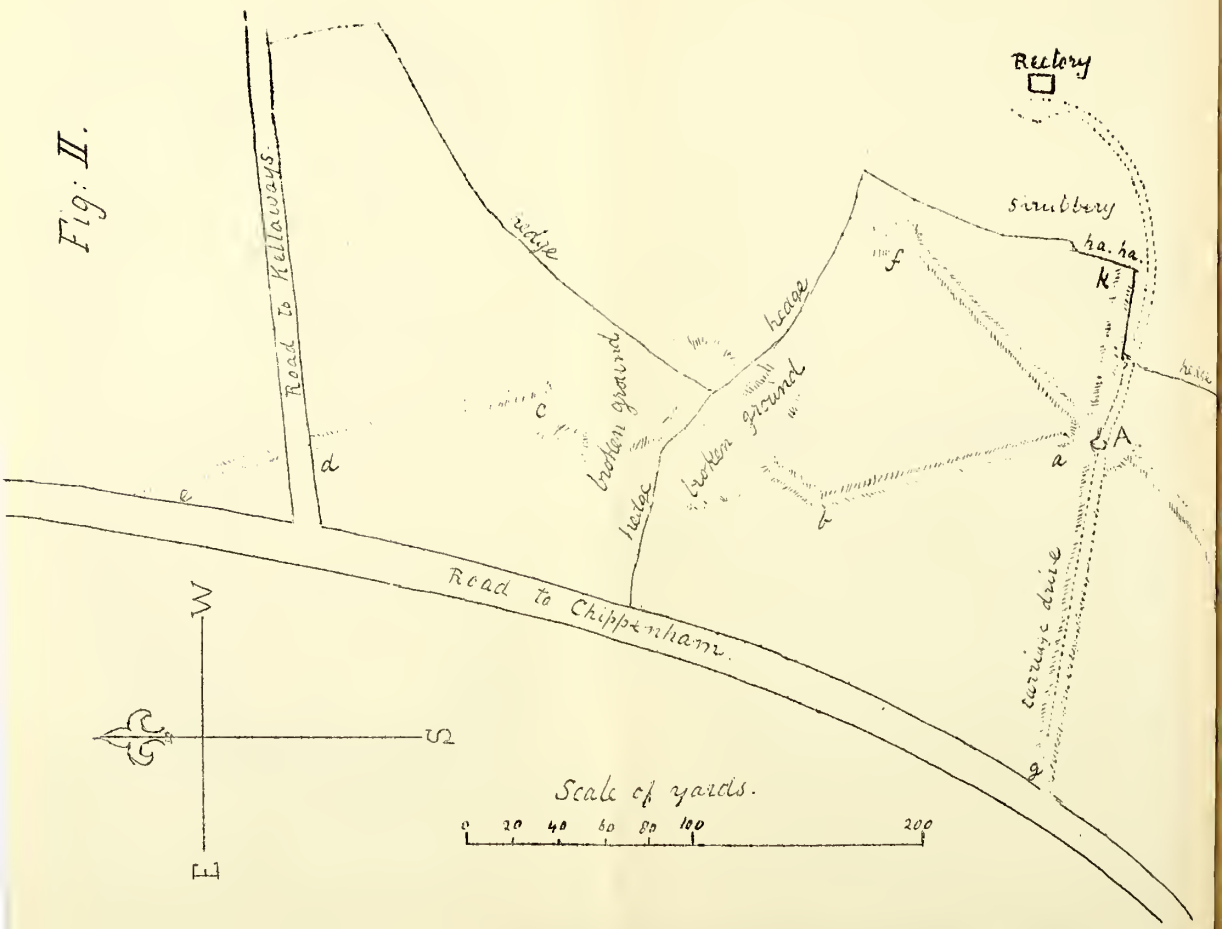
Fig: II.

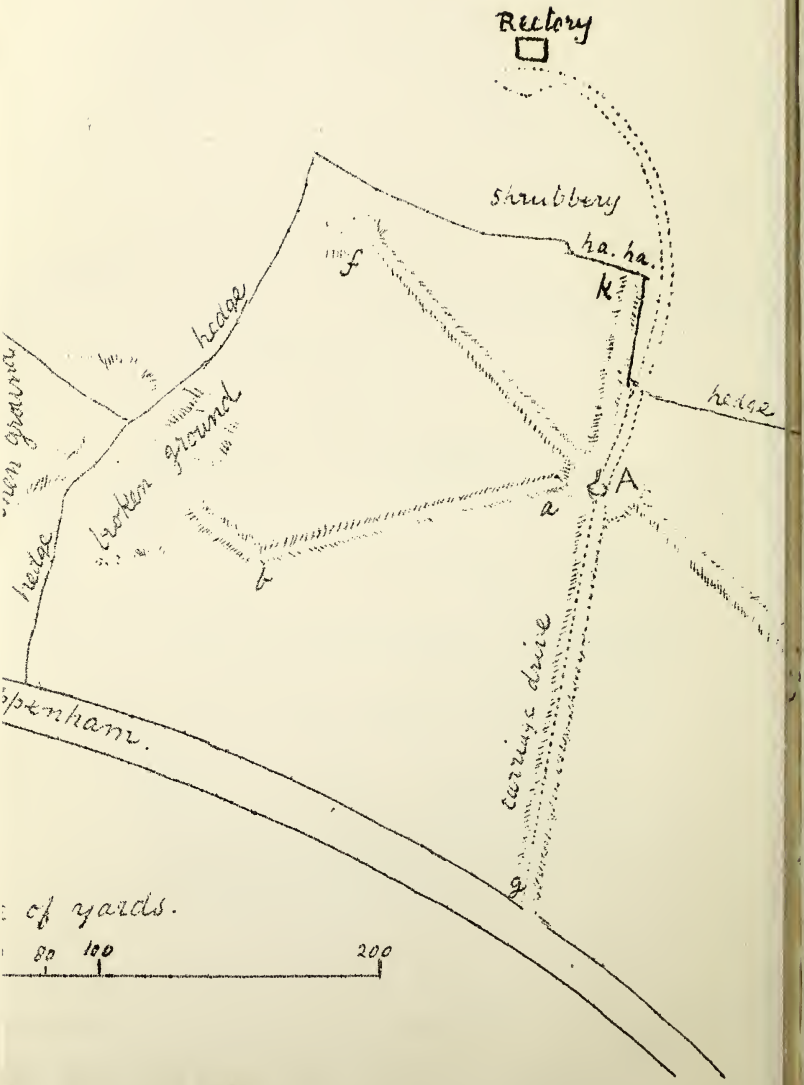




Section at the part marked AA. in the plan.

Fig: II.


Rectory
shrubbery
ha. ha.
k
f
hedge
hedge
broken ground
broken ground
hedge
c
d
e
a
A
b
Road to Kellaways.
Road to Chippenham.
carriage drive
g
W
S
E
Scale of yards.
0 20 40 60 80 100 200


Rectory
Shrubbery
ha. ha.
k
f
hedge
hedge
broken ground
hedge
A
a
b
carriage drive
g
of yards.
80
100
200

the west. But on the east the ellipse was broken, and the broad course of vertical layers curved to a point, and then passed off into a line of single stones for about 200 yards. It was thought that a parallel line of single stones would be found on the south side, but none remain *in situ*, and they were probably broken up in making the road, which ran right through the work. The whole of the internal area is pitched with small stones. The general direction of the pitching is shown by arrows on the plate. The western arc of the circle (left blank on the plan) was buried under the drive, but the road has now been diverted, and the courses of stones are found to remain in position uninjured. The pitching has been broken up along the line of the road; where it remains, towards the east, it is divided into three parallel oblong floors, slightly raised in the middle, and separated from each other by narrow depressions as shewn on the plan. The large stones are very hard, and of the roughest character, and show no sign of any tooling whatever; they probably came from an old quarry in Kington St. Michael, or Leigh Delamere, and are of the Forest Marble formation, full of fossils. The ground around has been probed and tested in every direction, but no other stones have been detected.

No tradition respecting this work exists in the parish or neighbourhood, nor do any of the old people ever remember seeing any other stones than those at *a* and *b*. Yet a century ago all the upper ranges of the stones must have been above the level of the common. The section at **A A** shows that, when disinterred, the upper stones were covered with only 6in. of earth, while the highest stone was not hidden at all.

Darwin calculates that in England the worms raise the surface of the ground one inch in ten years, more or less, according to the soil. On an acre of land suitable for worm-work ten tons of earth pass through their bodies, and are brought to the surface in one year. There are twenty-six thousand eight hundred and eighty-three worms in an acre on Langley Common, and they work about two hundred days in a year. A field of scant herbage which, in 1841, was thickly covered with flints of the size of a man's fist, in 1871, was all compact turf with mould 2½in. thick—all the work of worms.

So it seems that in John Aubrey's time all the stone-work ought to have been visible.

Some human bones have been found scattered here and there, much broken and splintered. If there ever were an interment in the centre of the internal area, the skeleton would have been broken into when the drive was made. The presence of bones above ground may favour the conjecture that the body was laid upon the pitching, and a cairn or barrow raised over it. Some *paved* burial places remain in Cornwall.

There was originally a circular plateau of earth enclosing the stones, as appears in Fig. II.,[1] where A is the work just now laid open; a great quantity of the soil has been removed, but the outline remains. From the circumference of the plateau radiated five or six terraces of earth, about 6ft. broad, like the spokes of a wheel, with dykes on either side, and ran in right lines across the country. One of these terraces is still perfect, *a b*, on Fig. II.; it is carried for 120 yards in a continuous line, and diverges in an obtuse angle, and, being broken by low ground and old earthworks, disappears for 100 yards, but is then taken up again and carried on through other fields to *c d e*. The carriage drive to the rectory runs over another terrace, *g* A. A third, A *h*, as also a fourth, A *f*, and a fifth, A *k*, were levelled by living men. The sixth, if it ever existed, cannot be traced, but should have run south-east. These terraces are called by the old people "*The Paths*," and were much higher in their young days. They may have been "*Sacræ Viæ*," converging upon one sacred centre, the sepulchral shrine of the chief of some warrior tribe, in prehistoric ages.

The plans of reference, illustrative of this paper, were drawn by the Rev. C. Clarke, Vicar of Langley Ftzurse, who also printed off the plates, and has presented them to the Wilts Archæological Society.

There are other ancient earthworks, mounds, and terraces on different parts of the common, which require careful examination

J. J. D.

[1] In the diagram of the points of the compass on this plate the position of the letters E and W must be reversed.

Collections for a History of Seagry.

By the Rev. H. K. Anketell (Vicar.)

THIS is a small village, six miles north-east of Chippenham, and five miles south of Malmesbury. It is divided into Upper (or Over) Seagry and Lower Seagry. Lower Seagry is that part which adjoins the Church, towards the eastern side of the parish : Upper is towards the west, and joins Draycote. It is in the hundred and deanery of South Malmesbury, union of Chippenham, diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Population, about one hundred and forty-nine; acreage, one thousand and thirty-three. Pastures by the side of the river Avon, one hundred and forty-nine acres. The present landowners are, Earl Cowley (including late the Earl of Radnor's and Lady Holland's) Mr. Bayliffe and Mrs. Sevier.

The name has been, as is usual, variously spelled in old records, viz. :—Segry, Segree, Segrey, Seagrey, Seagree, Segerie, Segre, Segreth, Seagre. "Vulgò Segary," says John Aubrey, meaning that in his day it was pronounced (as it often is still) as if spelled Sĕgry. The derivation of the word is rather perplexing. There is, in the Department of Maire et Loire, in France, a place called Segré ; but French names not being likely to be found for places in North Wilts (except as family names, like Delamere, Tregoz, St. Quintin, &c., appended to the old Saxon names, Leigh, Lydiard, Stanton, &c.) another origin has been suggested more akin to the names of neighbouring villages. The Saxon termination *ey*, or *ea*, means *water*, and as Dauntsey is Daunt's-water (from some old Saxon owner), so Seagry may have been Seager's-water (Seager is still a family name in the neighbourhood) : but as there is no record of any such ancient proprietor, we must fall back upon the Saxon word "*sceg*," a sedge : in which case the name would signify, very appropriately, *sedgewater*, the Avon being full of sedge here.

In a grant of King Edgar's, A.D. 956,[1] of the then great manor

[1] See Mr. J. Y. Akerman's paper on the possessions of Malmesbury Abbey, in "Archæologia," vol. xxxvii., p. 267.

of Brokenborough to the Abbey of Malmesbury, the boundary is described as running past "Segmead," which most likely represents what is now called Seagry Meadow.

In another grant by King Ethelred, A.D. 982,[1] to the same abbey, several names are given in describing the boundaries of Rodbourne, which may still be identified at Seagry, as "Sceorte-leye," now Startley; and "Fegeran-thorn" (white-thorn), now corrupted into "Five-thorns Lane"; and "le Hethen buryels," which will be alluded to presently.

The village of Seagry was originally comprised in the ancient hundred of Sterkele. At various times this name was spelt Sterkel, Sterkele, Stercklei, and Steorch-leah, this latter being the oldest mode, and was in use in Anglo-Saxon time, its signification being the "young beasts' run." This hundred, together with two others, was merged into that of Malmesbury, somewhere between the years 1540 and 1690.

Seagry is mentioned twice in Domesday Book, A.D. 1087. One portion is thus described:—

"Durandus de Gloucester [he was Sheriff of Gloucester] himself holds SEGRETE. Two Thanes held it in the time of King Edward [the Confessor]; and they paid geld for five hides. The land is four carucates. Of this there are in demesne two hides, and there is one carucate: and there are three villans, and two borders with three carucates. There are forty acres of meadow. It was worth forty shillings, it is now worth fifty shillings.

"Two *milites* hold the manor of Durand. They who held it in the time of King Edward could go whither they wished." *

The other is thus:—

"Drogo Fitz Ponz holds SEGRIE of the King. Wiflet held it in the time of King Edward, and paid geld for five hides. The land is four carucates. Of this there are in demesne two hides and there is one carucate: and there are five villans and six bordars, and five coscets, with one carucate. There are two mills paying twenty-two shillings and four pence; and thirty acres of meadow. A house in Malmesbury pays nine pence. It was worth sixty shillings; it is now worth seventy shillings." †

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[1] See Mr. J. Y. Akerman's paper on the possessions of Malmesbury Abbey, in "Archæologia, vol. xxxvii., p. 268.

* Jones's Wilts Domesday, p. 97. The meaning of "going whither they wished" is, that under the Feudal system manors of a certain class were held under some chief lord. Some were bound to a particular chief lord. Others might transfer their allegiance to any superior lord they pleased. (See ditto, Introduction, p. xxvi.)

† Ditto, p. 119.

These two estates, which seem to have been of nearly equal size, may have been the origin of the two divisions into Upper and Lower Seagry.

The names of the two "milites," or knights, who held the first-mentioned part of the parish under Durand not being given, the line of succession of owners breaks off. The other is continued. Drogo or Dru Fitz Ponz was a noble Norman, son of Walter de Ponz, and brother of Richard de Ponz, ancestor of the noble family of Clifford. Another Walter, son of Richard, and nephew to Dru, married the heiress of Clifford Castle, and their son, another Walter, exchanged the name of Ponz for De Clifford.[1]

Drogo or Dru was very largely endowed with manors by the Conqueror, especially in Devonshire. His family name, as Drew, survives in Somersetshire at Stanton Drew : and in Wilts at Littleton Drew. His estate at Seagry appears to have passed to the great nephew, Walter, above-mentioned, who took the name of Clifford, and whose effigy in full armour is now in the south transept of Seagry Church. This Walter Clifford was the father of Fair Rosamond.

In 1259 (44 Henry III.) we find a Roger de Burnivale (the name of the lower part of the town of Malmesbury), holding at his death lands in Seagry; and in 1275 (3 Edward I.), and again in 1399, Roger de Clifford owner of half a knight's fee (three hundred and twenty acres), held under the Crown. One Simon de Segre sub-tenant under Clifford.

Aubrey mentions a Lord Segrave as an owner, but gives no date or authority. It may have been Nicholas, Lord Segrave, who died about A.D. 1321. A few years later, in 1373, Seagry was held of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford; and in 1399 of Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, by the Prior of Bradenstoke, Simon de Segre, and Walter le Gisle.

The Clifford name disappears in 1369, with Roger, above-mentioned; but that of Drew revives. By Isabel, the daughter

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[1] See Burke's Extinct Peerage.

and heiress of Thomas Drewe of Seagry,[1] some part of the lands passed in marriage to John Mompesson, of an old South Wilts family. Mompesson was already an owner in the parish by descent from the Godwyn and Bonham families. His wife, Isabel (Drewe), restored the Church: and her effigy is now in the chancel, in a good state of preservation. Their great grandson, Edward Mompesson, died A.D. 1553, leaving four sisters co-heiresses, one of whom married William Wayte, and it was by their daughter, Elizabeth Wayte, that the manor came to Sir Richard Norton, of Rotherfield. In 1648 Sir Richard Norton's grandson sold Seagry, and his estates (formerly Mompesson's) were broken up amongst three purchasers—1st, the Stratton family; 2nd, Mr. Charles Bayliffe; 3rd, Right Hon. Henry Fox.

1.—Stratton's, now SEAGRY HOUSE. This is in Upper Seagry. The farm, which the Stratton Family purchased from Sir Richard Norton, consisted of a house and about two hundred and forty acres, the Hyde, Wood-leases, North Field, Heath, Starch Field, &c. About 1710 it was bought by Joseph Houlton, Esq., of Grittleton, who added other small purchases from Nathaniel Godwyn, Jasper Hibbard, and Mark Newth. The present house was built by his son, Nathaniel Houlton, Esq., whose coat of arms is within a triangular pediment in front, on a stone shield HOULTON quartering WHITE. The last of that family who lived there was Captain, afterwards Admiral, John Houlton, who died at Grittleton in 1791. In 1785 he sold it to Sir James Tylney Long, of Draycote, from whom it has descended to Earl Cowley. Successive tenant occupiers have been Windsor, afterwards Lord Plymouth, the Rev. Jeremiah Awdry, Walter Long, Jun., Esq. (who married the heiress of the

[1] This Thomas Drewe had married Emma, widow of Thomas Cary, of Kingsdon Cary, Co. Somerset. By a deed, dated at Seagry in the year 1369 (43 Ed. III.), Thomas Dru and Emma, his wife, grant to her late husband's brother certain lands at Kingsdon which she held in dower. This deed is witnessed by John Dauntesey, Edw. de Cerne, Peter Delamere, Kts., and others. On the two seals: 1, within a Gothic border a shield, ermine a wolf or dog statant. The legend, "SIGILLVM THOME DRV." 2nd, within a richer Gothic border on a shield a greyhound statant. Legend, "SIGILLVM EMME DRV." (Nichols's Collect. Top. et Gen., VI. 359.)

Herberts, of Dolforgan, both of whom died in the same year, 1847), William Honeywood, Esq., Capt., now Sir Thomas, Fraser Grove, Bart., and Mr. Pierrepont. It is now rented by Captain Cotes, of the 12th Regiment. The following are the names of the fields attached to this house:—The Heath, Little Mead Plat, Oak Hill, Little Oak Hill, Beech Tree Grove, Knapps, The Home Ground.

At the back of Seagry House are the Seagry Woods, celebrated for their beauty, covered with a rich carpet of flowers in early spring and summer, the tints of whose trees are unsurpassed in autumn, and through whose dells the horn of the Beaufort Hunt echoes in winter. In the year 1700 Robert Hollis built a large brick house in Upper Seagry, which now belongs to his great grandson, William Teagle, of Little Somerford. Attached to this house are two fields, The Long Close and Homestead; it is rented by Meredith Brown, Esq., of Park Street, Grosvenor Square, London. Mr. Teagle is also the owner of some cottage property in the parish, situated in Hen Lane. Upper Seagry is divided by a stream known as Jordan's Gutter, which crosses the Chippenham Road a little above the school, separates the vicarage from the churchyard, and empties itself into the Avon. A little above this stream, and in Upper Seagry, is the house occupied for many years by the Vines family, one of whom—the late Mr. William Vines—took much interest in the history of his native parish; he had the old registers bound and interleaved, and left several notes, which, through the kindness of his relative, Mrs. Sampson, I have been able to make use of in compiling this history. The house is now occupied by Mrs. Sampson. The fields attached to this house are "The Provinces."

2.—Bayliffe's purchases. Manor Farm, now rented from the executors of the late John Searle Bayliffe, consists of one hundred and sixty acres. This property was bought by Henry Bayliffe, Esq., of Monkton, Chippenham, from Sir Richard Norton, A.D. 1648.[1] There is an ancient house, built by the Bayliffes, but it has been considerably modernised, and few of the ancient features remain

[1] The first member of this family who settled here was Mr. Charles Bayliffe, who died 1737.

The land attached to this farm is chiefly pasture. The following are the names of the fields :—Stoney Burgess, Hungerdown Ground, Hungerdown Meadow, Older Ground, Bracken Hill, New Leaze, Sturmage, Long Close, Great Close, Five Thorns, Farmer's Close, Grass Hyde, Ploughs Hyde.

Passing over Jordan's Gutter and down the road, past the school, we come on the left to a farm now rented from the executors of the late John Searle Bayliffe by T. Y. Candy, and formerly occupied by the Salters, Sealys, Knights and Fraylings. This farm, as now arranged, contains thirty acres of grass land :—Grammar's Close, Ten Acres, Beard's Ground.

Opposite this farm is an old house falling into ruins, the property of Mrs. Sevier, of Maisemore Lodge, Gloucester. On the chimney outside are rudely cut the initials " J.H." and the date 1632. John Hibbert resided in the parish at that time, and from the arrangement of the house it evidently was once a substantial farm-house. It is now converted into two cottages, one being used as the post office, the other as a reading room.

3.—Fox's purchase. A few yards further down the road we reach an ancient farm-house, evidently four hundred years old, now occupied by William Hayward, a descendant of the Sealys and Benjamins, who rented the farm for over two hundred years. This farm I believe to have been part of Mr. Fox's purchase, and to have passed to Lord Holland, who sold it with the rest of his estate in this parish to Earl Cowley. It consists of an ancient house, out-offices and two hundred acres, a considerable portion being arable. The following are the names of the fields :—Old Maise, Broad Close, Five Acres, Brimble, Lounces Leazes, Little North Field, Great North Field, Little Mead Plat, Great Sand Furlong, Vines Ground, Great Bickmead, Part of Adye's, Great Copse Thorn, Little Copse Thorn, Acre, Field Ground, Wet Land, Field Grounds, Shadwell Ham, Little Shadwell, Great Linch, Little Linch, Mead Hill, Field Ground, The Meadow.

Church Farm, formerly belonging to Bradenstoke Priory. Crossing Jordan's Gutter again, through the sluice gate, we come to Church Farm, known in the leases as Stratton's. This farm is approached

by an ancient gateway with a turret. It was a grange farm of the Prior of Bradenstoke.

The Priory of Bradenstoke held considerable property in the village, which it received under sundry bequests. In the Cotton MSS. and Malmesbury Chartulary are some deeds relating to these, mostly undated, but between Henry I. and Henry III. They were signed at Gloucester in the 3rd year of Henry III.

Elyas Burel, of Segre, "for my salvation and the salvation of all my relatives," gives all the land which he had in the towns of Segre, lower and upper, "as in crofts and fields, meadows and hams, and in all other places within and without the aforesaid vills (except my messuage, which I keep for the use of myself and my heirs or assigns)" unto the Church of the blessed Mary of Bradenstoke, and to the canons there serving God.

The next relate to lands anciently known as "SEGRE COCKERELLS."

John de Cokerel gives also all his demesne in the town of Segre upper to the same Church.

2nd Henry III., 1218, Alice Cokerel, widow of Walter de Sireburn, is recorded to have given to William Chambers five virgates of land, with appurtenances, in Segre, with Felicia her daughter in marriage, also that the said William was charged with the murder of Simon de Nether Segre, and "hath made flight," and that the King claimed the land in forfeiture. As the result of a lawsuit decided at Westminster in 1224, the Prior of Bradenstoke, in consideration of lands received is required to pay to the said Felicia half a mark of silver yearly, all her life, the first moiety at the feast of S. Michael, and the other moiety at Easter. It is added, "And moreover, ths same Prior hath given to her, Felicia, ten shillings sterling."

A charter of W. de Cokerell gives one acre of meadow "between the meadows of my hinds by Dodeford," in Seagre, to the same Church. John Russel, of Seagre, gives the canons a right of free way and chase upon his land for "ten pounds of silver in hand." The receipt of John Russel bears the date 12th year, Edward II., 1318-9.

"SEGRE EARLS."

[Hen. I.] Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, and Constable of England, confirms by charter all the gifts of land which the Canons of Bradenstoke had received in Seagry. There is a release by the same earl relating to the lands specified in the previous charter. Witnesses, Sir Geoffrey, Abbot of Malmesbury, Milo de Morlee my steward. Philip de Cerne, John de Estone, Kts., Simon de Segre, John Esturmy, William Baylemund, Robert de Hales, my clerk, the maker of this writing.

In another document, date about 1188, Alexander de Segre grants the Church

of Segre," with all things belonging to the same," to the Church at Bradenstoke. His son, Simon de Segre, confirms this gift, as does likewise W. de Clifford. Later, Master T. de Cobham, official of the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, vests the Church and appurtenances in the Vicar of Segre, who covenants to pay to the Prior of Bradenstoke forty shillings yearly. Letters patent are extant in which Robert, Archdeacon of Wiltshire, and William, Dean of Malmesbury, upon the induction of a Prior, confirm the foregoing gifts and payment in connection with Segre Church.

On the gable of a building, now a barn, near the Church, is a small round chimney with open sides. Within is a large fireplace. Large rooms of this kind, with fireplaces, detached from the rest of the buildings, are sometimes met with at or near old monastic premises. Their use is not quite evident. There was never any *endowed* nunnery or house of monks at Seagry. This farm was purchased in 1648 by the Hon. Henry Fox. It then came to Lord Holland, who sold it some ten years ago to Earl Cowley. In 1700 Robert Stratton pulled down the old house and built the present one. Both Aubrey and Britton are in error when they say "this was the manor house, and sometimes used as a convent."[1] During the last two hundred years the farm has been rented by the Strattons, Baileys, Beaks, and Godwins. The present tenant, John Godwin, holds it from Earl Cowley. The following are the names of the fields attached to this farm, which, as now arranged, consists of about two hundred acres:— The Acre, Little Smell-Mash, Great Smell-Mash, Seven Acres, The Heath, Great North Field, Little North Field, Corolees, Close, The Grove, The Moors, The Orchard, Arch Furland, New Lees, Unclose, Gassen Piece, Little Pickmead, Field Ground, The Meadow.

The ancient mill which is mentioned in Domesday is situated on the banks of the Avon, and was once in possession of the Prior of Bradenstoke. Since then it has been held by the Burgmans, Barbers, Pylls, Adyes, Parslows; the present owner is James Godwin. The land attached to the mill consists of three fields, the Laggers Island, Mill Furland.

The second mill mentioned in Domesday has disappeared. It was situated near Dodford.

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[1] This refers to the Hungerford property, late Radnor estate, at Upper Seagry.

Malmesbury Abbey.

The Abbey of Malmesbury was endowed with large possessions in the immediate neighbourhood but does not appear to have acquired much, if any, in Seagry: but sundry landowners adjoining the town were bound to do their part in keeping the "King's Wall." Among these are named John de Segre and the Heirs of Cokerell. The Abbot also received, of "Out-hundred silver," "From Segre xii^{d} at St. Martin's Day and xii$^{d.}$ at Hock-day."

The Abbey Register preserves the names of two other ancient inhabitants of Seagry, Robert Sturmi and William de Wotton; the latter being owner of Barrow Farm, near Chippenham.

Present Freeholders and Tenants.

These are the names of the present freeholders and voters:—Earl Cowley, Rev. Henry Kennedy Anketell, James Bond, John Edward Bond, Charles Croker, James Godwin, John Godwin, Joseph Hull, Richard Hull, Lewin Marsh, Alfred Parsloe; Alfred Baker, Charles Barrington, Meredith Brown, T. Candy, Charles Carey, John Carey, Moses Carey, Nathan Clark, Arthur S. H. Cotes, Charles Day, William Hayward, Robert Hickson, Charles May, William Minty, George Elliott, George Perrett, Albert Pullen, John Pullen, Alfred Teagle, Isaac Teagle, George Tyler, John Tyler, jun., Mark Tyler.

Late the Earl of Radnor's Lands.

William Leversage and Grace, his wife, were owners of land at Seagry in 1566 (9 Eliz.). Soon after this the Hungerfords are found here. Aubrey appears to be in error when he says that they came in by marriage with one of the heiresses of Mompesson: at least no such match appears in any Hungerford pedigree. In 1582 (24 Eliz.) Sir Edward Hungerford, of Farley Castle (who died in 1607), and Dame Jane, his wife, leased to William Adie the manor and farm of Over (*i.e.*, Upper) Seagry, altogether one hundred and eighty-five acres. Sir Edward married, secondly, Cicely Tufton, daughter of the Earl of Thanet. After Sir Edward's death she re-married Francis, Earl of Rutland, who, in her right, held the

estates for his life.[1] Other tenants under the Hungerfords, of various portions, were, William Hawkins, John Jefferies, and Gabriel Wheeler. Total acreage, three hundred and seventy four.

The tenants of the manor of Seagry appear to have considered themselves as holding under the Duchy of Lancaster. There is an original declaration,[2] dated 25th November, 1651, signed by Alexander Staples, Feodary and Bailiff of the Duchy, issued at the request of the tenants: testifying to them certain ancient privileges of exemption from payments of tolls, serving upon juries, doing suit of court, and the like.

In 1681 it belonged to another Sir Edward Hungerford, of Farley and Corsham, who, in his will, leaves "to his old servant Edward Adye of Seagry, gent., an annuity of ten pounds." The estate passed to Sir Giles Hungerford, of Coulston, near Devizes, whose widow, Margaret, in 1701, leased a messuage and lands in Lower Seagry for three lives, to Edward Adye, of Chippenham, mercer. About the middle of the eighteenth century it passed by marriage with the heiress of Sir Giles to Lord Lexington, by whose family it was sold to the Earl of Radnor's family: by whom it has been sold to Earl Cowley. The farm has been rented by the Hamlins, Jefferies, Wheelers, Adeys, Beaks, Bayliffes. Present tenant, George Perritt. These are the names of the fields:—Stone Quarries, Dungcart, Keynes, Great Keynes, Great Slates, Little Slates, Griroes, Lower Broadleaze, Upper Broadleaze, Peter's Orchard,[3] Little Gorse Crab, Great Gorse Crab, Purcher's Rails, Withy Tree, Townsend Lees, Little Five Thorns.

There were many substantial houses here in ancient times. The Bayliffe family, who resided at Upper Seagry, built, in 1700, a gabled house in Queen Anne's style, which still exists.

The Richmonds, from whom Leigh Richmond (the anthor of "Dairyman's Daughter") descended, resided at Lower Seagry in a house which is now a ruin. The Sealeys and Benjamins lived in two farm-houses in Lower Seagry, now in the occupation of their

[1] See "Wiltshire Collections, Aubrey and Jackson," p. 282.

[2] In the possession of Canon Jackson.

[3] The last two being site of The Heathen Burial Ground.

descendants, the Haywards. The Hollis family built a large house in Upper Seagry, now belonging to their descendants, the Teagles, and Mr. Robert Stratton built in 1700 the house opposite the Church.

Ecclesiastical History.

The Heathen Burial Ground. The field contains about ten acres and presents a very singular appearance. In removing the sods, about 2ft. from the surface we discovered extensive stone foundations, extending for a considerable distance over the field. From the charred appearance of the stones they had evidently suffered from fire, thus supporting the tradition of some of the oldest inhabitants that the ancient Church (said to be situated here) had been destroyed by fire. On continuing the search we found, about 2ft. below these foundations, a quantity of Early British pottery, the remains of broken urns, some charred bones, and small arrow-heads. The excavators, unfortunately, did not take sufficient care, and one of the most perfect specimens, with a border round the neck, was broken. Still, however, several fragments have been collected, and are now preserved in a glass case, together with copies of the old deeds relating to the parish and its boundaries.

The following is an extract from a letter which I have received from a gentleman[1] whose family has been connected with this parish for over two hundred years, and who has given me great assistance. He says:—"My father was born at Startley in 1784, and remained there until about 1810. Both he and my grandfather were deeply imbued with old folk lore. I well remember them constantly speaking of the firm belief handed down to them of the heathen burial places at Seagry, and of the supposed ruins of a Church and some religious house at Upper Seagry." I think the discoveries made (on the very spot mentioned by tradition) in August, 1882, are abundant proof that after the lapse of more than nine centuries actual verification of the carefully-transmitted tradition has at last been found.

The Church.

The profits of the benefice were shared between a vicar and the

[1] Mr. J. T. Hand, of Halifax.

adjacent monasteries, Malmesbury and Bradenstoke. In the Hundred Rolls (p. 272) Seagry is named as part of King John's gift to the Abbot of Malmesbury, along with the hundred of Sterkeley and Cheggeley and the ancient demesne of Malmesbury.

There was also an appropriation of some part of the benefice in the thirteenth century to Bradenstoke Priory. Dugdale mentions (I. 142) that the appropriation was confirmed to that house about A.D. 1250 by William (de York) Bishop of Sarum, and afterwards by charter of King Henry III.

In the enquiry made for raising Edward the Third's subsidy, called Nonarum Inquisitio, the ninth of corn, hay and wool arising out of Seagry is set at 66*s.* 8*d.* The profits of the glebe and small tithe, at 40*s.* An annual pension of 20*s.* is paid to Bradenstoke. This return was made at New Sarum before R. Selyman, Robert Hungerford, and others, by four parishioners, Henry Paternoster, Adam Wootton, Peter Chesman, and Walter le Whyte.

At the general valuation made by King Henry VIII. the return stood thus:—the Prior of Bradenstoke had there, in rents of assize, per annum, £8 15*s.* 3*d.*; out of which he had to pay an annual pension by composition for the maintenance of a vicar, £8; besides 10*s.* rent, to Thomas Mompesson, lord of the manor; the Abbot of Malmesbury received from Seagry an annual "pittance" of 22*s.* 8*d.*; the value of the vicarage, as returned by Richard Huntley, then vicar, arising from land, tithes of corn and wool, was £8, charged with fees to the Archdeacon of Wilts, 6*s.* 11¼*d.*

A terrier of Seagry vicarage, extracted from Sarum Registry in 1671 sets forth as follows:—

"We have no glebe lands belonging to our vicarage, only a dwelling house, barn,* and stable: a small orchard and garden contiguous, by estimation three parts of an acre of ground: and it is bounded on the east and south by our vicar: and on the north and west by Sir Edward Hungerford. This is all we know off. Only a pension of nine marks a year and a ground which is kept from our Vicar by the owners of the Abbey of Bradenstoke which we presented at your lordship's last visitation."

Signed by Christopher Simons, Vicar, William Sparrow, James Grinaway, churchwardens.

* The barn was pulled down some eighty years ago.

In 1734 the rectorial tithes belonged to Thomas Boucher, of Ogbourne St. George, Esq., by whom they were let on lease at £40 a year. [The arms of this Mr. Boucher, on the original document, are a cross engrailed between four water bougets. Crest, a head with a cap on.]

In 1749 a small payment was annually made to the vicar by the owner of "The Farm," under the name of "Privy Tythes."

The patronage of the vicarage belonged to the Prior of Bradenstoke until the Reformation. Afterwards to the family of Danvers of Dauntsey. In 1724 to Mr. Boucher. In 1750 to Robert Sawyer Herbert, Esq., uncle to the first Earl of Carnarvon, the ancestor of the present patron.

Vicars.

A list of the vicars of the Church, commencing from the early date of 1322, is subjoined from Sir T. Phillipps's "Wiltshire Institutions."

Date.	Name of Vicar.	Patron.
1322	Simon de Cernecote * He was vicar in 1290. (See Cott. Man.)	Prior of Bradenstoke
	John	
1376	Thomas Brewer, on death of John	
1377	Thomas Hopkins, Chaplain of S. Mary's Chantry, Tetbury, by exchanging with Brewer	„
1379	Richard Smyth, by exchanging with Thomas Hopkins	„
1381	John Wittecote, on death of Smyth	„
1396	Richard Andrews, on death of J. Wittecote	„
1400	Adam Daungerville, by exchange with Richard Andrews	
1402	Thomas Exale, from S. Mary's, Cricklade, by exchange with A. Daungerville. In 1410 he was appointed to Sutton	„
1404	Thomas Kemele, in exchange with Thomas Exale	„
1410	Roger Palmer	„
1413	William Lawles, on the death of Roger Palmer	„
1417	William Beckbury, by exchange with William Lawley	„

* "1290. Simon vicar of Segre, 28 Oct. 18, Ed. I.—grant to him by Edw. I a House and four virgates of land at Tokkenham Parva juxta Lyneham." (Cotton MSS. Vitell, A. xi. 193.)

Date.	Name of Vicar.	Patron.
1419	Thomas Heiron	Prior of Bradenstoke
1423	Thomas Frelair	,,
1424	William Welered	,,
1430	Reginald Marderderwha	,,
1432	John Rede, on resignation of Reginald Marderderwha	,,
1445	Richard Randolf, on the death of John Rede	,,
1462	Thomas Raffoon, on the death of Richard Randolf.	,,
1523	Richard Huntley, on resignation of Thomas Raffoon	,,
1544	Richard Hickman, on death of Richard Huntley	,,
1545	Thomas May, on the death of Richard Hickman	The Crown
1547	Thomas Adeson, on resignation of Thomas May	,,
,,	Richard Palmer	,,
1572	Peter Champion, on resignation of Richard Palmer	John Danvers, Esq.
1612	Elias Woodruffe	Henry Danvers, Kt., Baron of Dauntsey
1619	William Jones, on death of Elias Woodruffe [buried at Seagry]	Henry Danvers, Lord Danby
1626	Edward Bridges, on death of William Jones	,,
1666	Christopher Simons, on resignation of Edward Bridges [buried at Seagry]	Henry, Viscount Cornbury; Sir Ralph Verney, Kt. & Bart.; Thomas Yates, S.T.P.; John Carey, gent.
1724	William Pulsford, on death of Christopher Simons [buried at Seagry, 1st Feb., 1749]	Thomas Boucher, Esq., of Ogbourne S. George
1750	Gilbert Lake, on death of William Pulsford	Robert S. Herbert, Esq.
1762	Benjamin Rogers, on death of Gilbert Lake	Hon. R. Herbert, of Highclere, Co. Southampton
1803	John Dawson, on death of B. Rogers	Henry, Earl of Carnarvon
1805	David Middleton, on resignation of John Dawson	,,
1827	Arthur Edie [buried at Seagry, 16th Oct., 1847]	,,
1848	John Hemsted, on death of Arthur Edie	,,
1854	Charles Hill Awdry, exchanged with John Hemsted	,,
1878	Henry Kennedy Anketell, on resignation of Charles Hill Awdry	,,

The Church.

No mention is made in the Domesday Survey of the existence of a Church, but the omission in this survey is no proof that there was not one, considering it was only such Churches as were endowed

that were recorded as existent, and so coming under the cognisance of the commissioners.

Tradition points to an earlier structure at Upper Seagry, built on the site of the ancient British burial ground mentioned above.

The Church of S. Mary the Virgin, Seagry, appears to have been founded on the feast of the Assumption, 1172. It originally consisted of nave, chancel, and south transept, and one bell. The inscription rudely and indistinctly written around the upper part of the old bell in letters of the fifteenth century, was "*Sancta Anna ora pro nobis.*" This bell was re-cast at the restoration of the Church in 1849, and is now the bell of the Church. The architecture of the old Church was, generally, Early English, with bold Perpendicular windows on the north side of the nave, but all these features were destroyed at the restoration, together with an ancient stained glass window of a kneeling esquire with a silver collar round his neck, of the sixteenth century, and a shield of arms, dexter perished, sinister three horses' heads bridled. Horsey. In a spandril of a window of the nave were the letters T. D., for "Thomas Drew." The arms of Godwyn and Mompesson also disappeared at this time. The only remnants of the old Church are the font (which is early Norman), two effigies, and the monuments to the Adyes, Richmonds, Strattons, Bayliffes and Longs, and the ancient screen. The old Church had been restored twice—once by Isabella Mompesson, daughter of Thomas Drew, of Seagry, the lady whose effigy is now in the chancel, and something was done to the fabric during the incumbency of William Pulsford. A complete restoration (on the old foundation) took place in 1849, during the incumbency of the Rev. John Hemsted, who built the school, enlarged the vicarage, and added the north transept to the Church. The Church was at this time disfigured by a gallery where the choir sat, a very old pulpit, clerk's desk, and high pews. The royal arms were over the chancel arch, the first were placed there in 1662, and these were removed in 1700, and replaced by others which were taken down at the restoration. The clerk's desk was carved with the initials of the parish clerks since 1709:—R. C. (Richard Cary), 1709; T. M. (Thomas Mills), 1747; T. H.

(Thomas Hawkins), 1756; E. F. (Elias Ferris), 1775. A good specimen of a carved oak screen spanned the chancel arch and hid the altar.

The cost of re-building was £860, £100 being raised by a rate, £200 given by the patron (the Earl of Carnarvon) for the chancel, and £100 by Lord Holland for the south transept; the remainder was raised by subscription. The first stone was laid on the 7th June, and the Church opened on the 8th November in the same year. It is entered by a Gothic porch, with stained and lancet windows, given by the architect, John Henry Hakewill, 8, Craig's Court, London. The nave and chancel are tiled after the pattern of the old tiles; the seats are oak, carved with a scroll pattern. The chancel arches are adorned with suitable texts in red and black letters. In 1880 the Church was lit throughout with handsome ruby and brass triplex lamps, with chains to match; the altar vested with a set of altar cloths, and a surpliced choir of twelve placed in the chancel seats, until then occupied by the vicar's family and the squire's. The following are a list of monuments now in the Church. At the restoration the position of some of them was necessarily altered, but they are now given as placed :—

List of Monuments and Inscriptions in S. Mary's, Seagry.

In South Transept.

The effigy of Walter Drew Clifford, the founder; part of the arms visible.

Here lyeth the body of Ann Wells, the daughter of John and Rebeckas Stratton, who departed this life January the 7th, Anno Domini 1704, Ætatis suæ 61.

Rebecca Wait, daughter of John Stratton . . . . of . . . . 1708.

Near this place lies the body of Robert Stratton, Gent., obiit Oct. 9th, 1758, Ætat 75.

Near this place lyeth the body of Robert Stratton, Senr., Gent., who died Oct. 11, 1700. Resurgam.

Anne, daughter of T. and R. Stratton, was here interred July 5th, Anno Dom., 1707, aged 4 months.

Here lyeth the body of Rebekah, ye wife of Henry Stratton, who departed this life the 12th day of June, 1678, aged 84.

Here lieth ye body of REBECCA, ye wife of George Richmond, Gent., who departed this life March ye 5th, 1725, in the 30th year of her age. Daughter of Thomas Stratton and Grace his wife.

Husband, farewell, and babes likewise,
. . . . Then dry your eyes;
'Tis but in vain to weep and cry.
Death gave his stroke . . . .
To God alone . . . . . .
And pay my . . . . . .

To the respected memory of GEORGE SEARLE BAYLIFFE, a Magistrate, and one of the Deputy Lieutenants for this County, who died the 3rd of May, 1813, aged 78 years.

Also of his Son, CHARLES SEARLE BAYLIFFE, by Ann, daughter of Thomas Banks, of Derrotts. Blest with a sound understanding and a love of science and literature, his excellent principles, firmness of character and kind, benevolent disposition gave every hope that had it pleased the Almighty to prolong his days he would have been a blessing to his family and an exemplary member of society. He died of the typhus fever, 9th April, 1823, aged 20 years.

His beloved sister, ANNE GEORGIA BAYLIFFE, after performing every filial duty to her surviving parent in the same fatal disease, fell herself a victim to it. Lovely, amiable, and accomplished, equally attached with her brother to science and literature, and endowed with a correct and classic taste, her natural diffidence concealed her attainments and avoided all worldly applause, but early had she devoted her thoughts to Him who could alone reward her piety, affection and benevolence. She died 27 June, 1823, aged 22 years.

In the Chancel.

Here lyeth the body of BRIDGETT, the daughter of Henry Richmond, Clarke, and Katharine his wiffe, who departed this life the 16th day of January, in the . . . . 1687.

Here lyeth the body of OLIFFE RICHMOND, son of Henry Richmond, Gent., who departed this life the 20th day of June, Anno Dom., 1685, aged 6 weeks.

Here lieth the body of EDWARD ADYE, the elder, Gent., who departed this life the 18th day of Aprill, in the yeare of our Lord God 1663. Memento mori.

In this chancel lieth the body of HENRY RICHMOND, late Rector of Hornblotton, in the county of Somerset, eldest son of Oliffe Richmond, of Ashton Keynes, in this county, Gent. He dyed January 16th, 1723, aged 63. He married Katharine, the daughter of Edward Adye, of this parish, Gent. He left two sons, Ayloffe-Henry and George.

KATHARINE RICHMOND died Sept. 1st, 1739, aged 81.

Also near this place lieth the body of AYLOFFE HENRY RICHMOND, son of the above-named Henry Richmond, who died February ye 10, 1761, aged 71 years.

ELIZABETH RUSSELL, died Oct. 3rd, 1798, aged 93 years. Widow of Thos. Russell and relict of Mr. Charles Bayliffe, who died 1737.

George Searle Bayliffe, Esq., died May 3rd, 1813, aged 78 years.

In the Grave beneath are deposited the mortal remains of Charles Searle Bayliffe, the son of George Searle Bayliffe, Esq., and Anne, his wife. He died April the 9th, 1823, aged 20. And likewise his beloved sister, Anna Georgiana Bayliffe, who died June 27, 1827, aged 22.

In the Aisle.

Carolus Bayliffe, Armiger, obiit 8to Julii, 1735, anno. Ætat 29.—Maria Bayliffe, Soror Egus. obiit. 3rd Junii., 1760, Ætat 60.—Maria, Uxori Georgii Searle Bayliffe, obiit 30th April, 1779, Ætat 46.

George Merewether Bayliffe, eorum maximus natu Filius perguam et merito Delectus, 28th Feb., 1784, anno. Ætat 22. Placida compostus morte quievit.

Under this seat lieth the body of Jeremiah, son of Charles and Ann Jenkins, of this parish, who departed this life June 4th, 1764, aged 5 years and 3 months.

Also Anne, wife of Charles Jenkins, of this parish formerly, but late of S. Leonard's in the liberty of the Tower in the City of London, who departed this life December 29th 1790, aged 72 years. She was brought from London and buried under this seat according to her own desire.

Also of Charles Jenkins, of the parish of S. Leonard, Shoreditch, London, who died June 24th, 1800, aged 69 years.

Under these two seats was buryed the body of Rachel Long, the daughter of Mr. Long, late of Calleways, Gent., Apriel the 7th, Anno Domini 1700.

There are also tablets to W. Vines, Esq., and his sister. The east window is in memory of W. Vines, and the two chancel windows in memory of James and Sarah Godwin. In the nave there is a window in memory of Mr. Sampson.[1]

There is also a tablet to the memory of Henry Bayliffe, son of G. S. Bayliffe and Ann, his wife.

The school and teacher's house was built in the year 1850, the cost being £408, including levelling of the ground, the site being given by the parish. In 1852 the vicarage house was enlarged at the cost of £350, the amount being borrowed from Queen Anne's Bounty. The old house was very small, and until 1828 almost in ruins.

[1] Three of these windows are from the well-known firm of Messrs. Clayton & Bell, London.

The names of the following curates are extracted from the parish registers:—

1761. F. M. West.[1]
1764. William Willis.
1778. William Evans.
1793. F. M. West.
1796. William Toke.[2]
1801. Charles Wightwick.
1802. Henry Wightwick.[3]
1826. Henry Brown.[4]
1838. G. A. Bedieman.
1847. E. G. Edwards.

List of Churchwardens.

Jasper Wheeler and Robert Brady were churchwardens, A.D. 1610. In 1671 William Sparrow and James Greenaway were churchwardens.

Robert Hollis, 1724; F. Hopes and Jaspar Hibbard, 1725; William Pyatt, 1728; William Hollis, 1729; John Hollis, 1732; Nathaniel Houlton, 1733; John Hollis and Nathaniel Houlton, 1735; Nathaniel Houlton, 1736; Richard Bayliffe and John Hollis, 1737; Nathaniel Houlton and John Hollis, 1738; Nathaniel Houlton, 1739; Nathaniel Houlton and John Pearse, 1740; Nathaniel Houlton, 1742 to 1753, when he died; Robert Stratton, 1754: Robert Stratton, 1756; William Latcham, 1758, 1759, and 1760; William Latcham, 1761; Robert Hollis, 1762; William Latcham and Robert Hollis, from 1762 to 1767; Edward Bailey and Robert Hollis, from 1767 to 1771; William Dick, 1772 and 1773; John Sealy and William Beak, 1774 and 1775; Edward Bailey, 1776, William Beak, 1777; Mrs. Mary Benjamin, 1778;

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[1] Rector of Draycote.
[2] Curate of Draycote, and afterwards Rector of Barnstone, Essex.
[3] Rector of Codford.
[4] Afterwards Head Master of Kepier Grammar School, Houghton-le-Spring.

Robert Hollis, from 1779 to 1793; John Bailey, and Robert Hollis, 1794; John Baily, 1795 and 1796; Thomas Sealy, from 1797 to 1799; Robert Hollis, 1800 and 1801; James Baily, 1802; Thomas Sealy, 1803; John Beak, 1804; Robert Hollis, 1805 to 1809; Edward Hollis, 1810 to 1814; Thomas Sealey, 1815; Henry Bayliffe and Charles Beak, 1816; Henry Bayliffe and George Wright, from 1817 to 1820; Henry Bayliffe and George Beak, 1821; George and Charles Beak, 1822 and 1823; William Hollis and Henry Bayliffe, from 1824 to 1826; James Godwin and Henry Bayliffe, 1827 and 1828; Daniel Denby and Charles Beak, 1829; Charles Beak and Henry Bayliffe, 1830; James Godwin and Henry Bayliffe, 1831; Henry Bayliffe and Jessey Hayward, 1832; Henry Bayliffe, and James Godwin, from 1833 to 1835; James Godwin and John Hiscocks, from 1836 to 1838; Jessey Hayward and James Godwin, 1852; James Godwin and John Teagle, from 1853 to 1857; James Godwin and David Godwin, from 1858 to 1866; James Godwin and John Bayliffe, 1867; James Godwin and John Teagle, 1868; James Godwin and Charles Bayliffe, 1869; James Godwin and John Teagle, from 1870 to 1873; James Godwin and John Godwin, from 1874 to 1886.

Coins found at the Restoration of Seagry Church.

One of these is a small copper coin about the size of a modern sixpence. On one side is a crown with two sceptres, and the inscription is CARO. DG. PIAC. [*I think this is the word, but cannot understand it*] B. On other side, a harp crowned. Inscription, FRA. ET. HIB. REX.

The other is a small silver piece. I do not think it can be called a coin. It is very thin, and about the size of a sixpence. On one side is a shield. The shield is surrounded by a wreath. The other side has a double shield, one of which is a counterpart of that just described, the other one bears a harp. There is neither date nor inscription, but over the double shield is this mark ·I·I·

A silver coin nearly of the size of a florin. On one side is an exceedingly well-preserved crowned bust of Elizabeth (profile).

The ruff is well-marked, and between the ruff and the rim of the coin is a full-blown rose. Inscription reads, ELIZABETH. DG. ANG. . . . . REGINA. The other side has a date, 1574 (I think), the latter figure is much rubbed and worn. It is placed over a shield divided into four quarters by a cross. Inscription is uncertain, as also are the heraldic bearings.

A silver coin of James. On one side a crowned bust of the King (much worn and rubbed), face to the right. Near the left shoulder are the figures XII. Inscription, IACOBUS. DG. MAG. BR. FRA. ET. HIB. REX. On other side, a large shield of four quarterings, two apparently being the arms of England, Ireland, and France, one is a harp, the fourth that of a lion rampant within a bordure. Inscription is very illegible, TU. DEUS. CONIUXIT. NEMO. . . . .

Extracts from the Parish Accounts.

In the accounts for 1739 appear the following entries :—

"June 10—Paid John West, of X. Malford, 1*s.* for fox" ; "Paid W. Fry, for fox killed at Broad Somerford, 1s."

Such entries occur several times.

In 1754 is the following entry :—

"Jan. 4—1*s.* to Isaac Belcher for 5 hedgehogs catched in Mr. Lake the vicar's garden."

In 1760 :—

"May 22—To William Bick, for a book and proclamation for the Fast, 2*s.* 6*d.*"

A small income seems to have been spent yearly for foxes, sparrows, polecats, and hedgehogs.

January 8th, 1761 :—

"To a discharged sailor from Royal Ann man-of-war, 1*s.*"

November 26th, 1762 :—

"For thanksgiving for taking the 'Havanah,' 1*s.* 6*d.*"

1767 :—

"This year a number of sailors wounded and injured in war were relieved in October, November and December."

1804 :—

"We whose names . . . . do agree to have a leg of mutton and seven gallons of beer and to be dressed at the officer's house in the parish. Witness our hands, Thomas Sealy, John Beak, churchwardens. James Baily, John Young."

1808 :—

"William Wheeler appointed clerk at 1*s.* per week."

1810 :

"Thanksgiving for plentiful harvest, 2*s.* 6*d.*"

Registers.

The registers date from 1610. They consist of eight books and are all in a good state of preservation. Register A. (the oldest) is a parchment volume, and contains the baptisms, burials and marriages from 1610 to 1710. Register B. contains the baptisms, burials and marriages from 1710 to 1811 (the marriages in this book are entered only up to 1756, when a new book begins). Register C. contains the marriages from 1756 to 1811. Register D., the marriages from 1813 to 1837. Registers E. and F., the marriages from 1838 to the present time. Register G., the burials from 1813 to the present time. Register H., the baptisms from 1813 to the present time.

Extracts.

November 29th, A.D. 1739 :—

"I came to live in the parish of Seagry, in the county of Wilts, forty years ago last Lady-day, and have lived in the said parish ever since that time, and I found it to be the custom of the parish when I first came to pay Easter offerings, which I have paid or my husband for me ever since. The amount of money for Easter offerings is two pence for every person above sixteen years of age, and Mr. Simons when alive always fetched the money himself. Witness my hand, +, the mark of Mary Carey. In the presence of Ayliffe Henry Richmond."

November 20th, 1739 :—

"I was possessed of my estate about ye time that Mr. Symons, our late vicar, died. Since that time I have paid a composition tithe to Mr. Pulsford, our present vicar, and likewise Easter offerings, for I am well persuaded that the payment of Easter offerings is an antient custom in ye parish of Seagry. Witness my hand, John Hibbard."

November 23rd, 1739 :—

"I do hereby certify that I rented Seagry Mill twelve years in Mr. Simond's time, that I paid six shillings and eightpence every year for ye tithe of ye mill, likewise Easter offering every year either in money or fish. I do likewise declare that I have paid a composition tythe for ye herbage and fruit of my orchard and garden, and Easter offerings besides to our present vicar, Mr. Pulsford, for several years past. I do acknowledge ye payment, both of tythes and offerings, to be ye custom of Seagry. Witness my hand, W. Brabby."

There are several other entries of a similar kind.

"Christopher Burgman was baptised 18 of April 1610."

"John Turtle was baptised 16 Decr. 1610."

From 1610 to 1710 we find the names of Wheeler, Hibbard, Scott, Greenman, Welldon, Burgman, Leonard, Palmer, Coleman, Stratton, Adey, Hull, Richmond, Carey, Croker, Rimel, Cleeve, and Long frequently occurring. Between 1735 and 1811 the names Bayliffe, Hollis, Sealy, Burgman, May, Bailey, Beak, Godwin, Tyler, Teagle, Vines, Hayward, Hickson. Most of these names still survive in the parish.

Benefactions.

William Blackmore, of Berwick Bassett, bequeaths towards the repairs of the parish Church of Seagry 40*s*., from churchwarden to churchwarden for ever. This has been alienated from the Church, and no record can be found about its expenditure since 1740.

"Memorandum.

"At a Vestry Meeting held in ye Parish Church of Seagry in ye year 1737 consent was given for Mr. John Hollis to erect a Pew in ye Church and to take in ye Passage between M^{r}. Stratton's Isle and the body of the Church Provided that Mr. Robert Stratton and his successors shall always have the Privilege of going from his isle to the Church in the usual way.

"Witness William Pulsford Vicar of Seagry."

"No affidavit was brought to me that Ayliffe Richmond buried ye 5 September 1739 was buried in woollen only, whereof notice was given to the churchwarden ye 21st of the same month.

"By me W. Pulsford."

"Rec^{d}. Tythe in kind of Nathaniel Houlton Esq William Adye throughout the year 1741. To wit. Tythe Milk, Calf, Lamb, Wool, Apples.

"N.B.—The miller of Seagry Mils has paid six shillings and eight pence yearly at Lammas for ye mill wheel."

The rate books begin in 1700, and are well and regularly kept.

The main incidents in the history of a small country village are generally atrocities. Seagry is not without one of the kind; and as it stimulated some unknown local bard to emulate the Poet Crabbe, the verses are here introduced:—

"*Lines (in imitation of Crabbe) on Judith Pearce, who was most inhumanly murdered by a gipsey, at Seagry, in this neighbourhood, in the month of November last.* [From the *Bath Herald* of December 2, 1820.]

"A lonely cottage stands beside the way,
A white thatched cot, with honey-suckles gay;
There JUDITH PEARCE, a widow, lived alone,
By a rough quarry of blue-coloured stone;
Where lurked a wretch, of Egypt's wandering race,
A wretch forlorn, without a mark of grace,
Whom ruffians left, for such a rogue was he,
That even the vilest shunned his company;
Dark was his face, but darker still his mind
To pity, and to every tender feeling blind.
He had no friends, nor knew the joys of home,
But muttering, through the dews of night would roam,
Brooding on fancied wrongs, with secret pride,
On words, or looks, or benefits denied.
Round his gaunt side a rope for girdle swung,
From which a light, short-handled hatchet hung;
A tattered garment did the village fright,
A coat by day, a blanket all the night,
Which round his neck a butcher's skewer confin'd,
Fit fastening such a filthy dress to bind.
JUDITH had often a kind warning given,
How far his ways were from the ways of Heaven;
And once too, JUDITH (which would kindle strife
In greater persons) asked him—'Where's your wife?'
Once fire denied—a common courtesy;
Yet there seemed danger in his quick black eye;
And so there was, for as she lay in bed,
At night the thatch was blazing o'er her head,
And EDWARD BUCKLAND, so the villain call,
Was met in haste, close to the village wall;
And if as on some villainy he mused,
The evening salutation he refused;

Suspected, taken, he escapes at last,
And all supposed the danger now was past—
When JUDITH's brother, in the dead of night,
Heard his grand-niece who shook with cold and fright,
Tell how she 'scaped the murderer's hand by flight;
'Wake! wake! she's murdered!' was the frightful cry;
'I heard the blow! I almost saw her die.'
They found her lying on the garden mould,
Mangled with dreadful wounds, quite dead and cold,
A sight to shock the weak, and almost scare the bold."

I tender my very best thanks to Mr. J. T. Hand, of Halifax, Canon Jackson, and Mrs. Sampson, for the valuable assistance they have given me in making these collections: it is only an attempt to help some future historian.

Subscriptions for the Sloper Collection.

IN November, 1885, a favourable opportunity occurred of obtaining, for the Museum, the collection of fossils formed by Mr. G. E. Sloper, and his late brother, Mr. S. W. Sloper. The accumulation of these specimens was the pursuit of the late owners for nearly half-a-century. They were obtained from railway cuttings, and from quarries long since disused; and include many rarities such as cannot now be found in the county. Some friends who knew the collection strongly urged that the purchase should be made; but at the time, the available funds of the Society were temporarily engaged in publishing. It was therefore resolved to appeal to the Members for subscriptions. The event proved, as usual, that Wiltshiremen are always ready to support the progress of natural science, as well as archæology. The amount was speedily raised, with a small balance towards the necessary alterations of

cases, &c., and the fossils became the property of the Society. The following is the list of contributions :—

	£	s.	d.
Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice	5	0	0
Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P.	5	0	0
Right Hon. E. P. Bouverie	5	0	0
Sir John Neeld, Bart.	5	0	0
W. H. Long, Esq., M.P.	5	0	0
Sir Henry Meux, Bart.	3	0	0
G. P. Fuller, Esq , M.P.	2	2	0
E. C. Lowndes, Esq.	2	2	0
N. Story Maskelyne, Esq., M.P.	2	2	0
Sir G. Goldney, Bart.	1	10	0
Alexander Mackay, Esq.	5	5	0
W. W. Ravenhill. Esq.	1	0	0
H. M. Clarke, Esq.	1	0	0
Thomas Clarke, Esq.	1	1	0
G. H. Palmer, Esq.	1	0	0
G. H. Mead, Esq., Mayor (given and collected by) ...	15	0	0
T. Cclfox, Esq.	1	0	0
W. R. Brown, Esq.	1	0	0
J. Mullings, Esq. (Cirencester)	1	0	0
William Stancomb, Esq.	1	1	0
George Noyes, Esq. (London)	0	10	0
S. Tucker, Esq. „	0	10	0
Thomas Chandler, Esq.	0	10	0
W. H. Butcher, Esq. (London)	1	0	0

Donations to Museum.

An Egyptian Mummy, recently sent to England. Presented by J. Hadow, Esq., of Park Cottage, Devizes.

Desk Seal of the Tropenell Family. Presented by Arthur Gore, Esq., of Melksham (since deceased).

Some Flint Flakes, by Mr. Pile, Devizes.

H. F. BULL, Printer and Publisher, 4, Saint John Street, Devizes.

Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Society, from the 1st January to 31st December, 1885, both days inclusive.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

DR.

1885.	RECEIPTS.				£	s.	d.
Jan. 1st.	To Balance brought from last account :—						
	Consols	150	13	9			
	Cash	112	4	6			
					262	18	3
Dec. 31st.	To Cash, Entrance Fees and Annual Subscriptions received from Members during the year	152	4	6			
	„ Transfer from Life Membership Fund	5	13	4			
					157	17	10
	To Cash received for Sale of Magazines.....				28	4	2

CR

1885.	DISBURSEMENTS.				£	s.	d.
Dec. 31st.	By Cash, sundry Payments, including Postage, Carriage, and Miscellaneous Expenses.....				19	1	1
	„ Ditto Printing and Stationery				15	12	8
	By Printing and Engraving, &c., for Magazine No. 65	45	3	9			
	„ Ditto ditto No. 66	46	7	7			
					91	11	4
	By "Smith's North Wilts" :—						
	Printing	99	12	0			
	Engraving	18	0	0			
	Binding	69	15	9			

cases, &c., and the fossils became the property of the Society. The following is the list of contributions :—

	£	s.	d.
Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice	5	0	0
Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P.	5	0	0
Right Hon. E. P. Bouverie	5	0	0
Sir John Neeld, Bart.	5	0	0
W. H. Long, Esq., M.P.	5	0	0
Sir Henry Meux, Bart.	3	0	0
G. P. Fuller, Esq , M.P.	2	2	0
E. C. Lowndes, Esq.	2	2	0
N. Story Maskelyne, Esq., M.P.	2	2	0
Sir G. Goldney, Bart.	1	10	0
Alexander Mackay, Esq.	5	5	0
W. W. Ravenhill. Esq.	1	0	0
H. M. Clarke, Esq.	1	0	0
Thomas Clarke, Esq.	1	1	0
G. H. Palmer, Esq.	1	0	0
G. H. Mead, Esq., Mayor (given and collected by) ...	15	0	0
T. Cclfox, Esq.	1	0	0
W. R. Brown, Esq.	1	0	0
J. Mullings, Esq. (Cirencester)	1	0	0
William Stancomb, Esq.	1	1	0
George Noyes, Esq. (London)	0	10	0
S. Tucker, Esq. „	0	10	0
Thomas Chandler, Esq.	0	10	0
W. H. Butcher, Esq. (London)	1	0	0

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GENERAL ACCOUNT.

DR.

1885.	RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Jan. 1st.	To Balance brought from last account :—			
	Consols 150 13 9			
	Cash 112 4 6			
		262	18	3
Dec. 31st.	To Cash, Entrance Fees and Annual Subscriptions received from Members during the year 152 4 6			
	„ Transfer from Life Membership Fund 5 13 4			
		157	17	10
	To Cash received for Sale of Magazines.....	28	4	2
	„ Ditto ditto for "Jackson's Aubrey"...	2	10	0
	„ Ditto ditto for "Smith's North Wilts"	18	14	0
	„ Ditto ditto for Admission to the Museum	4	2	2
	„ Dividend on Consols	4	10	0
		£478	16	5

CR

1885.	DISBURSEMENTS.	£	s.	d.
Dec. 31st.	By Cash, sundry Payments, including Postage, Carriage, and Miscellaneous Expenses.....	19	1	1
	„ Ditto Printing and Stationery	15	12	8
	By Printing and Engraving, &c., for Magazine No. 65 45 3 9			
	„ Ditto ditto No. 66 46 7 7			
		91	11	4
	By "Smith's North Wilts" :—			
	Printing 99 12 0			
	Engraving 18 0 0			
	Binding 69 15 9			
	Carriage 1 5 1			
		188	12	10
	By Miscellaneous expenses at Museum 12 9 2			
	„ Attendance at ditto 22 19 0			
	„ Insurance 4 19 4			
	„ Land and Property Tax ... 2 3 8			
		42	11	2
	By Loss on purchase and sale of Consols...	1	12	6
	„ Commission, &c.	20	11	4
	„ Balance	99	3	6
		£478	16	5

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

DR.

1885.		£	s.	d.
Jan. 1st.	To balance brought from last account	34	12	2
Dec. 31st.	„ Life Membership Subscriptions :—			
	Sir H. B. Meux, Bart	10	10	0
	Lord Bishop of Salisbury.....	10	10	0
	„ Bank interest.....	1	1	8
		£56	13	10

CR.

1885.		£	s.	d.
Dec. 31st.	By one-tenth to General Income Account	5	13	4
	„ Balance	51	0	6
		£56	13	10

Audited and found correct,
24th July, 1886.

CHARLES F. HART,
G. S. A. WAYLEN, } *Auditors.*

WILLIAM NOTT,
Financial Secretary.

cases, &c., and
following is th

Lord Edm
Sir John
Right Ho
Sir John
W. H. Lo
Sir Henry
G. P. Ful
E. C. Lov
N. Story
Sir G. Go
Alexande
W. W. R
H. M. Cl
Thomas C
G. H. Pa
G. H. Me
T. Cclfox
W. R. Br
J. Mullin
William
George N
S. Tucke
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An Egyptian M
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Melksham
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H.

Just Published, by the Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society, One Volume, Atlas 4to, 248 pp., 17 large Maps, and 110 Woodcuts, extra cloth.

SECOND EDITION OF

The BRITISH and ROMAN ANTIQUITIES of the NORTH WILTSHIRE DOWNS,

In a Hundred Square Miles round Abury:

BY THE

REV. ALFRED CHARLES SMITH, M.A.,

Rector of Yatesbury, Wilts, Hon. Sec. of the Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society; Author of "The Attractions of the Nile," "A Spring Tour in Portugal," "A Modern Pilgrimage through Palestine," &c., &c.

THIS work, the materials of which have been accumulating for twenty-five years, is the result of innumerable rambles and rides over the Downs of North Wiltshire, and deals with one of the most important Archæological Districts in Europe.

It consists of a large quarto volume, containing an account of all the Barrows, Camps, Roads, Dykes, Enclosures, Cromlechs, Circles, and other British and Roman Stone- and Earth-works of a most primitive district, with references to and extracts from the best authorities, as well as figures of many of the various urns and other objects found in Barrows, views of Cromlechs, plans of Camps, &c. Bound up with this volume, in sections, are maps, printed in six colours, on the scale of six linear inches, or thirty-six square inches, to a mile, comprising one hundred square miles round Abury, and including thirteen miles from east to west and eight miles from north to south, being the great plateau of the North Wiltshire Downs, on which all the antiquities are shown and may readily be found, and referred to by means of letters and figures. An Index Map, on the scale of one inch to the mile, coloured, numbered, lettered, and divided like the Large Map, accompanies the volume.

This is a reprint, undertaken by the Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society, in consequence of more than one-third of the first edition having been destroyed at the binders' in the great fire in Paternoster Row in 1883.

The work can be obtained from the Financial Secretary of the Society, Mr. W. Nott, 15, High Street, Devizes; or from the following Booksellers: Mr. H. F. Bull, 4, Saint John Street, Devizes; Messrs. Brown, Canal, Salisbury; and Mr. Bernard Quaritch, 15, Piccadilly, London;

Price £2 2s.

Members of the Wilts Archæological Society may obtain one copy each at £1 11*s.* 6*d.* per copy until 31st December, 1886, on application to Mr. Nott.

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H. F. BULL, PRINTER, DEVIZES.

No. LXVIII. DECEMBER, 1886. Vol. XXIII.

THE

WILTSHIRE

Archæological and Natural History

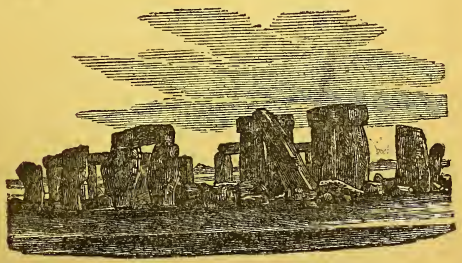
MAGAZINE,

Published under the Direction

OF THE

SOCIETY FORMED IN THAT COUNTY,

A.D. 1853.



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Price 5s. 6d. Members Gratis.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

Members who have not paid their Subscriptions to the Society *for the current year*, are requested to remit the same forthwith to the Financial Secretary, Mr. WILLIAM NOTT, 15, High Street, Devizes, to whom also all communications as to the supply of Magazines should be addressed, and of whom most of the back Numbers may be had.

The Numbers of this Magazine will not be delivered, as issued, to Members who are in arrear of their Annual Subscriptions, and who on being applied to for payment of such arrears, have taken no notice of the application.

All other communications to be addressed to the Honorary Secretaries: the Rev. A. C. SMITH, Yatesbury Rectory, Calne; and H. E. MEDLICOTT, Esq., Sandfield, Potterne, Devizes.

The Rev. A. C. SMITH will be much obliged to observers of birds in all parts of the county, to forward to him notices of rare occurrences, early arrivals of migrants, or any remarkable facts connected with birds, which may come under their notice.

THE

WILTSHIRE
Archæological and Natural History
MAGAZINE.

No. LXVIII. DECEMBER, 1886. Vol. XXIII.

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THE

WILTSHIRE MAGAZINE.

"MULTORUM MANIBUS GRANDE LEVATUR ONUS."—*Ovid.*

THE THIRTY-THIRD GENERAL MEETING

OF THE

Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society,

HELD AT SWINDON,

Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, August 10th, 11th, and 12th, 1886.

PRESIDENT OF THE MEETING,

NEVIL STORY MASKELYNE, ESQ., M.P.

THE SOCIETY for the third time selected Swindon as the centre of its Annual Meeting in 1886, having previously visited that town in 1860 and 1873: and on Tuesday, August 10th, the Members and their friends assembled in the Town Hall, at 2.30, p.m., with the President of the Society in the chair; sundry Members of the Society having previously visited the celebrated Locomotive and Carriage Works of the Great Western Railway Company, over which they had been conducted, by the kind permission of the Manager, Major Dean.

The PRESIDENT opened the proceedings by calling on the REV. A. C. SMITH (one of the Honorary Secretaries), to read the

REPORT FOR 1886.

"The Committee of the Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society has but a short report to offer to its Members of the condition of the Society during a somewhat uneventful year, which year, however, though not marked by any great efforts on the part of the Society, will be found to show a fair amount of work done in the several departments. First, however, must be mentioned,

with much regret, the very heavy losses which the Society has sustained in the death of several of its most honoured Members since this time last year. The loss of such men as Canon Rich Jones, one of our most able and indefatigable fellow-workers in the Society (a memoir of whom has already appeared in the *Magazine*), and more recently of Mr. William Long, of West Hay, Wrington, to whom we are so deeply indebted for his admirable treatises on Abury and Stonehenge, the former published in the fourth, the latter in the sixteenth volume of the *Magazine*, are heavy blows indeed to the Society, nor can their names be mentioned here without a feeling of deep regret that their voices will be no longer heard amongst us. We have, moreover, to lament the deaths of many other valued members, of whom we may mention the late Earl of Shaftesbury; Archbishop Errington; the Right Rev. Dr. Parfitt; Mr. Rigden, the very hospitable Mayor of Salisbury when the Society met there in 1865; Colonel Perry Keene, who in 1869 presented the Society with the very curious and valuable original Inquisition on Ruth Pierce, of Devizes Market Place renown; Mr. Arthur Gore, of Melksham, an original Member of the Society, and a very frequent attendant at our Annual Meetings, and who within a few weeks of his death sent me, for the Museum, a valuable silver desk seal of the Tropenell family. There have been many other losses, we regret to say, through death, removal from the county, or resignation, which have diminished our numbers, so that the names of Members now on the books amount only to three hundred and forty-one, being a decrease of fourteen since last year. In regard to out-door work, an examination of the very important barrow at Heytesbury, well-known as the 'Bowlsbury Barrow,' was undertaken at the spring of this year by Mr. William and Mr. Henry Cunnington, who perseveringly continued their investigations in this immense and difficult mound during many days, and of which we hope to print a detailed account in the next number of the *Magazine*. Sufficient for the present to say that some interesting skulls and other human bones were exhumed, some of the skulls cleft as if with a sword! But I need not add that of course no implements other than flint flakes were found in this veritable specimen

of the long barrow of most ancient date. Another point to which the special attention of the Society has been directed this year has been the present unsatisfactory state of Stonehenge, and the suggestions it offers for the protection of the monument which all Wiltshire claims as its own, but as the deputation sent to examine it has drawn up a special report on this subject, to be presented this day to the Society, no further reference need be made to it here. The Museum has been much enriched by the purchase, by means of special subscription, of the magnificent collection of fossils formed by Mr. G. E. and the late Mr. S. W. Sloper, of Devizes. These, which have been secured to the Society by the exertions of our indefatigable Curator, Mr. Henry Cunnington, and his brother, are described by them as of very great local interest and value. We may, therefore, congratulate ourselves on their acquisition without drawing at all on the funds of the Society. Other additions to the Museum have been a handsome collection of Palæolithic flint implements, presented by Dr. Stevens; a good specimen of an Egyptian mummy, recently brought to England and presented by Mr. James Hadow, and a desk seal of the Tropenell family, already alluded to as given by the late Mr. Arthur Gore. The Library has also received several additions, notably the History of the Malet Family, given by Sir Alexander Malet. Of the financial position of the Society it is unnecessary to speak, as the balance sheet for the last year has just been issued with the new number of the *Magazine*, showing a balance in hand at the beginning of the year of about £100. Your Committee cannot close this report without expressing the hope that the Local Secretaries, each in his own locality, will endeavour to enlist the support of new Members to replace the many losses we have sustained of late; and they further trust that new workers will be found to carry on the work of the Society, as those who have hitherto laboured for it are one by one taken away. There is yet a large field of observation in every department of natural history, as well as in archæology, in this county, the examination of which has only begun; but it is hoped that diligent enquirers will arise, who shall prosecute their researches and not cease from their labours till the ancient as well as the natural history of

Wiltshire shall be worked out in every direction and made known. But that, we make bold to say, is a work which will tax the energies of Wiltshire archæologists and Wiltshire zoologists in every branch of science for many a generation to come, so much is there yet to learn on all those subjects upon which our Society has now, for thirty years, been engaged."

The President, before asking some gentleman to move the adoption of the report, called on them all to endeavour to increase the Society in point of numbers, and he would certainly endorse every word said by their Secretary as to the very great importance of local inquiries. When he said that some of the most important points of what was now called old English, but what they used to call Anglo-Saxon history, depended upon the identification of places, where there were many places of the same name, and that identification could only be the result of very careful local observation and research, he thought he urged at least one cogent reason for endorsing what their Secretary had said. And it is in the power of almost anyone who has leisure and an enquiring spirit to make some addition to the records that give interest to a neighbourhood, whether it be by hunting up and collecting facts regarding the past or putting on record what is interesting among their contemporaries. He might mention as a matter of some interest to the Swindon neighbourhood, that in the last year an interesting collection of facts, and gossip, and old records in connection with Swindon and its district, had been published there by Mr. William Morris, editor of the *Swindon Advertiser*. He was sure anyone who would take that work up would find how much could be done by one who would collect the facts around him within his own memory and the memory of his friends.

The Rev. E. Awdry briefly proposed, and the Rev. H. K. Anketell seconded, the adoption of the report, and after a few remarks from Mr. W. Cunnington as to the falling-off of Members, it was agreed to.

The President then proposed the re-election of the Secretaries (the Rev. A. C. Smith, and Mr. H. E. Medlicott), the Curators of the Museum, the Local Secretaries, and the Committee, and he also proposed the name of Mr. C. E. H. A. Colston as Treasurer to the Society.

The Rev. Tupper Carey seconding this, it was carried unanimously.

The Rev. A. C. Smith proposed, and Mr. H. E. Medlicott seconded, the appointment of Mr. C. F. Hart and Mr. G. S. A. Waylen, both of Devizes, as Auditors of the Society, and this was carried unanimously.

The President, before he called on the Secretary to read a report on the present condition of Stonehenge, the result of the visit of a deputation appointed by the Society to inspect it, desired to remind his hearers that Stonehenge was not merely a Wiltshire monument, but one of national interest and world-wide celebrity; yet its protection was almost *nil*. In Parliament, some few years ago, Sir John Lubbock brought in a Bill for placing public monuments under the protection of a public officer. The measure became an Act of Parliament, and General Pitt Rivers, whose absence that day he regretted, was appointed as national protector of ancient monuments. He was not aware, however, that General Pitt Rivers had as yet any considerable number of monuments under his protection, because of course he could not protect anything which was not committed to his protection by the owner. One monument—Barbury Castle—about which he should say something presently, was included in the Schedule of Sir J. Lubbock's Act, but is still in the hands of two owners. He hoped, however, some arrangement would be made by which its venerable mounds and precincts might be placed under the national protection. Stonehenge, however, above all, required to be placed under such protection. There ought to be some power, in the Act of Parliament, to prevent owners of what was really national property, in a higher sense than a great many more generally-received forms of national property, from permitting the destruction of monuments which were entirely irreplaceable, and sacred from a venerable antiquity. They all knew how Avebury had been destroyed by farmers in former times, and now the people who were most destructive at Stonehenge were among those for whose advantage the monument should be preserved.

The Rev. A. C. Smith then proceeded to read the following report, of which he said it required no words of introduction, as it at once explained itself:—

Report of Deputation to Examine into the Present State of the Stones at Stonehenge—July 20th, 1886.

In the course of last autumn and winter urgent appeals were made from time to time to the Wilts Archæological and Natural History Society to lift up its voice with all the authority it possessed in defence of Stonehenge, which was reported to be undergoing daily injury at the hands of an unchecked public, whereupon the Society resolved to send some of its own Officers to see for themselves, and report its condition.

Accordingly a deputation (consisting of the two Honorary Secretaries, a former Honorary Secretary, and one of the Curators of the Museum,) visited Stonehenge on July 20th last, and carefully examined every stone in order, noting down on the spot its exact condition, with special reference to injuries of recent date: and now desire to finish their task by submitting the following detailed report to the Society. The numbers refer to the very handy Plan of Stonehenge in its Present Condition, appended to Mr. Cunnington's "Notes on the Fragments," printed in 1884, in the *Magazine*, vol. xxi., p. 141.

No. 1. Slightly injured by recent chipping and cutting of letters.
„ 2. Untouched of late years.
„ 3. Two very small chips of recent date.
„ 4. Chipped in several places recently.
„ 5. Chipped in two or three places.
„ 6. Much chipped.
„ 7. Very much chipped.
„ 8. Original surface, not only injured, but completely gone; though not much damaged of late years.
„ 9. Injured in two places.
„ 10. Slightly scratched.
„ 11. Slightly scratched.
„ 12. Surface very much damaged.
„ 13. Surface considerably damaged.
„ 14. Uninjured of late.
„ 15. Very little injured.

No.16. Worn by constant walking on, but otherwise not recently damaged.

„ 16 L. Not much injured of late.

„ 17. *Very* badly chipped, and lately (one piece taken off measuring 10in. × 8in.).

„ 18. Not seriously damaged.

„ 19. *Very* badly chipped: large pieces gone in many places.

„ 20. Damaged by footmarks only.

„ 21. Also injured by walking on.

„ 21 L. Badly worn by footmarks.

„ 22. In good condition.

„ 23. Initials recently cut, and stone chipped on the outside. This stone, on the north side, has a crack which has recently increased very much, and should be at once stopped with cement or otherwise.

„ 24. In good conditon.

„ 25. Badly chipped.

„ 26. No damage. Stone too hard to be cut.

„ 27. No damage [but rabbits at work beneath it].

„ X. Much walked upon, and so injured.

„ S. 28. [Underground, and not visible.]

„ 29. Not damaged.

„ 30. A little pecked by some sharp instrument, but not much injured.

„ 31 *a*. Not much injured, though slightly chipped.

„ 31 *b*. Two chips on this stone.

„ 32. Not damaged.

„ 33. Chipped, but not very recently.

„ 34. Not damaged lately, but a large piece was broken off about fifteen years ago. [Rabbits at work below.]

„ 35. Worn by feet.

„ 36. Much worn by feet.

„ 37. Not much damaged, except by feet.

„ 38. Damaged by feet: otherwise uninjured.

„ 39. Also damaged by feet.

„ 40. Very much worn by feet.

No. 41. Much worn by feet.
„ 42. Slightly chipped: otherwise unhurt.
„ 43. Chipped a little: otherwise in good condition.
„ 44. Chipped, and also worn by feet.
„ 45. In fair order.
„ 46. Very slightly damaged. } these two stones are in
„ 47. Do. do. } pretty good order.
„ 48. Very little injured. This stone has a curious diagonal vein of infiltrated silex across it.
„ 49. Letters recently cut on it, and otherwise chipped.
„ 50 *a*. Very much worn: the surface entirely gone, from walking on it.
„ 50 *b*. Surface gone by feet. [Rabbits burrowed below.]
„ A. Very much worn by feet.
„ 50 I. Mortice worn by feet; otherwise in fair condition.
„ 51. One recent chip: otherwise in good order. This stone does not appear to have gone any farther in the incline from what it did many years ago.
„ 52. Very much damaged by feet, and by boys making a slide down it. [Rabbits burrowed below.]
„ 52 I. Not recently damaged, excepting the edge, which is worn away by many feet.
„ 53. Surface worn by feet: otherwise in good order.
„ 54 *a*. Damaged by footmarks: otherwise not injured of late. [Rabbits burrowed below.]
„ 54 *b*. In fair order.
„ 54 *c*. In fair order.
„ 54 I *a*. Slightly injured on surface.
„ 54 I *b*. Very badly worn on surface.
„ 54 I *c*. Somewhat injured, but not very materially.
„ 55. *Very* badly chipped.
„ 56. Very slightly chipped: otherwise in good order.
„ S. 57. [Underground—therefore protected from injury.]
„ 58. Chipped, cut, and badly scratched.
„ 59. In good order.
„ 60. Very much injured by feet.

„ 61. Also much injured by walking on.
„ 62. [Under 50 *b*.]
„ 63. Very much damaged by feet.
„ 64. Upright and in good order.
„ 65. Recently injured by the carving of initials and scraping.
„ 66. Likewise recently carved and chipped.
„ 67. Under a stone, therefore not damaged.
„ 68. Worn by feet.

In addition to these stones within the area there are certain outlying stones, which require notice.

(*a*) An outlying stone, lying to E.S.E. About nine years since a fire was lighted against this stone, when a large piece was split off, by some accounts as large as a horse's head; otherwise computed at three-quarters of a hundredweight.

(*b*) The "Slaughtering Stone"; an attempt has evidently been made (whether in ancient or modern days is uncertain) probably to remove a corner of this stone by means of six holes cut in a line, after the manner of breaking sarsens now practised.

(*c*) The "Friar's Heel," otherwise known as the "Devil's Heel," much chipped, and very much inclined.

In addition to the injuries detailed above, it should be added that scribbling with chalk all over the stones has been indulged in to a large extent, and, though such chalk marks may not be positively injurious, they are very disfiguring, and should not be permitted.

It should also be mentioned that rabbits have burrowed beneath several of the stones, as has been already noticed; and this would form a very serious item of danger, but that steps have been taken for the banishment of that mischievous rodent, and it is sincerely hoped that, by continued vigilance on the part of the keeper, no injury need now be apprehended from that source.

The practical question now arises, what (under the circumstances detailed above) is the recommendation of the deputation? and on this point we are of opinion, that, owing to the increase of visitors,

and bearing in mind the irreparable injury to the stones constantly going on at the hands of thoughtless or mischievous tourists, the time has come when the monument should be properly protected. *First,* by a fence which should exclude all carriages and horses from the area; but in lieu of any unsightly railing which would destroy the wild character of Stonehenge, a sunk fence, or ha-ha, is the barrier strongly recommended, and that too at a considerable distance beyond the trench which encircles the precincts proper. *Second,* by the appointment of a caretaker, who should be in responsible charge of the monument, with power to enforce the regulations with which he would be provided; who should admit all visitors through one entrance only, near the stone known as the "Friar's Heel"; prevent all picnicing within the precincts; and, above all, prevent all injury to the stones, whether by chipping or marking, or scratching or standing on them. Whether the salary of such caretaker should be provided by a small entrance fee, or otherwise, would be a matter of after consideration.

So far as regards the *protection* of Stonehenge.

The deputation has no desire to see the *"restoration"* of Stonehenge, and with this view is not in favour of the replacement in an upright position of the tall leaning stone, which is so remarkable a feature of the monument, and whose readjustment has been advocated by many leading archæologists. At the same time perhaps means should be used to *secure* it in its present position; for the fall of such a stone would be a dire calamity. The deputation does, however, recommend very earnestly the following precautionary measures to be carried out as early as possible. (1) The stones 6 and 7, with their lintel, to be pushed back into their original position, and secured there, when the unsightly wooden props and buttresses could be removed. (2) The stones 25 and 1, with their impost, to be in like manner pushed back into position, and secured there, before they lean farther towards the outside and fall, as they threaten to do at no distant date, unless previously attended to. (3) The stone known as the "Friar's Heel," which is very much inclined, to be carefully examined, and, if pronounced unsafe, to be securely fixed. The

deputation desire to direct special notice to the three points named above, as requiring immediate attention: but they cannot conclude their report without advocating with all their might the re-erection, at the same time, of the great trilithon which fell in 1797, whose exact position is undoubted, and whose replacement has been so often urged by the most distinguished antiquarians, notably by the Royal Archæological Institute, when it met at Salisbury in 1849, under the presidency of Mr. Sidney Herbert. Should the proper appliances for readjusting the stones 6 and 7, and 25 and 1, mentioned above, be procured (whether, by permission, from the Royal Dockyards at Portsmouth, or elsewhere) it would seem an opportunity not to be let slip, now, if ever, to re-erect the great trilithon, which, if replaced in position, would add so much to the grandeur and imposing appearance of Stonehenge, and whose prostrate condition is lamented by so many.

We would, in conclusion, disclaim any intention of interfering beyond our province. Stonehenge is a national monument, of such world-wide renown, and its well-being and protection from injury are so intimately connected with the work of the Wiltshire Archæological Society, that it appears to us a paramount duty on the part of the Society to speak out boldly on this question, and we have therefore not hesitated to express our decided opinions.

A. C. Smith, H. E. Medlicott, } *General Honorary Secretaries.*

W. Cunnington, *formerly Hon. Sec.: now Vice-President.*

H. Cunnington, *Curator of Museum.*

The President then invited any other of the gentlemen who formed the deputation, and all of whom were present, to make any further remarks to what had been said in their report.

Mr. Medlicott said they were called upon to make their investigation of Stonehenge in consequence of letters appearing in the papers, some of them from foreigners who cast reflection upon England for not taking greater care of what belonged not only to England, but to everyone everywhere who took an interest in

archæology and antiquities, and as the monument was in Wiltshire it was considered that the Wiltshire Archæological Society was responsible for the condition in which it was. In drawing up their report they were greatly aided by Mr. Cunnington's carefully-prepared plan in his small book, which was an admirable companion for the visitor to Stonehenge, and in which plan every single stone was lettered and numbered. He thought hardly sufficient had been said in the report about the depredations of the rabbits, for he was astonished to see what an enormous amount of mischief rabbits could do. Round the actual stones some efforts had been made, by digging them out and stopping up their holes, to prevent the mischief, but in the immediate contiguity of Stonehenge there were a number of barrows, and some of them had been literally turned inside out by rabbits, they were honeycombed through and through, and their contents scattered around, till they looked more like heaps of chalk and flint than old barrows covered with the ancient and pristine turf of the district. Something had been done he knew to protect Stonehenge. There was a caretaker, but there was very little evidence of any care being taken. There was an innumerable quantity of broken bottles there, and many of the stones had been made a "cock-shy" of by those pic-nicing there. There was also any amount of straw blowing about, owing to horses being tethered and littered among the stones, which was very unsightly. Nearly all this would be done away with by a sunk fence at a considerable distance round. It would cost money, but Stonehenge was a relic worth taking every possible care of. At any rate, if their report was adopted, he thought they would have done as much as they could do at the present time to meet the charges made against the Society, and against the county generally.

Mr. W. Cunnington testified to the enormously increased numbers of people who visited Stonehenge as compared with former times, so that the mischief was continuing and increasing. The injuries, however slight, are irreparable, and they are constantly accumulating. On the longest day hundreds always came to witness the sunrise from the altar stone, though it was impossible for more than a very few persons to see it from that point, and the majority spent a miserable night, as he could say from experience. Much damage was done by

horses driven amongst or tethered to the stones. In one instance a horse was thus tied up, but got hampered, and fell, and finally kicked two large pieces off one of the stones. The trilithon which fell in 1797 was used as a slide by boys, and it was as smooth as if it had been French polished.

The PRESIDENT said the subject was one of paramount importance, and one in which vigorous action on their part might really do something. The mischiefs alluded to were evidently accumulating. Every bit that came off Stonehenge was a bit more lost, and could never be replaced. There were different kinds of stones in Stonehenge, and some of them were not only very much softer in their nature than the hard Sarsens, but were weathering and getting soft very fast. At present we knew not exactly where they came from; some of them are exotic stones, and these were the very ones which were pitched upon by the man who went there to carry away, perhaps to the other side of America or to some remote English village, some little relic as testimony to his having been to Stonehenge. These precious stones ought to be preserved most carefully. Then came the question of how it was to be done. The only way was, he thought, what had been proposed by the deputation, viz., to, in some way or other, keep the general public from meddling with the stones. This could only be done by having somebody appointed, not merely as a general curator, but somebody who should be practically resident there and be supported by authority. How that authority was to be given against the will of a landlord, of course one could not say. They must only hope that by perpetually bringing this thing before the public, they might arouse the interest and zeal of the landlord, so that he and they might work together. The proposal to put a ha-ha round was one involving considerable expense; he frankly confessed that he did not see how that expense was to be provided, and, further, that he did not believe it would prove an effectual protection. He was in favour of a light iron fence, which at any rate would be a symbol of the line within which the public was not to be admitted without certain precautions. There should be one entrance at which the public could be admitted, and they might, if thought desirable, charge a very small fee for entrance. Within

the area enclosed let there be some authority such as was given under Sir John Lubbock's Act, making it a legal offence to injure any part of the grand old monument. A light iron fence that would hardly be seen from a distance was, to his mind, preferable to either a ha-ha or a heavy impregnable mass of iron railing. Of course they must always have within it someone to represent the law. In that way they might defend Stonehenge from human depredators. Rabbits might be kept out by a rabbit fence 4ft. high, attached to the other fence, and sunk a few inches into the ground. The law was always a stronger fence than any of a material description. He believed that the national sentiment in favor of preserving a place like Stonehenge, would, when such a symbol of authority was put up, with a man inside it—a policeman, if they liked—with authority to arrest an offender and to assert the law, be found to be the most economic and effectual way of performing this national duty. Touching on that part of the report about replacing some of the stones: no doubt they would have a great outcry about this; for there were many people who thought that to replace a pinnacle on a Church tower, or an old monument that was lost, was a sort of sacrilege. He confessed he was not one of those. He thought if they could really restore, in the true sense of the word—replacing—it was the best duty they could perform towards an ancient monument. The great trilithon that fell in 1797 could undoubtedly be replaced where it was without any difficulty; and with regard to the leaning stone, which the deputation did not propose to restore, he confessed he never looked at it without trembling. Any day something might happen—a rabbit burrowing beneath it, or a frost coming after much rain, or anything that should just shake the small bit of earth that held the stone in its place, and that stone would come down and crush one of the most interesting stones of Stonehenge. Therefore, he maintained that they ought to do something to keep it in its place, or to endeavour to bring it a little more into the perpendicular. The rubble beneath the stones being undermined ought to be replaced with best modern cement, and they could be then kept in their places without interference with the aspect of the monument, or the position of the stones: and it might

then remain there for ever. He thought some immediate public steps should be taken, by means of a public meeting, or some other method of getting at the views of the leading men of Wiltshire, who should treat outspokenly with this matter. He thought Sir Edmund Antrobus should feel that he occupied a very important position in being practically the master of this monument, and that, through whatever channel he was most accessible, they should appeal to him to help them to carry out that object. They did not wish to throw any expense upon him. If he would throw the monument over to the public the public would take care of it. Some meeting in Salisbury, and notices put forward in a way which would touch the feelings, not merely of the men who know Stonehenge well, but the feelings of the whole of England, were, he thought, practicable; and their Society was the proper means of doing it. If no one suggested anything else, he should propose that the meeting sanction the appointment of a committee, or ask the Council of the Society, to undertake this work.

Professor Rupert Jones continued the discussion, and reported that the Geological Society, which had lately paid a visit to Stonehenge, considered that something should be done for its preservation, that they had communicated with General Pitt Rivers on the subject, and tried to induce the owner to place it under national care.

The Rev. C. Soames suggested the propriety of approaching Sir Edmund Antrobus, and enlisting his assent and co-operation with the Society; and Canon Jackson advocated a general remonstrance from the geological, antiquarian, and other scientific societies; so that, the question being taken up by the national societies, and not by the Wiltshire Society alone, Sir E. Antrobus might be inclined to listen to them.

After some further conversational discussion it was proposed by the President "That the Council of the Society be hereby requested to put itself in communication with the Archæological, Antiquarian, and Scientific Societies in London, with a view of common action in the direction of carrying out some measures for the preservation of Stonehenge." This was seconded by the Rev. C. Soames, and unanimously agreed to.

The PRESIDENT then gave an address on "Barbury Castle," into which we will not enter here, as it will be found *in extenso* in another part of this number of the *Magazine*. At its conclusion, and on the subsidence of the hearty applause with which it was received, the REV. CANON JACKSON proposed a vote of thanks to the President for his able and interesting address; and in doing so said what the Society wanted among its Members was more men of the stamp of the President, who, having taken a thorough and practical interest in the locality in which he resided, had thus been able to so accurately present to them the distinguishing features of the place he had so well spoken of. They were exceedingly obliged to their President for the information he had given them. The REV. W. C. PLENDERLEATH seconded the motion, and the vote having been accorded with acclamation, the PRESIDENT expressed his acknowledgments for the kindness which had been shown him, and said if he had succeeded in fishing up anything which could throw any light on what had taken place in past history he was more than satisfied. He wished, however, to thank in particular his friend Mr. H. Kemble, of Overtown—to whom his hearers owed more than to himself—for his kindness in helping him in all sorts of ways and in providing him with a fine ordnance map, on which the actual sites of the places he had mentioned more particularly in his paper on "Barbury Castle" were plainly marked.

This concluded the proceedings of the morning Meeting, on which the company adjourned to the Quarries, where PROFESSOR JONES pointed out the different strata and the characteristic features of various fossils; and others to the Church and other interesting spots in Old Swindon.

The Anniversary Dinner took place at the Goddard Arms Hotel, at 6, p.m., the President of the Society in the chair, when the usual loyal, patriotic, and other toasts were duly given and responded to.

A Conversazione was held at the Town Hall, at 8, p.m., at which the President occupied the chair, when, in the absence of the Vicar of Swindon (the Rev. H. Armstrong Hall), who had prepared a paper on "Our Oak Chest," the Rev. J. S. PUCKRIDGE, Curate of Swindon, read the paper, which detailed various old records of parish

matters from early times. And then Professor T. Rupert Jones gave an admirable address "On the History of Sarsen Stones," and in which he contrived to embody a great deal of very interesting as well as valuable information.

A vote of thanks from the chair to the readers of these two papers, heartily responded to by the audience, terminated the proceedings of the day.

SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11th.

At nine o'clock those who had signified their intention of joining the excursion to Liddington and Barbury Castles repaired to the Town Hall, where sundry brakes awaited them; and on as pleasant a morning as excursionists could desire the party started for Wanborough, where the Church attracted great attention, from the singular feature of its possessing a square tower at the west end and a spire between the chancel and the nave. There are said to be but three examples of this in England, and, strange to say, another of the three is to be visited in to-morrow's excursion, viz., that of Purton. The third example is far away from Wiltshire, viz., Ormskirk, in Lancashire. Here Mr. C. E. Ponting, under whose auspices the Church has been admirably restored, read a short paper, pointing out all that was most interesting; but, as we look forward to printing a paper by that gentleman on this and some other Churches visited by the Society in this year's excursions, we will not anticipate his remarks here. It was observed that Wanborough lies on the summit of a hill surrounded in great part by a bank and ditch, doubtless remains of the ramparts with which in ancient times it was defended, for Wanborough was once a place of no small importance, and enjoys the reputation of having been formerly "the key of Wessex," near to which all the great highways of Wessex converged, and in whose neighbourhood one of the fiercest and bloodiest battles recorded in our annals was fought, as pointed out long since by Dr. Guest. From Wanborough a short drive brought us to Liddington, and here, too, the pretty little Church demanded notice, and its curious tombs, said to be in memory of two Abbesses of Canterbury, one of whom tradition declares to be the founder of

the Church. Then we visited the old manor house, and the remains of its wide moat, and its fine old staircase; and then we drove to the foot of the hill on which "Liddington," as it is generally called, or "Badbury" Castle, as it is sometimes more correctly designated, stands. This is a large camp, enclosed by a bank and ditch of considerable circuit, though not of very great height or depth: in all probability a British fortress, though afterwards strengthened and occupied by Romans and Saxons in turn. It was difficult to persuade the excursionists to descend from this elevated spot, where the magnificent views, east, north, and west, and the pleasant down breeze on a fine morning induced them to linger, but at length the Secretary's horn recalled the stragglers, and taking their places in the carriages they drove on to Chiseldon, until lately a most retired and somewhat inaccessible village, little known to any but its immediate neighbours; but now suddenly brought into the world and into close connection with everywhere by means of the Swindon and Andover Railway, which has a station in the heart of the village. A halt was made at the Church, which seemed especially interesting to archæologists as the hand of the restorer has not been here to sweep away with undistinguishing zeal, as has so often been the case, alike that which is venerable and worthy of the utmost care, and that which is worthless. From Chiseldon a pleasant drive brought the excursionists to the foot of Barbury, where it was delightful to find a tent erected by the forethought and liberality of Mr. Henry Kemble, of Overtown, and here the welcome luncheon was spread and thoroughly appreciated after the morning's ramble in the appetizing air of the downs of Liddington. After luncheon all adjourned to the square earthwork which lies at the immediate foot of Barbury, and here labourers were at work, as they had been on the previous day, cutting trenches and making other excavations with a view to discover the nationality of those who had originally constructed it: and this was satisfactorily determined, by the quantity of fragments of Roman, and the absence of any single particle of Brittsh pottery, throughout the excavations. While collected round these interesting trenches, the President, in the name of the archæologists, offered the hearty thanks of the Society

to Mrs. Kemble and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kemble for the trouble they had so willingly undertaken on their behalf: and called for three cheers for them, which were heartily given. To this Mr. Kemble replied in suitable words; and then all began to climb the steep sides of the down to Barbury Castle; amidst whose ramparts, lofty banks, and deep ditches they spent a considerable time; and not the least interesting object of examination was a sand-pit, or "pocket of sand," which was pronounced to be the material from which the *sarsens*, so well known to all Wiltshiremen, were formed. On leaving Barbury the party drove straight back, through Wroughton, to Swindon.

At the Conversazione, held in the Town Hall at 8 o'clock, Canon Jackson read, in the happy manner peculiar to himself, a very interesting paper entitled "A few Notes about Wootton Bassett and other places around Swindon."

At the close of the paper, the reading of which had been frequently applauded, Mr. William Morris, rising to the call of the President, said:—On Tuesday much had been said about the necessity for steps being taken to preserve their national monuments, and the danger in which Stonehenge now stood was particularly pointed out. There was a remark in Canon Jackson's paper which bore this out very fully. The Meeting had heard that Aubrey had referred in his Wiltshire Collections to a Druidish temple standing at Broome; one of the stones, called Longstone, standing 10ft. high. Canon Jackson, in his Aubrey, had the remark: "Of the great stones mentioned by Aubrey none are now remaining." In his capacity as the editor of a local newspaper a correspondent had addressed a letter to him, some five-and-twenty years ago, asking if any explanation could be given of the disappearance of these stones. At that time he (Mr. Morris) could give no explanation, but it led to his making enquiries about these stones, and which resulted in his discovering that they went to Cricklade to make and mend streets and footpaths with. The facts appeared to be these: a former inhabitant of that ancient borough had a particular weakness for good roads and footways, and when he died he left so large an amount of land, the proceeds of which

were to go to the making and mending of roads, that a special body of administrators called feoffees had to be created for the purpose of carrying out the terms of the bequest. These feoffees, it would seem, not knowing what otherwise to do with the funds they found themselves in possession of, and possibly with a view of making a thorough good job of the thing and saving themselves and others trouble, purchased the remains of the Druidical temple at Broome, and after having them broken up they were conveyed to Cricklade, and they now formed parts of the roads and footways of that town, so that those who would desire now to see those ancient remains, instead of going to Broome and looking up and measuring in their mind's eye a stone said to be standing 10ft. high, would have to go to Cricklade and look down at their feet as they walked along to see the remains of this Druidical temple. Then he (Mr. Morris) would remark that in his opinion their neighbourhood was crowded with objects of interest which had not yet been described or even investigated, and which only waited to reward those who should seek after them and enquire into their history. On the previous day something had been said about Wanborough. But comparatively little was known about Wanborough to what might be known if proper time and attention was given to it. The neighbourhood of the Nythe was literally swarming with remains and evidences of the Roman period. But not only the Nythe; there were other places also, and he might mention that recently when the railway was being made from Swindon to Highworth it was discovered that its course ran along the edge of what undoubtedly was a very considerable Roman station. In this one place there were acres of ground which bore traces most inviting to the enquirer, and which promised him a rich reward for his labours. In the making of this railway, although the site was only slightly touched, a number of interesting relics and objects of interest were discovered, but unfortunately they had all been carried away to distant parts before he (Mr. Morris) had heard of their discovery. There was one other point to which he would, with the permission of the Meeting, refer. Some few months since he had occasion to go into a field on the Marsh Farm, a very short distance from the Swindon Wharf, for

the purpose of looking for evidence bearing on a theory he had advanced as to the water-supply to Swindon Hill. He did not find what he was looking after, but he found other things which he did not expect to find. At a distance of 460ft. north of the road leading to Highworth, and a short distance only from the Swindon Wharf, he found a well-defined circle or circus, having an internal diameter of 110ft. surrounded or enclosed by a mound 20ft. broad and 3ft. high. At a distance of 80ft. northward from this circle there was a second circle, not so well defined, but still sufficiently clear to be easily traced. The internal diameter of this circle was 120ft., surrounded by a mound 6ft. broad, and about 18in. high. Still farther on northward there were faint traces of a third circle, but the traces were so faint that he could give no particulars without a more minute investigation than he had yet given to the matter. Fortunately, when in the field he met with an old man who had known it and worked on it for many years. He had known the circles all his time, but could give no traditionary account of them. But in answer to further enquiries as to other unusual marks or features there or thereabouts, he said he knew of nothing beside what he had always heard called "the old graves," and he proceeded to take him (Mr. Morris) to the south-west point of the first circus to which he had referred, the one nearest the road, where there were undoubted signs of long mounds like graves, and concerning which there was the tradition that they were old graves. There was one suggestion he would venture to make in regard to these circles and graves, and it was this: that they belonged to the Roman period, and were used for the purposes of sport, amusement, or personal encounters by the people who lived at what we now know as the Nythe, Wanborough, at Stanton Fitzwarren, and other places, and that the graves were those of men who had played their part in these sports or encounters, and who, meeting their deaths thereat, were removed outside the circus and buried. This, however, was a matter which could only be spoken to after careful investigation, and he now only threw out the suggestion for the purpose of showing how teeming their neighbourhood was with matter to interest the archæologist and the antiquarian. It had been his intention to

have asked Mr. Goddard, the owner of the field, for permission to explore this interesting relic, and although this opportunity had passed, he hoped that now that the matter had been brought before the public some steps would be taken to investigate it.

In thanking Mr. Morris on behalf of the Meeting for his remarks, the PRESIDENT re-echoed the hope that steps would be taken to investigate the matter thoroughly.

This was followed by a paper on "Ringsbury Camp," by the Rev. W. H. E. Mc.Knight, which, in the absence of that gentleman, was very kindly read by Mr. James Sadler, of Purton; and then MR. WILLIAM CUNNINGTON, F.G.S., exhibited and commented on several specimens of skulls of the dolichocephalic form, which had been taken from the famous long barrow known as "Bowlsbury Tump," near Heytesbury, opened by himself and Mr. Henry Cunnington, Hon. Curator of the Society, under the auspices of this Society, in June last. The skulls found are of much interest, all of them being of the *long* (dolichocephalic) shape. They confirm the views of our late fellow-Member, Dr. Thurnham, who first discovered the fact that the people who erected the *long* barrows possessed longer skulls than those of the people of the *round* barrows, who succeeded them, and longer than those of any of the modern races of Europeans. They are apparently the most ancient inhabitants of this island of whom any record exists. No implements of metal of any kind have been found in their interments, and their pottery is of the rudest kind, without any ornaments. The only traces of art found in Bowls Barrow are flint flakes, struck off in making implements, and an oval quartzite pebble, which has been used at both ends as a hammer. The skulls, or fragments of skulls, of at least fourteen individuals were found on the late occasion: more than half of these had been cleft or fractured, apparently at the time of death. Several of them were shown at the Meeting; also specimens illustrating the differences between the long skulls of the long barrow type, and the shorter skulls of the round barrow period.

As all these papers will appear in the *Magazine*, they need not be further mentioned here: needless, too, to say that their authors were severally thanked from the chair, and that the approbation of the

audience was made very manifest. Before leaving the room, the President expressed, on behalf of the Society, their gratitude to the inhabitants of Swindon generally for the kind, courteous, and hospitable way in which they had been received; to the Secretaries of the Meeting more especially (Mr. Kinneir, Mr. Shopland, and Mr. Radway), for all the trouble taken by those gentlemen on their behalf, and which had resulted in a very successful Meeting; and last, but not least, to Major Dean, for the facilities he had granted to such of the Members as were wise enough to avail themselves of them, for seeing the celebrated Locomotive and Carriage Works of the G. W. R. Company.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 12TH.

The excursionists were favoured with another fine day for their expedition to Wootton Bassett and Purton. Again they mustered at the Town Hall at 9, a.m., and soon after started for Wroughton, where the very interesting Church required so much more time for examination than had been anticipated, that the punctuality which generally prevails in the Society's proceedings was on this occasion sadly at fault throughout the remainder of the day. From Wroughton a steep hill and a narrow road conducted to the vale below, and then a pleasant drive brought the archæologists to the house of their President, who, with Mrs. Story Maskelyne and their daughters, was ready at the hall steps to receive their numerous visitors, and all of whom most kindly devoted themselves to pointing out the valuable collections and the many choice specimens of art with which this charming house is filled : for here were to be seen and studied not only the admirable collection of gems, whose reputation is so wide-spread; but such china, such pictures, and such other precious objects as are seldom seen collected in one country house. Nor was the hospitality of the house behindhand, for, though the hour of the visit was too early to admit of refreshments of a substantial character, there was a loving cup in which the President pledged his guests and they returned the compliment: and then the Rev. A. C. Smith, in the name of the Society, thanked Mr. and Mrs. Story Maskelyne and their daughters for the pains they had taken to point out the treasures which the house

contained, and for their kindness and hospitality; to which the PRESIDENT suitably responded: and then *en route* was the word given; and, some on foot for Binknoll Camp direct, and some in the carriages for the base of the hill on which that strong little triangular camp is perched, all started from Bassett Down: but again the delay of the morning was repeated, and before the last straggler had descended from Binknoll Camp and the carriages were in motion for Wootton Bassett, that town should have been reached. However, once arrived, the archæologists soon found objects of interest: the Church, indeed, handsome structure as it is, did not delay them long, as it has been re-built in recent days, and contains but little of the old fabric. But in the primitive building used as the Town Hall were exhibited for the gratification of the Society some interesting objects belonging to the Corporation—an institution that at the end of a few months will cease to exist owing to the operation of the new Municipal Act of Parliament. Besides an elaborate sword of state there was a pair of curious small silver maces. They are of an earlier date than is usually found; they measure 14in. in height, and consist of a shaft with two knops surmounted by a bowl with a cresting of fleur-de-lys, a good deal of this ornament, however, has worn away. Within the bowl is engraved a shield bearing the royal arms surmounted by the date 1603. There is no hall mark, but this probably indicates about the time they were made; the letters R.S. are also found engraved on them. At the lower part of the mace are five projecting flanges. These are somewhat curious, as they represent really the origin of the corporation mace, which is the military weapon turned upside down. In later and more common examples the bowl is much enlarged, and is surmounted by the royal crown, but the Wootton Bassett examples clearly indicate the transition by retaining the flanges at the bottom in a diminished form. These constituted the head of the flanged or laminated maces of iron and steel used in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The core of these maces is of iron covered with plates of silver. In their present form they might be used as weapons with considerable effect, and from the worn appearance of the cresting they almost look as if they had been so

used. It is much to be desired that these two interesting objects should find a resting-place in the British Museum now that there is no longer a legitimate use for them at Wootton Bassett. At the house of Mr. Cooksey the visitors were shown, amongst other interesting local antiquities, a set of twelve roundels of unusual design. These tablets are very thin pieces of sycamore wood of circular form, usually decorated with floriated ornaments in colour, and inscribed with texts and quaint stanzas conveying moral admonitions, &c. They were in vogue in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and probably used for some purpose at the table-board. The present examples are perhaps of rather later date, they are similar to a set of roundels exhibited at the York Meeting of the Institute, in 1846, having engraved representations of the sybils, coloured, and surrounded by prophecies, in verse, inscribed on their margins.

On leaving Wootton Bassett, the excursionists next drove to Ringsbury Camp, to which Mr. James Sadler conducted them: and much astonished many of our Wiltshire archæologists were to find so extensive an area surrounded by so perfect a ditch and bank, in this secluded spot, far away from the downs where such entrenchments mostly congregate. Considerable doubt, however, was expressed by many whether this was a camp or fortified place at all: for, like Avebury and similar enclosures of a peaceful character, the ditch was on the inside and the bank on the outside, which arrangement is generally held to indicate that they were not intended for defence. But, whatever its origin and intention, Ringsbury is a very interesting spot, and deserves to be more carefully examined than was possible in an excursion.

Purton was soon reached after leaving Ringsbury, and here, in the magnificent hall of the Institute, a substantial luncheon was prepared, which was doubly welcome after the prolonged morning's excursion. At its conclusion the Rev. A. C. Smith called on the Society to join him in a vote of thanks to their President, who was now, he regretted to say, come to the end of his term of office: to Mr. Maskelyne we were indebted for much of the success of our Meetings, for he had presided over us with ability, and had infused a heartiness and genial warmth into our proceedings. In his reply

the PRESIDENT again enforced his opinion that in its excursions the Society attempted too much, and earnestly advocated a more confined area, and greater time for examination of each object of interest within that limited district.

Purton Church, with its tower and steeple, were next visited, and here a considerable time was spent, for the venerable building is of very great interest, but for all particulars we refer to Mr. Ponting's notes. Then a fine old manor house hard by demanded notice, and the archæologists were courteously permitted to explore it from garret to cellar. A short halt at the Church of Lydiard Millicent was all that time allowed, and the visit to Lydiard Tregoz was, perforce, abandoned. And then Swindon was reached, and so terminated a most successful Meeting.

History of the Sarsens.

By Professor T. RUPERT JONES, F.R.S., F.G.S., &c.

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I.—INTRODUCTION—THE SARSENS.

IN the south and south-eastern districts of England these large stones are spread about the country, especially in Kent, Surrey, Berks, and Wilts. They lie thickly in some places, especially a little to the west of Marlborough (near the village of Kennet they look like a great flock of sheep, hence their name

"Grey-wethers"[1]); and are thinly scattered elsewhere, among the heather of the downs and the grassy herbage of low grounds, or peeping out on arable fields. They often lie along hedge-rows where they have been hauled and left by the farmer. Many have been buried out of the way of the plough. Hundreds were formerly to be seen about the country in cromlechs, standing stones, and ancient circles; but of these comparatively very few remain. Not unfrequently Sarsens are found in the gravel-beds of the surface. Being the only durable stone in some districts, innumerable blocks have been used as stepping-stones in brooks and wet lanes,—as border-stones for ponds,—as corner-stones along roads and village streets,—as foundation-stones in churches, bridges, houses, barns, and outbuildings,—as building-stones in large and small edifices, castles, churches, houses, cottages, and various walls. Enormous quantities have been broken up for making and mending roads, also for paving and gate-posts. The art of breaking and destroying the very largest has long been known and freely used, namely, by lighting narrow streaks of firewood across a block and pouring cold water on the heated lines, and then bringing the sledge-hammer into play on the pieces. So also a line of shallow pits chipped across the surface gives a line of weakness for breakage.

When exposed on the Downs these stones are often grey with lichen; and their own colour varies from brown to a yellowish tint and grey. In shape they are usually more or less quadrangular, longer than broad, and much broader than thick. They may be plain and smooth, or undulating and irregular with hollows on the surface. One face is usually flatter than the other. They often occur broken in two with a sharp, clean, straight fracture across their length.

II.—Size of the Sarsens.

On the Frimley Ridges, Surrey:—

Length. Feet.	Breadth. Feet.	Thickness. Feet.	Cubic Measurement. Feet.	Weight. Tons.
12	5	2	120	$8\frac{1}{2}$

[1] "The Grey Wethers which lye scattered all over the downes about Marleborough, and incumber the ground for at least seven miles in diameter," &c. "I have mett with this kind of stones sometimes as far as from Christian Malford

About two miles N.W. of Lambourn, Berks, the following have been measured :—[1]

No.	Length. Feet.	Breadth. Feet.	Thickness. Feet.	Solid Contents in cubic feet.	Weight. Tons.
1.	3	2·5	1	7·5	½
2.	4	2	3·5	28	2
3.	4	4	2	32	2¼
4.	10·5	2	2	42	3
5.	5	3	3·5	52·5	3¾
6.	8	3·5	2	56	4
7.	8	5·5	1 to 2	66 (about)	4¾
8.	12	6	1	72	5
9.	6·5	6.5	2	84·5	6
10.	9	5	2	90	6½
11.	8	8·5	5	340	22⅔

In Welford-Woodlands, near Hangmanstone Lane, Berks:—

Length. Feet.	Breadth. Feet.	Thickness. Inches.	Solid Contents in cubic feet.	Weight. Tons.
10—12	9	25	108 (about)	13¼ (about)

At Wormstall Farm, south of and not far from Wickham, Berks, there is a large flat Sarsen, nearly two tons in weight.

On the north side of the Kennet, in a valley near Marlborough, there is a conspicuous block, 13ft. long, 10ft. broad, 7ft. thick, containing about 850 cubic feet, and weighing about 57 tons. "This looks like a small hut at a distance." (Whitaker.)

At Avebury (Aubury or Abury), in the great circle, is one of these stones 16ft. high, and estimated to weigh 63 tons. One nearly in the "Kennet Avenue" is 12ft. high, 6½ft. broad, and 3½ft. thick.

Lord Pembroke (Stukeley tells us) estimated the "general

in Wilts to Abingdon, and on the downes about Royston, &c., as far as Huntingdon, are here and there those Sarsden-stones." Aubrey's "Natural History of Wiltshire," edited, &c., by John Britton, 1847, p. 44.

"Greywethers . . . . These Downes look as if they were sowen with great stones very thick," &c., p. 314. Aubrey and Jackson, 1862,

[1] Mem. Geol. Surv., Sheet 13, 1861.

weight" of the stones at Avebury "at above fifty tun"; and some were thought to be 70 tons (Dr. Stephen Hale).

One of the small circular sets is said to have had a stone 21ft. high. *Wilts Mag.*, (No. 33, February, 1869,) vol. xi., p, 344:—"Extracts from a Common-place Book of Dr. Stukeley." "West of Abury is another entrenchment sett with stones, one whereof makes the end of a barn."

"My L^d^. Pembroke says the stones are of 200 Tun weight each at Abury. (90 tons would be more nearly correct.—Ed.)"

Wilts Mag. (No. xli., March, 1874), vol. xiv., p. 230. From Stukeley's MS. Notes. Rev. Bryan King (Abury). "The bulk of the stones tho' not hewn generally $\frac{17}{16}$ f. square 10 cub. 4 or 5 thick."

At Stonehenge the outer Sarsens mostly stand 12ft. 7in. out of the ground, and are about 6ft. broad, and 3ft. 6in. thick (about 273 cubic feet, and about 17 tons in weight[1]). The imposts are about 10ft. long, 3ft. 6in. broad, and 2ft. 8in. thick. (The "altar-stone," which is not a Sarsen, is 16ft. 2in. long, 3ft. 2in. broad, and 1ft. 9in. thick.)

In the *Wilts Mag.*, vol. x., the Rev. A. C. Smith, referring to the size of the Wiltshire Sarsens, notes that "the highest stone at Stonehenge is computed to measure under 25 feet, whilst the largest stone at Avebury is scarcely 20 feet in height, and its weight about 62 tons"; and this, being thick, is said by Messrs. Cunnington and Long[2] "to be the most massive Sarsen stone in Wiltshire."[3]

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[1] "By hill-tribes in India large long stones, 20 tons in weight, are carried up hills, 4000 feet high, in a few hours, by a horizontal arrangement of crossed bamboos with men in the interstices; and then one end is let down into a hole and the stone raised upright in it by hauling up the carrying framework of interlaced poles. See also the Rev. A. C. Smith's paper on "The Method of Moving Colossal Stones." Wilts Mag., vol. x., 1866, pp. 52-59. A plan of investing the stones with parallel timbers, and then rolling them has also been alluded to.

"Multorum manibus grande levatur onus."—*(Ovid).* The Society's motto.

[2] Wilts Mag., vol. iv., p. 336. "The specific gravity of Sarsen stone is about 2·500 or 2½ times greater than water. The weight per cubic foot is 154 pounds."

[3] A large stone stood at Avebury a few years since; its weight was not less than 90 tons. *Idem*, p. 336.

In the gravels and brick-earths of Surrey, Berks, and Wilts water-worn Sarsens and more or less rounded fragments are of frequent occurrence. Some of the more usual sizes are :—

Length. Inches.	Breadth. Inches.	Thickness. Inches.
23	19	15
23	24	7
17	8	10

III.—Constitution of the Sarsens.

In their composition the Sarsens are sandy,—in fact they consist of quartz sand, either fine or coarse (grit), sometimes with pebbles and angular bits of flint in greater or less quantities. As to their structure, their internal appearance very roughly resembles, in most cases, that of broken loaf-sugar; hence it is said to be "saccharoid" or "saccharoidal"; sometimes they are more closely crystalline. In the middle they are dense and hard, the sand-grains being close-set and strongly cemented with silica (the same natural substance as the quartz and flint). The sand has been derived from very old rocks containing or made of quartz; such as granite, quartzites, and quartz-veins in schists. The first-named is the most likely source; and, while the quartz-grains remained, after its degradation, to form sand-beds, and the mica was floated away to a distance, the decomposed felspar yielded the kaolin to form the clay-beds associated with the sands of the Tertiary formations, and free silica also sufficient in some instances to cement the sands into blocks, if not as whole beds. The flint pebbles have been derived from the Chalk.

On their surfaces they are often soft and friable: the sand-grains either not having been closely cemented, or having lost their holding power. The sand itself is white and pellucid, or colourless; but it is stained[1] very generally with iron-oxide or natural iron-rust. Hence the stones very often have an irony, rusty, or ferruginous colour of more or less intensity; and the outer part is frequently

[1] Noted also by Mr. W. Cunnington, as quoted by Mr. W. Long, Wilts Mag., vol. x., pp. 71—74.

hardened into a brown crust by this oxide. Fossils are extremely rare in them, excepting some remains of plants, to be alluded to by and by.

Certain differences in constitution on the large scale, though the majority are uniformly solid throughout, have caused some Sarsens to have a lumpy structure, showing roundish portions throughout the mass, especially when much weather-worn, just as if the material had concreted at and around points at irregular distances apart, and with varying results from unequal power of aggregation: hence concretionary structure, with large or small irregular sandy kernels of greater or less hardness and persistency.

Occasionally a laminated structure is met with, visible only on the weather-worn faces of some blocks.

Lastly, the numerous superficial hollows and internal cavities may be taken as belonging to structure, because they have been eaten out, or worn bigger and deeper, by the natural agencies brought to bear by wind and water on the soft parts of the stones, such as soft lumps and lines in the mass, that is, spots and streaks of weak material.

IV.—Origin of the Name "Sarsen."

These "Greywethers," "Druidstones," "Sarsdens,"[1] "Sarsens," or "Sassen," have received the last names, as the Rev. John Adams has suggested (Transact. Newbury District Field-Club, vol. i., 1871, p. 117, and Geolog. Mag., vol. x., p. 199), probably from the Saxon *Sar* (Engl. grievous, troublesome; Scotch, sair), and *Stan* (a stone); for they must have been sore hindrances[2] to the early clearers of the land,—as, indeed, not unfrequently they are now.

[1] There is a village, *Sarsden*, in Oxfordshire, three and three-quarter miles from Chipping-Norton; and *Sarson* is a tything of Andover in Hampshire. Mr. Swayne reminds me that Aubrey suggests that Sarsden, in Hampshire, had or may have had something to do with Sarsens. Canon Jackson and the late Poulett Scrope, he tells me, went there to see if there were any vestige of them, and found none. Sarsden (or Sarson) is in Amport parish, near Andover, and lies on the Chalk.

[2] "When you spoke of the 'sore stones' [in a lecture at Newbury, in 1880] I thought of the struggle I had had with the boulders during some twenty months of railway-construction in Sweden." Letter to T. R. J., from Mr. Henry Fidler, December 4th, 1880.

Among the several suggestions about the origin of the word it has been thought "Saracen" was the term applied opprobriously, and softened to "Sarsen"; but neither old Saxon nor Briton knew anything of the Saracens. The Latin word *Saxa* (stones) is better than the last as a root (John Phillips); and the Roman landowners must have known them well in the fields which their slaves worked and the walls they built (Silchester, for instance); but the Saxon derivation seems to be quite satisfactory.

Other derivations have been suggested for "Sarsen" or "Sarsden." *Wilts Mag.*, vol. v. (No. 14, November, 1858), p. 168. Mr. W. Cunnington, quoted by Mr. W. Long, states:—"According to Mr. Falkner, of Devizes, the Anglo-Saxon word for a rock or stone is *Ses*,[1] in the plural *Sesen* or *Sesan*. The letter *e* in Sesan is sounded as *e* in *there*, *ai* in *fair*, and as *e* in *après*. The people where the stones are found (on the Marlborough Downs) call them *Sasens* or *Sassens*; so that perhaps the word *Sarsen* is no other than the Anglo-Saxon word for rocks *properly* pronounced, as many other words from the same origin are in the present day." So also R. Falkner's note in the Geol. Mag., 1874, p. 96, with which the above has been collated.

Mr. H. J. F. Swayne, of the Island, Wilton, kindly reminds me that Aubrey, in his "Natural History of Wiltshire" (edited by J. Britton for the Wiltshire Topographical Society, 1847), which appears to have been written between 1656—84, says, at p. 44, that the stones called "Grey Wethers which lye scattered all over the downes about Marlborough . . . . are also (far from the rode) commonly called Sarsdens or Sarsdon stones."

Mr. Swayne also has been so good as to refer me to an entry in the Marlborough Corporation Book, given by the late F. A. Carrington, Esq., in a paper on the Old Market House, &c., at Marlborough, *Wilts Mag.*, vol. iii., 1857, p. 111, thus:—

> "1673. Recd. for the Market House (first time since the fire), 40^{li}. Paid for two loads of sarazen stones, 8^{s}."

Mr. Swayne himself thinks that these blocks were so called as

[1] See Bosworth's "Anglo-Saxon Dictionary" (Addenda), 8vo, London, 1838.

being "outlandish." My notion, however, is that the word "Saracen" has been applied since Saxon times by those who, not knowing Saxon words, applied something, having a near sound, that they did know; and this word "Saracen" was foreign and opprobrious enough for these awkward mysterious stones. Indeed, as Mr. Swayne intimates, they were in a peculiar sense "outlandish" to the peasants, for they believed (and some still believe) that both the blocks and the field-flints grow out of the land.

In Palsgrave's Dictionary "Sarsin" is a *Saracen*. In Halliwell's "Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words," 1850, we find:—"Sarsens. Round bolder stones. Wilts." (They are not round, nor are they true boulders.) Omitted in the new edition, 1859, by Halliwell & Wright. In dictionaries Saraseyn or Saresyn comes close to "Sarsen," and suggests itself as a verbal ally; and, in the sense of *heathen* or *pagan*, it has had warm supporters as the root of *Sarsen*. As the "heathen" are the Heath-men (out of the reach of civilization, &c.), and as Sarsens are Heath-stones, there is a roundabout association, but not intended.

In Richard Symonds' "Diary of the Marches kept by the Royal Army," &c., edited by C. E. Long for the Camden Society, 1859, the term "Saracens' Stones" is applied to Sarsens thus:—"Tuesday [12th Nov., 1644] . . . . to Marlingsborough, where the King lay . . . . the troopes to Fyfield, two myles distant, a place so full of a grey pibble stone of great bignes as is not usually seene; they breake them, and build their houses of them and walls, laying mosse betweene, the inhabitants calling them Saracens' Stones, and in this parish, a myle and halfe in length, they lye so thick as you may goe upon them all the way. They call that place the Grey-weathers, because a far off they looke like a flock of sheepe" (p. 151). Quoted by Mr. Long, *Wilts Mag.*, vol. xvi., 1876, in his remarks on the "Geological character of the Stonehenge Stones," pp. 68—74. Possibly the gallant soldier, not understanding the local word "Sarsens," confounded it with the somewhat similar word "Saracens," with which he was acquainted. So also he mixes the place and the stones under the name Greywethers.

In the *Notes and Queries*, vol. xi., 1855, pp. 369 and 494,

"Sarsen" is referred to "Saresyn," as applied by the Saxons to pagans and heathens in general, and to stones grouped in temples popularly attributed to heathen worship, and hence called Saresyn or heathen stones. "J.W[aylen]."

Mr. Long, in the *Wilts Mag.*, (Nos. xlvi.—xlvii., June, 1876), vol. xvi—"Stonehenge and its Barrows"—pp. 1—241; pp. 68—74, "Geological character of the Stonehenge Stones," observes that Sarsen or Saresyn may mean pagan stone; for "Sarrasin" is commonly given on the Continent to any roads and buildings of Celtic or Roman construction (prior to the Christian era). He quotes Waylen's "History of Marlborough," p. 529, and H. L. Long's "Survey of the Early Geography of Western Europe" (quoting French archæologists, &c.), p. 105.

Mr. Bristow (Catal. Rock-specimens, 1862, p. 163) supports this derivation from "Saracen," and says that the word "Saracen" is applied in some parts of England to any foreigner, and that the Sarsens in popular belief were originally brought by foreigners. "In Cornwall large heaps of refuse from the mines are known by the name of Attle-Saracen, or heaps of rubbish left there by the Saracens." These Orientals, however, could not have been known to the Britons or the old Saxons (though there is a reference to an army of Saracens in a book written in Anglo-Saxon, Jud. c. 16), nor to the English generally until the time of the Crusades. Nor do we find the epithet "Saracen" applied to Stonehenge or Abury (both Saxon terms), or to any other heathen temple or monument in this county, as Mr. Adams truly observes; and he adds that these stones must have had a local name before Saracens were heard of in this country, and it is unlikely that it would have been replaced by so vague a term as "Saracen." Rev. John Adams, *loc. cit.*

V.—Geological History of the Sarsens.

In order to understand the circumstances under which these great irregular blocks of stone were formed and deposited, those who are not well acquainted with geology must ignore the present geography of the country, and bear in mind that in bygone ages there were in this district sand-beds accumulated perhaps 100ft. above their heads,

and that the region was at a much lower level than now, and was covered by the sea. The water, charged with silex, filtering among the sand-grains, cemented them here and there, making these great blocks of concreted stone, which accordingly formed irregular sandstone beds, interrupted by spaces, where no concretionary action went on.

The sands of the Woolwich-and-Reading Beds are some of those that underwent this concretionary change at places; also those of the Bagshot-Sand series. The relative successional order (from above downward) of these formations is as follows: —

EOCENE.

MIDDLE.

Bagshot Sands.

- Upper. 300ft. thick in Berks; with a few pebbles, and with a pebble-bed at the base (Q.J.G.S., vol. xlii., p. 414).
- Middle. 20ft. in Berks; with a few small pebble-beds. Barton Clay and Bracklesham Beds; 400ft. in Isle of Wight, with a pebble-bed.
- Lower. 150ft. in Berks; with a few small pebble-beds.

LOWER.

London Tertiaries.

Upper.

- London Clay and Bognor Beds. 500ft. in Essex; 60ft. in Western Berks; 15ft. near Great Bedwyn, Wilts; 0 in Marlborough Forest.
- Basement-bed of the London Clay. With pebble-beds. Near London 2 to 5ft; west of London, 9ft. to 0.

Lower.

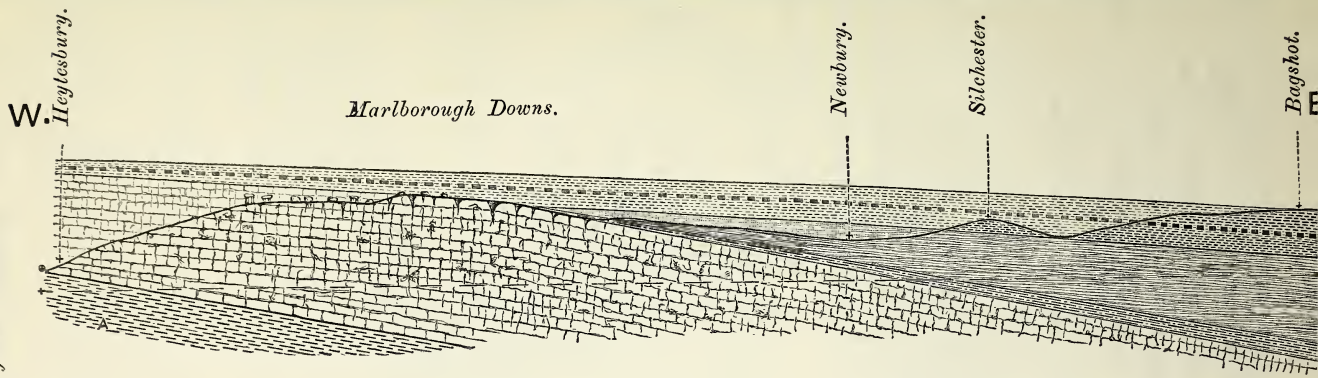
- Old-Haven Beds (Whitaker). 30ft. in Kent: 0 to the west.
- Woolwich-and-Reading Beds. 50ft. near London and in Berks; in Wilts, 15ft. (Great Bedwyn); 0 further west.
- Thanet Sands. 60ft. in West Kent; 0 in Berks.

With pebble beds.

CRETACEOUS.—CHALK.

The above table indicates that the "London Tertiaries" thin out westward; consequently in Wiltshire the Bagshot Beds get gradually to lie nearer to the Chalk, which persists throughout the south-east of England. Not far west of Marlborough Forest the Woolwich-and-Reading Beds, as well as the London Clay and its Basement-bed, all disappear, and consequently the Bagshot Beds must have lain directly on that rock, just where the "Greywethers" occur in the greatest number. Hence these blocks near about Clatford are most probably the concretionary sandstones of the Bagshot Sands. See Fig. 1. In Berks the Sarsens for the most part were derived also from the Bagshot Beds, though some may have come from the outcropping edges of denuded Reading Beds. In Surrey the Bagshot Sands were surely their source, for they lie on surfaces 200ft. and

Fig. 1. Diagrammatic Section of the Country from Bagshot to Heytesbury, about sixty miles.



Surface-line of the Country, with Sarsens, Cromlechs, &c., and pot-holes and sand-pipes containing remnants of the Tertiary beds.

E — Bagshot Sands, and their concretionary blocks.

D — London Clay.

C — Woolwich-and-Reading Beds.

B — Chalk.

A — Upper Greensand.

} The lighter shades show what has been removed by denudation.

Sea-level (approximate).

more above the Reading Beds still undisturbed below. In Kent, Middlesex, and Hertfordshire the Woolwich-and-Reading Beds were the more prolific source of these blocks.

Doubtless many blocks were forcibly moved away from their parent beds and knocked about as the strata were denuded at their edges by encroaching waters, but where the stones lie flat over wide areas, or have been arranged in an orderly manner in superficial hollows with brick-earth made out of the beds themselves, doubtless they were "quietly let down during the slow denudation and removal of the softer material of the beds of which they once formed a part." Whitaker, Geol. Mem., Explan. Sheet 7, p. 72.

In the gravel on Crawley or Portisbury Hill, above Camberley, a spur of the Frimley Ridges, very fresh Sarsens are met with. The Upper Bagshot Sand has here been denuded and replaced with the high-level ferruginous flint gravel; and in this the Sarsens lie, their mother-sand having been removed from above and around them, but still almost in contact with their convex lower face.

Sarsens are very often found in the patches and pockets of sand, brick-earth, and gravel on the Chalk,[1] and usually are then much eroded and worn. These materials are the remnants of Tertiary Beds once lying, perhaps thick, on the Chalk, together with some of the flint of the denuded Chalk itself. On Barbury Down (and probably elsewhere) occasionally a green-coated flint, peculiar to the lowest stratum of the Woolwich-and-Reading Beds, may be picked up, showing that these beds contributed some of the alluvial spoil of that region, and possibly, as far as they reached, some of the Sarsens.

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[1] Near Wycombe, Nobles, Napple Common, Walter's Ash, Denman Hill, Bryant's Bottom, Hampden Row, &c., also in the Marlborough Railway-cutting, at Inkpen, and many other places. Sarsens are particularly abundant in the gravel of the Kennet Valley, near Newbury.

Dr. Joseph Stevens, in his papers "on Sarsens, Greywethers, Druid Stones," read before the Winchester and Brighton Natural History Societies in 1874 (see the bibliographic list), after noting the distribution, origin, and structure of these sandstone blocks, considers their drifting, or removal from the original sands, to have been coeval with the formation of the Brick-earth on the high Chalk tracts, which is inferred to have been deposited at the close of the Glacial Period. Geolog. Record, vol. i., p. 35, and vol. ii., p. 37.

The many pebbly blocks of Sarsen stones might at first sight suggest that the pebbly Woolwich Beds must have been their especial source, as, indeed they are of the "Hertfordshire Puddingstone"; but there are many pebbly specimens in Surrey (Wishmoor, &c.), and indeed some concretionary blocks in place in the Frimley Ridges were found to be pebbly. Mr. Prestwich stated that "The well-known blocks of light-coloured or nearly white saccharoid sandstone are met with chiefly in the upper beds of these sands, generally just below the gravel. They are found by sounding the sands and gravel with iron rods.[1] Some of these concretions attain a size of 10ft. to 12ft. across, and 3ft. to 4ft. thick. Flint pebbles, sometimes only slightly rounded and angular, at other times perfectly rounded, occur in them. The sandstone is friable when first excavated, but hardens by exposure." Q. J. G. S., vol. iii., pp. 384, 385; and fig. 3, p. 38.

Such blocks were also exposed in similar positions by the railway-cutting through the Frimley Ridges from Woking to Aldershot; and the stone was used in bridges, &c.

In the Lower Bagshot Beds (Q. J. G. S., vol. x., p. 382) Mr. Prestwich noticed "a few concretionary masses of saccharoid sandstone, which are more compact and harder than those in the upper sands, and by no means so abundant."

In Hampshire, on a surface far above the Woolwich beds, there are pebbly Sarsens. Seven localities of Tertiary sandstone blocks near Southampton and Winchester are mentioned in the Geol. Mag., vol. iii., p. 297, 1866. Four of them were in gravel, and consisted of a small-grained, heavy, and whity-brown saccharoid sandstone; two of the specimens contained small partially rounded flint pebbles. Three measured:—

Length. Inches.	Breadth. Inches.	Thickness. Inches.
43	19	23½
23	19	15
23	24	7

[1] The stones so obtained are chipped into small squares for paving, and are called Frimley Stone. The holes left by the diggers are dangerous in hunting. Frimley Church and Yorktown Church are largely built of these stones.

Mr. T. Codrington, F.G.S., notes that "Fragments of Sarsen or Greywether Sandstone are met with everywhere [in the Hampshire gravel], and blocks of considerable size are found in the gravel of the cliffs between Southampton Water and Gosport, and near Southampton, at 170 feet above the sea. A block of puddingstone . . . . is stated to have come from the gravel of Hordwell Cliff." Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc., vol. xxvi., 1870, p. 535.

In the *Wilts Mag.* (No. 33, February, 1869), vol. xi., p. 348, Mr. W. Cunnington stated of one of the imposts of the outer circle of Stonehenge (the only one remaining *in sitû* towards the north-west), near the trilithon that fell in 1797—its "upper portion to the depth of a few inches, consists of a conglomerate of flints and sand." "Masses of Sarsen made up entirely of a similar conglomerate of chalk-flints frequently occur in the neighbourhood of Standen, near Hungerford, but they are not found in the middle or southern districts of Wilts." W. C[unnington].

One such, but much worn, pudding-stone was found by Messrs. H. Nevil Story Maskelyne and W. Cunnington on Barbury Down in August, 1886. It is perforated by rootlet pipes between the pebbles from one face to another.

In the chapter on Erratic Blocks in his "Geology of the S. E. of England," 1833, pp. 48—50, Dr. Mantell noticed the occurrence of both "blocks" and "boulders" of the Greywether or Druid Sandstone (sometimes containing flints[1]) on the Sussex Downs; and many much-worn boulders he observed in the old shingle-bed or "raised beach" at Brighton. He adds:—"Upon comparing the sandstone of Stonehenge with that of Sussex no perceptible difference can be detected; and in this County, as in Wiltshire, they have been employed by earlier inhabitants as landmarks to denote the boundaries of towns and villages, or to commemorate the site of battles,—as sepulchral stones, to perpetuate the memory of their chiefs,—and as altars on which to sacrifice to their gods." A Sarsen "placed at the corner of Ireland's Lane, in St. Ann's parish, forms the western boundary of the Borough of Lewes."

[1] "The small fragments of a dark-green substance" referred to by Mantell as occurring in this sandstone may possibly be *glauconite*.

In the "Geologist," vol. v., for 1862, p. 449, Mr. Bensted states: "The Druid Sandstone, of which rock Kits Coty House, Stonehenge, and other remains are composed, is found scattered in great blocks over the surface of the Chalk hills (near Maidstone), or buried superficially in the beds of clay retained in the hollows on the summits of the escarpments." Mr. Bensted also met with fragments of the flint conglomerate on the Maidstone Hills (p. 450).

The following is an interesting record, by the Rev. Osmond Fisher, F.G.S., of the conditions under which some Sarsens occur in Dorsetshire:—"Close to the village of Broadmayne, about five miles (south-east) from Dorchester, on the Wareham road, are several blocks of Druid Sandstone, in two fields on each side of the road, close to a farm-house, marked 'Little Mayne' on the map. These blocks have been a puzzle to the local archæologists, who have endeavoured to give them an antiquarian value, and to explain their arrangement as belonging to some ancient so-called 'Druidical' work. They are, however, a natural deposit, and, as I conceive, are, so to speak, *in sitû*; that is to say, they have not travelled any distance from the place where they were formed. The locality is on the line of junction with the Chalk of a small outlier of the Lower Tertiaries. These beds are extremely variable in character; and at this spot a fine, sharp, white sand crops out on the north side of the shallow valley in which the blocks lie. In the side of the road this sand has been cut into; and two of the blocks of sandstone are seen, one partly cropping out on the surface, with its lower portion embedded in its native sand; the other is entirely enveloped in the sand, except as far as it has been exposed in cutting the road. The blocks are evidently indurated masses of this bed of sand. The denuding forces which have scooped out the valley have removed the sand and left the blocks behind. There are numerous other blocks of a similar character on and beneath the lofty hill called Blackdown, near Portisham (about seven miles S. W. of Dorchester). These, however, are conglomerates of large flints. Some lie on the top of the hill on the upper surface of the Chalk, almost *in sitû*, as at Mayne, and close to the Tertiary beds from which they came; others have been carried by some torrential

action into the deep valleys of Portisham and Bridehead beneath." "Geologist," vol. xvi., 1863, p. 30.

Originating as concretions in a bed of sand, the Sarsens had somewhat curved outlines, according to a radial arrangement due to the chemical process; and usually one face (the under face) has retained a more marked convexity than the other; the latter having been subjected to the wear and tear of water and shingle in the earlier time of the denudation of the parent bed, and afterwards possibly to the destructive action of blown sand, when the block lay deserted by the water. Many a further stage, however, of detrition and erosion a vast number of the blocks suffered; for they remained at levels either continually or occasionally affected by the waves and tide-line of the sea, or on the shores and banks of lakes and rivers, influenced by storms and winter-ice. Hence the fragments of Sarsens, often worn into bizarre forms, and frequently reduced to mere sub-angular stones, in the various gravels of the country; the smaller remnants being in the later gravels, having been subjected to renewed water-action again and again. "In both sets of gravel (that of the plateaux and that of the valleys) we find numerous Sarsens, or blocks of compact sandstone, derived from the Upper Bagshot Sand. They are broken and water-worn; but those in the low-level gravel to a much greater extent than those in the higher gravel. The breaking up of these masses . . . . may have been due to frost rather than to violence; but the surfaces bear evidence of having been slowly worn by sand and pebbles washed over them persistently, worrying out cup-shaped hollows and tunnel-like holes, especially where small trumpet-shaped apertures of the tubes due to congenital root-marks, or the ends of small stems, on fractured faces, presented depressions suitable for the erosive action of eddying sand and water. In some instances a highly glazed surface occurs on the stones, due to the polishing action of blown sand. As this latter operation must take place on a shore or shoal above the water-level, and yet these stones have been imbedded in strata laid down by water, we have here, as elsewhere, indications of a lapse of time, while the several natural operations were taking place, with intermediate oscillations of level, though possibly only

of the local sand-banks and beach-lines." T. Rupert Jones, Proceed. Geologists' Assoc., vol, vi., 1880, p. 441.

These erosive processes have brought to view, from out of the once uniform surface of the block, more or less indications of the concretionary structure in many instances. Sometimes large mammillary or lumpy curves of the harder concreted portions, sometimes small kernel-like structures, are visible. The same cause has made manifest on the outside edges of some blocks a laminated structure, due to the successive deposition of limited supplies of slightly-varying sands in the Tertiary sea; but almost lost to sight in a freshly-fractured surface of the stone in the apparent homogeneity of the mass. Mr. W. Cunnington, F.G.S., has a collection of such varieties of Sarsen; and in the valuable and extensive collection of Sarsens, accumulated and set out to view, with all their features preserved, by Prof. H. Nevil Story Maskelyne, F.R.S., in his garden-grounds at Basset-Down House, these peculiarities can be readily and fully studied.

A fine mammillated specimen at Mildenhall, Marlborough, has been noticed by the Rev. C. Soames.[1]

The well-known "Blowing Stone," at Kingston-Lisle, at the foot of Uffington Downs, is a large weather-worn reddish-brown Sarsen. By the wayside inn it stands on edge, about 3ft. high, 3½ft. broad (long), and 2ft. thick. It is traversed by several holes; seven appear in front; three on the top; and there are others behind. At the north end there is also an irregular hollow. The opening through which it is *blown* is at the top and about ¾in. wide. The sound issues from one side near the top. See the Transact. Newbury District Field Club, vol. i., 1871, p. 148; and Murray's "Handbook for Berks," &c., p. 40.

The "King's Stone" or "Coronation Stone," at Kingston-on-Thames, is a Sarsen, of a light brown colour, irregularly square, as mounted on (and partly in) its pedestal, and about 2ft. 10in. high, by about 2ft. square in section. It has a nearly flat, but somewhat

[1] The white Lower Greensand of Stone and Hartwell, near Aylesbury, contains numerous large, sub-globular, boldly mammillated concretions, known as "Bowel-stones" in the neighbourhood. These are analogous as to structure.

sloping and undulating top, which has been smoothed by probably modern wear before its enclosure. The sides are pitted or dimpled by old weathering, and one side is somewhat furrowed, as it were, by trickling water. An oblique oval spot on one side (possibly marking the spot where a fossil stem was once imbedded) is repeated, of a larger size, on the opposite face. The stone is cracked obliquely. An incised inscription informs us that it was "Erected A.D. 1850. William Pamphilon, Mayor"; and the following, in metal letters—Eadward, 901; Adelstan, 924; Eadmund, 943; Eadred, 946; Eadwig, 955; Eadward, 975; and Æthelred, 978, refer to Saxon Kings and the tradition of Kingston having been the place, and this stone the seat of their coronation. [Edgar, 958, has been omitted, having been crowned at Bath].

Looking at the Greywethers near Clatford we are impressed with the idea, not only that the old sand-beds once stretched across where our country now stands, and have since been worn away or denuded,[1] but that they must have had far more extensive concretions in one part than another, and that above where the larger numbers of blocks now lie, there the hardened patches were strongest, thickest, and most continuous: and if some be more conglomeratic than others they were formed where the flint pebbles most congregated as shingle on the old sea-bed.

The streaming of the stones along the valleys,[2] and their unequal distribution along their sides, suggest that the currents and tides which wore away the old Tertiary sand-beds had some influence, aided by prevalent winds, storms, and perhaps by floating ice of a frigid climate, in shifting the blocks themselves, and leaving them more in the hollows than on the hills. Such a wonderful field for study and contemplation as these Valleys of Stones should certainly be preserved, by parking off some good area of the Greywethers as a place of National Interest.

[1] First recognized, before 1810, by William Smith ("the father of English geology"), according to Mr. W. Cunnington, F.G.S.; *Wilts Mag.*, vol. iv., p. 334. Mr. Cunnington, F.S.A., the fellow-worker with Sir Richard Colt Hoare, was a friend of W. Smith, and has left a memorandum in his MSS. to the above effect.

[2] So well described by Mr. W. Cunnington in the "*Devizes Gazette*" of June, 1852, and the *Wilts Mag.*, vol. iv., 1858, p. 334 (as quoted by Mr. W. Long).

VI.—Professor Prestwich and others on Sarsens.

The first exact study of the distribution and origin of the Sarsens was carried out by Professor Prestwich, F.R.S., as published in the Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc., vol. x., 1854 (in a paper read May 18th, 1853). At pages 123—130 careful notes on the chief places where blocks of Druid or Greywether sandstone occur,[1] and exact arguments in favour of the view that they were derived from the Woolwich-and-Reading Beds, rather than from the Bagshot Beds, to which they had been previously referred, are clearly and succinctly given. The possibility that some in Kent might have come from the Thanet Sands and from one part of the Basement-bed of the London Clay, is pointed out; and the "blocks irregularly dispersed, sometimes in the lower, but more especially in the upper division of the Bagshot Sand between Esher and Strathfieldsaye" (p. 123) are not lost sight of. The conclusion arrived at was that "the whole group of the Druid Sandstones of Wilts, Hants, Bucks, and Kent, and of the Puddingstones of Herts" were derived from the Woolwich-and-Reading Beds. In the sands of these strata Mr. Prestwich had observed concretionary blocks in place at Nettlebed Hill, north of Reading; also near Chesham, Elstree, Pinner, and elsewhere. He notes, moreover, similar sands, with concreted blocks, on the French coast near Dieppe, being a prolongation of the Woolwich Beds of Sussex. The abundance of Sarsens near Lambourne, Berks, Mr. Prestwich refers to the former existence there of such sands (W.-and-R. series) as occur at Wickham, about six miles to the S.E.; and in connection with a patch of strata of the same formation, three miles N.E. of Wickham, a tabular mass of Sarsen Stone was discovered by the Rev. John Adams at Welford-Woodlands, near Hangmanstone Lane. "It was 10ft. or 12ft. in width; and lay horizontally within a few inches of the Chalk. As its surface was barely plough-deep, it was thought expedient to get rid of it; and after attempts were made in vain to break it up, a pit was dug on one side of it, into which it was tilted. In making the excavation the edges of three other tabular blocks were laid bare,

[1] Mainly in the Chalk districts of Wilts, Berks, Oxfordshire, Bucks, Herts, and Kent.

all lying horizontally at the same depth in reddish clay. One of them, which I uncovered a short time since, is of enormous dimensions, being 9ft. 6in. by 9ft., and 25in. in thickness. A ploughman informed me that in cultivating the field the surfaces of others are sometimes touched near the same spot; and small stones of similar character abound in the vicinity, especially where pits have been dug for chalk." The Rev. J. Adams, Transact. Newbury District Field Club, 1871, p. 107.

Mr. Adams proceeds to describe some large concretionary stones actually *in place* in the sand of the Woolwich-and-Reading Beds, at Langley Park, near Beedon, about four miles E. by N. from Hangmanstone Lane, as Sarsens also, but, I believe, erroneously. The chief block is also described in the Catal. Rock-Specimens, Mus. Pract. Geol., 1862, p. 169, and is referred to by Mr. Whitaker in the Memoir Geol. Survey for Sheet 13, p. 41, and Q. J. G. S., vol. xviii., p. 272, as a Sarsen; but, as I have explained (Geol. Mag., New Series, vol. ii., p. 588, and Trans. Newbury District Field Club, vol. ii., 1878, p. 249), this has a *calcareous* (not a *siliceous*) cement. It is, therefore, not a "Sarsen." If it had been exposed to the destructive action of moving water, like the real Sarsens have been, it would have been worn away, with the dissolution of its cement, just as, doubtless, many of its congeners have suffered.

In the progress of the Geological Survey of England, Mr. W. Whitaker, F.G.S., noticed the occurrence of Sarsens in places on the London Clay, thus being above the present position of the Woolwich-and-Reading-Beds,—that the Lower Eocene strata thin off westward of Hungerford, and terminate altogether near Marlborough,—and that the Bagshot Sands must have overlapped them there, and rested directly on the Chalk; so that when the sands were swept away by denudation their included concretionary blocks remained on what are now the Marlborough Downs and neighbourhood.[1] As above-mentioned (page 134), the Sarsens of the Frimley area are directly connected with the Bagshot Sands. Elsewhere, as Professor

[1] In the Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc., vol. xviii., pp. 258—274, his views are given at length.

Prestwich has so well shown, the Woolwich-and-Reading Beds have been their chief source. (See also the Appendix.)

VII.—Fossil Roots in Sarsens.

The general absence of fossils in the Sarsens has been noticed by Prestwich, W. Cunnington, W. Whitaker, J. Adams, and others. A few obscure relics (imperfect casts) of shells have been seen; but fossilized bits of coniferous wood and of more doubtful vegetation are known, and especially traces of roots and rootlets, abundant in some of the blocks. A piece of Sarsen Stone collected previous to 1810 at "Stonehenge" by Mr. William Smith (whom English geologists delight to honour) is preserved in the British Museum (Natural History), numbered V. 665. It is full of sub-parallel cylindrical cavities due to *roots* (like those in Fig. 3). W. Smith's realization of the geological origin of the Sarsens has already been alluded to (p. 139). One of Mr. W. Cunnington's specimens bears a label, written at the time of collecting: "Plants in Sarsen, near Stonehenge, August 4th, 1847"; and in his paper in the "*Devizes Gazette*," June, 1852, he alluded to traces of obscure vegetables in these stones. In his Memoir, read May, 1853 (Q. J. G. S., vol. x., p. 123), Mr. Prestwich noticed "rootlet-like impressions" in both the Sarsens and the blocks in the Bagshot Sands. In a paper read at the Salisbury Meeting of the Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society, Mr. W. Cunnington (quoted by Mr. W. Long, *Wiltshire Magazine*, No. 28, July, 1866, vol. x., p. 73) remarked "sometimes the masses are formed of unusually fine sand, and the result is a very dense hard rock. In this variety are commonly found the remains of what appear to be fucoids or sea-weeds. They do not exhibit any very marked structure, but are certainly vegetable." In the Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society's *Magazine*, No. 26, August, 1865, vol. ix., pp. 167—193, in his paper on the Geology of the Berks and Hants Extension and Marlborough Railways, Mr. Thomas Codrington, F.G.S., states (p. 168) that "In a valley between Hungerford and Little Bedwin there are many masses of puddingstone, consisting of rounded flint pebbles in a base of ferruginous grit. This pudding-stone

is generally referred to the Woolwich-and-Reading beds, and does not appear to occur westward of Little Bedwin. There the ground is strewed with blocks of Sarsen stone; not the ordinary saccharoidal Greywether sandstone occurring on the Downs, but the harder, finer-grained variety, of which the blocks in the Vale of Pewsey also consist." The blocks are irregular in form, rounded and smoothed as if by water, and often pitted on both upper and under surface, with small deep holes, caused by the decay apparently of stem-like objects about the size of a large straw. These were determined to be of vegetable origin and rootlets, but nothing further. Fragments of coniferous wood, he adds, have been found in the Sarsens.

The frequent occurrence of the rootlet-pipes was noticed in my own papers in the Geol. Mag., Dec. 2, vol. ii., 1875, p. 588; *ibid.*, vol, iii., 1876, p. 523; Transact. Newbury, District Field Club, vol. ii., 1878, p. 248; and Proceed. Geol. Assoc., vol. vi., 1881, p. 441. Camberley (near Frimley), Sandhurst, Long Lane (north of Newbury), Marlborough Downs, and Avebury, were mentioned particularly as localities. There are numerous examples in Mr. Nevil Story Maskelyne's great collection at Basset-Down House, mentioned above at p. 138; and some in Mr. W. Cunnington's collection. In 1885 Col. C. Cooper King, F.G.S., noticed and sketched (Fig. 2) a very definite root-mark, somewhat different from the usual vertical straw-like irregularly parallel stems and rootlets (Fig. 3), at Abury; and Mr. W. Carruthers, F.R.S., gave the result of his careful examination of both this drawing and some of Mr. Codrington's specimens, in the Geol. Mag., Dec. 3, vol. ii., 1885, pp. 361—2. Referring to the latter, he writes: "These vegetable remains are certainly *roots*. The method of branching shown in some of the specimens, and shown still better in a pencil-sketch by Major [now Col.] C. C. King, from a Sarsen which has been weathered in a wall at Abury, leave no doubt as to this. The rootlets leave the main root in every direction at right angles. The roots are in their original position. The soft sand, now indurated by siliceous cement, has been the soil on which the plants grew. An examination of the preparations show the main stem to have been composed of a small

central vascular bundle, surrounded by a considerable thickness of soft parenchyma, consisting of uniform cells of short rectangular shape. The cells have not been distorted by pressure, but retain the size and form of the original tissue—which is a further evidence of the roots being preserved in the position in which they grew. There are not sufficient data in the specimens to enable one to determine with certainty what was the nature of the plants to which the roots belong; but it appears to me probable that they were monocotyledonous plants; and they may have been *Palms*, a group represented in the Eocene Flora of England." The fossil remains of palms from the Bracklesham Beds, the southern equivalents of the Bagshot Beds, are figured and described in Dixon's "Geology of Sussex," 2nd Edition, 1878, p. 166, pl. 17.

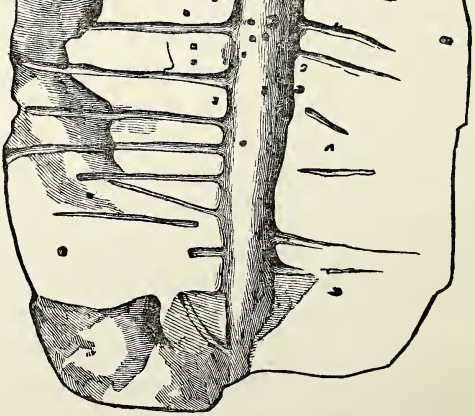

Fig. 2. Impressions of the Root of a Palm (?) in a weathered Sarsen in a wall at Abury. Sketched by Col. C. C. King, F.G.S., in 1885.

[This woodcut has been courteously lent by Dr. H. Woodward, F.R.S., Editor of the Geological Magazine.]

A still more interesting specimen (Fig. 4) of root-marks in Sarsen stone is in the Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn Street, London; marked XIX $\frac{7}{21}$. Mr. W. Cunnington, F.G.S., found it in 1872, on Lockeridge Down, three miles west of Marlborough, and one mile north of the main road. The impression, $7\frac{1}{4}$in. long and $\frac{3}{4}$in. wide, represents the lower end of a tap-root, with numerous rootlets going off from it at angles varying from 5° to 30°. Some, as shown by the holes on the side of the hollow, are in a definite row, others are scattered; and at the lower end a group of twelve or more holes shows that the root terminated in a brush of rootlets. Some of the holes in the stone can be penetrated with a wire for several inches.

Fig. 3. A piece of Sarsen with sub-parallel and sub-cylindrical rootlets of Palm (?) Collected by T. Codrington, Esq., C.E., F.G.S., in Wiltshire. In the British Museum (Natural History). *Reduced one-half.*

Whether some of the perpendicular rootlets, sometimes closely parallel, or nearly so, belong to water-plants, such as *Zostera*, or if all belonged to maritime palms, would be an interesting enquiry. Both the sand-banks, that are now sands with concretions, and the shingle, now the pebbly part of the sands, must have been laid down

at least in shallow water, and probably at some periods they formed shoals and sandy shores. The wood recognized as *coniferous* must have grown on the land not far off.

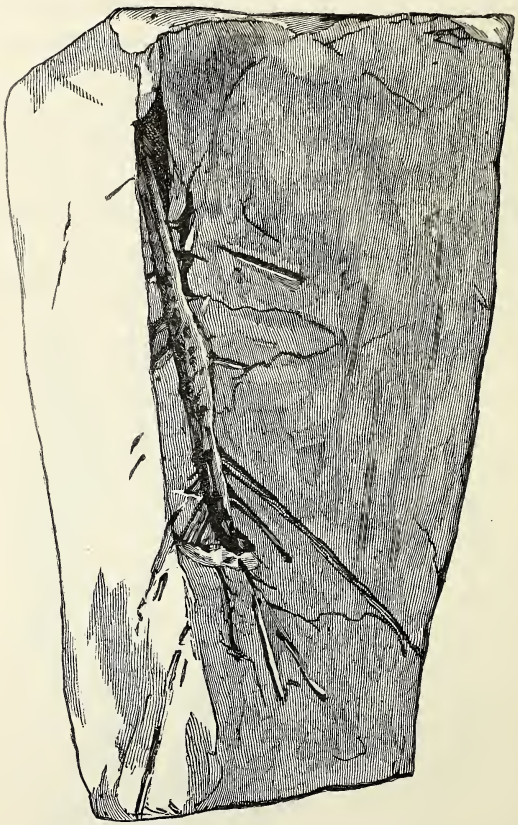

Fig. 4. A block of Sarsen, with the impression of a tap-root and rootlets of a Palm (?). In the Museum of Practical Geology, London. Found on Lockeridge Down, near Marlborough, by W. Cunnington, Esq., F.G.S. *One-half of the natural size.*

From that time onward continual changes must have occurred, slowly, perhaps, but surely, silting up the seas until the land was at its full, and then bringing the restless and resistless sea again

over the district, this time with Arctic ice in winter, if not nearly all the year through, till the sea-waters finished what the glacier, rain, and river had begun by furrowing the upraised land with creeks and valleys, and ultimately leaving hills and dales to be pleasantly clad with verdure, as we see them now in England. Of these changes few memorials in the Southern Counties are more persistent than the Sarsen Stones.

VIII.—Appendix.

To complete a thorough view of the nature and history of the Sarsens, it is necessary to give the statements of the Geological Surveyors from researches made in 1858 and following years. Much of their work has been done in Wiltshire, and their views are largely based on what they have there made out. Mr. W. Whitaker's additions to Professor Prestwich's earlier researches have already been mentioned in a general manner.

I.—*Notes from the Geological Survey Memoirs, &c.*

§ 1.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey, &c. Parts of Wiltshire and Gloucestershire, Sheet 34, 1858, p. 41—43. By A. C. Ramsay and others. "In many places the surface of the Chalk is strewn with blocks of hard siliceous grit, known as Druid Stones, Sarsen Stones, and Grey-wethers. On Marlborough Downs, and the country to the south near Marlborough and Fyfield, they are especially numerous, and the walls by the turnpike-road are built of, and the roads mended with them. Elsewhere on Marlborough Downs they are broken by the hammer into rectangular blocks for paving-stones. A few of the places where they are most numerous are marked "large stones" on the Ordnance Map; but these yield no idea of their surprising number, or of the extent of ground they cover, no indication being given of their occurrence over many large areas, where they strew the ground so thickly that across miles of country a person might almost leap from stone to stone without touching the ground on which they lie. Many of these flat masses of grey grit are four or

five yards across, and they are often about four feet in thickness. Some of them have little basins on their flat surfaces, similar to the hollows made on rocks on sea-shores by the gyration of stones set in motion by the waves. In the present state of our knowledge their distribution seems somewhat capricious. South of Piggle Dean they thickly strew the west slope of the valley, the east slope being bare. Further up they rise on the east side of the valley on Overton Down; and, ascending the slope, they gradually get smaller and more sparingly distributed. In the next valley, near Boughton [Wroughton] Copse, they lie in great profusion, stretching northwards towards Toller [Totter] Down, where they are found, but sparingly [upon the brick-earth and sand]. On Hackpen they also lie on the surface of the same [brick-earth, &c.]. They occur in quantities on the Upper Chalk of Marlborough Downs in the valleys east of Hackpen, and in the country mapped in the neighbouring sheet [of the Geological Map]. On the Chalk Downs north of the Vale of Pewsey they strew the surface of many of the valleys in prodigious quantities. On the high Downs of the Upper Chalk east and north-east of Ogbourn St. Andrew's, they are comparatively rare. West of Marlborough Downs there are few or none on the steep flank of Hackpen by the brick-kiln, but they occasionally strew the minor valleys that indent the flank of this hill, as for instance, where a small *stream of stones* lies in the bottom of the valley of Monkton Down. On the broad plain of the Lower Chalk they are scattered on the ground towards Avebury, gradually decreasing in number to the west. The huge masses of the temple of Avebury were probably transported by the Druids from the adjacent Downs, on which they were originally deposited as part of the Tertiary strata. The Greywethers lying in places on the Plastic Clay [? sands and brick-earth], there is reason to believe that they belong to, or else are of a later date than, that formation. In their present disjointed state it is also clear that they are only the fragments of a stratum which had a very wide range, and which there is every reason to believe, along with other Eocene strata, spread over [what are now] the Chalk Downs of the West of England. That the Lower Eocene strata once extended over broad areas of the Chalk, from which it

has been stripped by denudation, is evident from the fact that in many cases outliers of Plastic Clay [?], and small portions preserved in pot-holes, are scattered over the Chalk, and sometimes occur on the very verge of the Chalk escarpment. It is most improbable, or rather impossible, that under these circumstances the original edge of the Eocene beds ran along the edge of the present escarpment; and the conclusion seems inevitable, that along with the Chalk the Eocene beds have been denuded away from above the Oolitic strata that lie on the north-west. The presence of many large and small masses of the Greywethers on the surface of the Oolitic plains near Swindon, and far beyond, would in this manner be easily accounted for, and also the circumstance that below the Chalk escarpment they are often apt to be less angular and more water-worn than the slab-like blocks on the Downs, the reason being that they were probably much more subjected to the influence of marine denudation during oscillations of level, much of the Oolitic plains being below water when the Chalk escarpment formed a late Tertiary line of coast-cliff."

§ 2.

Memoirs Geol. Survey Gt. Britain, &c. Geology of parts of Oxfordshire and Berkshire, Sheet 13. 1861. By E. Hull, W. Whitaker, and W. T. Aveline, pp. 47 and 48. "Greywethers . . . . these remarkable blocks of hard light-coloured sandstone . . . . occur in a similar manner to the north-west of Lambourne, a great part of which town is built of fragments of them. . . . . Around Middle Farm, Knighton Bushes, Weathercock Hill, and Hare Warren they are plentiful." From the measurements mentioned above (page 124), Mr. Aveline observes "that the majority have a thickness of about 2ft., as if they had come from one and the same bed of sandstone. I have noticed similar correspondence in general thickness in stones, many hundreds in number, covering the bottom of one of the valleys to the west of Marlborough (in Sheet 34 of the Geological Map). Eastward of Lambourne there are often blocks of sandstone on the Chalk, but no large collections of them, as in the country to the west. They seem to occur in vast numbers only where the Chalk is quite bare; their number decreasing where that

rock is covered with Drift. Around the village of Wickham there are a great number of Sarsen Stones, all of which have been moved from their original position. Some of the blocks contain flint pebbles. I ascertained that they were all got from the neighbouring fields, and were in no case brought up from a lower level; so that they must have originally rested on some of the highest parts of the Reading Beds, if not on the top of them, the Wickham outlier being very thick. This does not accord with Mr. Prestwich's suggestion that they belonged to the white sand at the lower part of this outlier (Q. J. G. S., vol. x., p. 126). I think, moreover, that, had these stones been formed from the white sand, some of them would be still left in place, and, being so hard, would make some feature and be seen on the sides of the ridge. A large flat stone near Wormstall Farm must be nearly two tons in weight." Mr. Whitaker notes :—"Mr. Prestwich has come to the conclusion that the Greywethers once formed a part of the Reading Beds, for the following reasons :—1. That their distribution is in accordance with the range of the Lower-Eocene Tertiaries [see the table at page 131] rather than with that of the Bagshot Sands, to which they have been referred; and having thus limited their age to the Lower-Eocene Period, 2, that there is no good evidence of their belonging either to the Basement-bed of the London Clay or to the Thanet Sand, and therefore that they must belong to the intermediate Reading Beds. This conclusion is supported by the facts—that the occurrence of the Greywethers is proportioned to the development of the sand-beds in that formation; 'that the lithological structure of each variety is respectively in accordance with the mineral components forming the strata [of the Reading Beds] in the immediate vicinity of the place where these rock-blocks are found'; and that sandstone has been noticed in place in the Reading Beds. Admitting the force of these arguments, I cannot but think, however, that it is very probable that some, perhaps very many, of the Greywethers have once formed a part of the Bagshot Sands (which formation is known to contain beds of sandstone in places), more especially at the western end of the London Basin, where the Lower Tertiaries are thinner than elsewhere, and where, consequently, the Bagshot

Sands, had they ever spread over the country, would have been least separated from the Chalk." . . . . "Blocks of puddingstone, or Greywethers containing flint pebbles, are of rarer occurrence in this country [Sheet 13] than those of simple sandstone. They may be seen in the neighbourhood of Nettlebed[1] and Wickham." Small pieces of fossil wood "have been noticed in the Greywethers."

§ 3.

Descriptive Catalogue of the Rock-specimens in the Museum of Practical Geology, &c., 1862, p. 163.

"Greywether Sandstone. Overton Down, near Avebury, Wiltshire. Map 34. Scattered blocks of this saccharoid sandstone or grit lie on the surface of the country in Dorsetshire and Wiltshire sometimes (as in the Valley of Stones, west of Black Down, Map 17, and on the Chalk Downs in the Vale of Pewsey) in such numbers that a person may almost leap from one stone to another without touching the ground. The stones are frequently of considerable size, many being four or five yards across, and about four feet thick. In Bride Bottom (Valley of Stones) they are often conglomeratic, being composed of rounded, sometimes angular, Chalk-flints in a base of white siliceous grit; and in many instances the same block furnishes an example of this structure, one portion consisting of sandstone, and another of conglomerate, occurring with a well-defined line of separation between them. In the village of Little Bredy they may be seen in the brook which flows by the side of the road; and in many instances, when it has been possible to do so, advantage has been taken of their position to build them into the walls of the houses." . . . . "On the turnpike-road from Dorchester to Broad Maine [Broadmayne, see above, p. 136] blocks of this stone are visible (apparently in place), by the roadside at Little Maine, in sands which rest immediately on the Chalk; while several other blocks of it are scattered over the surface of the adjoining fields."

§ 4.

Memoirs Geol. Survey of Great Britain, &c. Geology of parts of Berkshire and Hampshire, Sheet 12, 1862, by H. W. Bristow

[1] Prestwich, Q. J. G. S., vol. x., p. 126.

and W. Whitaker, p. 51. "Blocks of hard sandstone, conglomerate and grit, which are known by the name of Greywethers, Sarsen Stones, or Druid Stones, are not uncommon in this district. They are frequently made use of to keep vehicles from running against the banks by the roadside, or against the corners of houses." Holly Wood, N.N.W. of Thatcham, and Silchester Common, are localities mentioned; also as follows:—"There are a couple of Greywethers composed of rounded flint-pebbles and angular flints imbedded in a base of ferruginous grit, by the side of the road from Odiham to Wanborough [Hants], about a couple of hundred yards beyond the four cross-roads." (Page 51.)

"In a field south of North Standen Farm [near Hungerford] there are some large blocks of 'pudding-stone,' which seem to be in place, and are perhaps hardened masses of the 'pebble-beds' of this formation" [Woolwich-and-Reading Beds]. (Page 26.)

§ 5.

Memoirs Geol. Surv., &c. Geology of parts of Middlesex, Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Berkshire, and Surrey, Sheet 7, 1864, by W. Whitaker, p. 71. "Greywethers and Pudding-stones." Mr. Whitaker agrees "with Mr. Prestwich, who has treated of the origin of these blocks in great detail, that in this district they have been derived in great part from the Woolwich-and-Reading Beds, although" he has "been led to think that at the western end of the London Basin, where they are present in greater numbers, their origin may be traced to the Bagshot Sands."

Page 72. The "Greywethers are found over the London Clay country, and far from the outcrop of the Reading Beds, which would accord with their derivation from a formation above rather than from one below the London Clay. I am led to think, therefore, that these loose blocks may have come from various beds, and that in *this district* [Sheet 7 of the Geol. Survey Map] their origin may be traced not only to the Reading Beds, but also to the Basement-bed of the London Clay and to the Bagshot Sands."

II.—*The Guide to the Antiquities of North Wilts.*

My attention has fortunately been directed to the magnificent volume on British and Roman Antiquities of North Wilts and the

description of the great Topographical Map illustrating the archæology of that district, worked out by the reverend and eminent Secretary of the Society. Not having formerly more than glanced at this noble map of North Wilts, and having neglected to read the text, I missed the points here under consideration. Much which I have mentioned in the foregoing paper is contained in this masterly work,[1] besides many details which I have not dealt with. I must apologize for not having already mentioned and used the Rev. A. C. Smith's collection of facts and opinions, and content myself by stating—(1) that Mr. Smith's elaborate map, above referred to, defines more particularly the range of Sarsens from the hills and valleys adjoining Hackpen, namely, Monkton Down, Ray Down, Rockley Down, Glory-Ann, Totter Down, Temple Bottom, &c., southward by Abury Down, Wroughton, Ray Down, Overton Down, Rowden Mead, Piggle Dean, Kennet Down, East Kennet Field, Stoneyfield, and West Kennet Field, together with the long N.E.—S.W. stretch of Lockeridge Dean, and Clatford Bottom, a little further east; (2) that the Sarsens and their history are especially treated of or alluded to in many parts of the book itself, especially at pages 27, 28, 127—129, 134, 150, and 211.

III.—*Bibliographic List of Works treating of Sarsens.*

1644. Richard Symonds' Diary of the Marches kept by the Royal Army, &c. Edited by C. E. Long for the Camden Society, 1859, p. 151.

1656-84. John Aubrey's Nat. Hist. Wiltshire. Edited by J. Britton, 1847, p. 44.

1656-84. John Aubrey. The Topographical Collections, &c., by J. E. Jackson, 1862, p. 314.

1673. Marlborough Corporation Accounts, by F. A. Carrington. Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society's Magazine, vol. iii., p. 111, 1857.

1814. T. Webster. Transact. Geol. Soc., London, vol. ii., p. 224-5.

1822. W. D. Conybeare, and W. Phillips. Outlines Geol. Eng. and Wales, Part I., p, 50.

1833. W. D. Conybeare and G. T. Clark. Gentleman's Magazine, vol. 103, part 2, p. 452.

1833. G. A. Mantell. Geology of the South-east of England, pp. 48—50.

1852-3. W. Cunnington. Devizes Gazette, June, 1852, and June, 1853. Quoted by W. Long, Wilts Mag., vol., iv., 1858, p. 334, &c.

[1] Guide to the British and Roman Antiquities of the North Wiltshire Downs in a Hundred Square Miles round Abury; being a Key to the Large Map of the above. By the Rev. A. C. Smith, M.A., &c., &c., 4to, 1884.

1854. J. Prestwich. Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. (paper read May, 1853), vol. x., p. 123, &c.
1858. W. Long. On Abury; Wilts Mag., vol. iv., p. 334, &c., quoting W. Cunnington.
1858. A. C. Ramsay and others. Mem. Geol. Surv., Explan. Sheet 34, p. 41, &c.
1859. A. C. Ramsay and others. Catal. Rock-Specimens, &c. Mus. Pract. Geology, 2nd Edit., p. 288.
1859. G. P. Scrope. Wilts Mag., vol. v., p. 110.
1859. J. L. Ross (quoting R. Falkner). *Ibid.*, p. 168.
1861. E. Hull, W. Whitaker, and others. Mem. Geol. Survey, Explan. Sheet 13, p. 47, &c.
1862. H. W. Bristow and W. Whitaker. *Ibid.*, Explan. Sheet 12, p. 51, &c.
1862. A. C. Ramsay and others. Catal. Rock-Specimens, &c. Mus. Pract. Geology, 3rd Edit., p. 163.
1862. W. Whitaker. Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc., vol. xviii., p. 271, &c.
1862. W. H. Bensted. Geologist, vol. v., pp. 449, 450.
1863. O. Fisher. Geologist, vol. vi., p. 30.
1864. W. Whitaker. Mem. Geol. Surv., Explan. Sheet 7, p. 71, &c.
1865. T. Codrington. Wilts Mag., vol. ix., p. 167, &c.
1866. W. Long (quoting W. Cunnington's paper of 1865, which was not printed in full). Wilts Mag., vol. x., p. 71, &c.
1866. A. C. Smith. Wilts Mag., vol. x., p. 52, &c.
1866. W. T. Nicolls. Geol. Mag., vol. iii., p. 296, &c.
1869. John Adams. Wilts Mag., vol. xi., p. 274, &c.
1869. W. Cunnington. *Ibid.*, p. 348.
1869. Anon. (Stukeley's notes.) *Ibid.*, p. 344.
1870. T. Codrington. Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc., vol., xxv., p. 535.
1871. J. Adams. Trans. Newbury District Field Club, vol. i., p. 107, &c.
1872. J. Fergusson. Rude Stone Monuments, pp., 92, 95.
1873. J. Adams. Geol. Mag., vol. x., p. 198, &c.
1873. T. O. Ward. Geol. Magazine, vol. x., p. 425.
1874. Joseph Stevens. Twenty-first Annual Report, Brighton and Sussex Nat. Hist. Soc., p. 14, &c., read October, 9th, 1874.
1874. R. F[alkner]. Geol. Mag., Dec. 2, vol. i., p. 96.
1874. Bryan King. (Stukeley's notes.) Wilts Mag., vol. xiv., p. 230.
1875. Joseph Stevens. Journ. Proceed. Winchester and Hampshire Scient. Lit. Soc., vol. i., part 4, p. 224, &c. (read March 9th, 1874).
1875. Joseph Stevens. Report of the Marlborough College Nat. Hist. Soc.
1875. T. Rupert Jones. Geol. Mag., Dec. 2, vol. ii., p. 588.
1876. T. Rupert Jones. *Ibid.*, vol. iii., p. 523.
1876. W. Long (quoting Symonds, 1644). Wilts Mag., vol. xvi., p. 68, &c.
1876. H. B. Woodward. Geology of England and Wales, p. 363.
1878. T. Rupert Jones. Trans. Newbury Dist. Field Club, vol. ii., p. 248.
1881. T. Rupert Jones. Proceed. Geol. Assoc., vol. vi., p. 461.
1884. Rev. A. C. Smith. Guide to the Antiquities of North Wilts, pp. 27, 28, 127-9, 134, 150, 211.
1885. W. Carruthers. Geol. Mag., Dec. 3, vol. ii., p. 361, &c.

Swindon and its Neighbourhood—No. 2.

By the Rev. Canon J. E. Jackson, F.S.A.

THE history of Swindon in former times, so far as I have been able to discover it, does not contain much that would be very interesting to a general audience. A few particulars relating to it were read to you at our Meeting here in 1860, in a paper which was afterwards printed in the seventh volume of our *Magazine*. Mr. Richard Jefferies contributed a little more in the fourteenth volume. And there, so far as I know, our information stops. Those who lived here before you omitted to record the local events of their own time and within their own knowledge. They did not recollect, and people do not now recollect, that what happens to-day, and appears to us common-place and familiar, will in fifty years time be utterly forgotten, unless some one has taken the pains to preserve it.

One of the objects of Societies like ours is to prevent things from being so utterly forgotten, and to encourage the taking of notes and memoranda about the various families that have held any position in a place, the various changes that have altered the place itself, and the like. It is, therefore, with much pleasure that I find you have among you—whether a native or not I do not know—but at any rate a resident, who is well acquainted with your modern history, who has an excellent memory, and the pen of a ready writer, and moreover has an easy and pleasant way of communicating his observations and his stories, which ought to make his little book popular. To Mr. William Morris, therefore, I commend you for the history of modern Swindon. In truth, its real history is almost entirely modern. It is within the last fifty years that Swindon has, as we say, "come out." From being a little quiet, out-of-the-way place it has grown rapidly to be one of considerable importance. Its affairs have taken a wonderful turn. Fortune, you all know, stands on a wheel. Swindon was at the bottom. By a sudden revolution

it comes to the top: though, to drop the fable and speak more practically, it has not been so much the wheel of fortune that has brought Swindon uppermost as the wheel of the railway engine.

The same kind of thing has happened in many other places. Mere hamlets have rapidly grown up into large industrial towns. The old rule has been completely inverted. Formerly, it required a certain number of people to be brought to live together before a common carrier with one horse could be persuaded to set up his business. By and by we arrived at a jaunting car or a van. At length, but with much misgiving as to its success, we launched a two-horse coach, a small branch establishment to join us with the main road to London. So the old rule was for the place to grow first, and then followed the means of communication. But under the new system the facility of coming and going is provided first. Stations and Junctions are settled at certain new points, and round those points houses, churches, and streets spring up out of the ground as by magic, and the little village becomes a town.

Having, therefore, nothing fresh to tell you about ancient Swindon, and leaving its present history in other more able hands, I would ask you kindly to listen for a little while to a few stray notices of things and persons connected with the places you may visit in your excursions, or, at any rate, with which you may have some neighbourly acquaintance.

Being archæologists we should have been in duty bound to pay our first respects to one of those mysterious groups of large stones which once stood in a ground at Broome; but unfortunately their place knoweth them no more. There was, two hundred years ago, one called Longstone, about 10ft. high, standing by itself near Broome Farm-house, and in the ground below were many others in a straight line. This we are told by John Aubrey, who saw them. I believe the prevailing opinion to be that the greater part of these old stone monuments were sepulchral—some may have been memorials of battles or other important events. Poets, when they are in a difficulty, are at liberty—a liberty which is used very freely—to invoke the aid of the Muses to help them out of it; and the Muses seem to be always ready to assist the poet with power of invention

and imagination. But we dry archæologists must keep to matter of fact. Therefore, as there is absolutely nothing historically known about these venerable monuments, either when they were set up, by whom, or in memory of what, we need not waste our time in speculation. The one formerly near Swindon may have been the sepulchre of some Danish Sweyn, who gave his name to the down, and hence the name of Swindon; but, without fear of contradiction, it may have been for anybody or anything else. Nor do we know when it disappeared. Perhaps under the same circumstances as a similar monument in France lately did, according to a story I read in a French newspaper a short time ago. An enthusiastic archæologist, a worshipper of megaliths, had discovered a magnificent one of that kind which we call the *cromlech*, but which the French call a *dolmen* —viz., three or four large stones standing in a close group with a larger slab overlying them. The proprietor's leave having been obtained, our antiquary gave notice to all the brethren of his society to assemble on the spot, on a certain day and hour, for examination and discussion. The day arrived, the company was punctual, and a crowd of the curious attended them. The presiding gentleman pressed towards the spot radiant with joy and hope. Suddenly he stopped, turned pale, rubbed his eyes—rubbed them again. "The dolmen!" he called to the proprietor, "where's the dolmen?" "What dolmen?" says the man. "Why the one that stood there." "Oh," said the man, very composedly, "you mean these big stones? Oh, why you said there was a large company coming, and I thought you would have more room to circulate, so I had them broken up and hauled away to mend the road." "Wretch!" was all that the president could utter. The newspaper adds, "This story is scarcely conceivable, but it is strictly true." [1]

There is, about these old grey relics of former days that have stood out upon our downs so many hundred, perhaps thousand, years, something that entitles them to a certain respect: and one can only lament the carelessness and stupidity of those who have allowed so many to be destroyed. A stop, to a certain extent, is

[1] "Absolument vraie quoique invraisemblable" [Courrier de l' Europe, 27th September, 1884].

now put to this, by a recent Act of Parliament; and it is to be hoped that the interest created in them by the exertions of Societies like our own may also help to produce a better feeling. But it is difficult to prevent wanton mischief, as witness, only a few months ago, the upsetting, by a party of perhaps tipsy idlers, of the famous Rocking-stone, called "The Buckstone," near Monmouth, in the Forest of Dean.

The Charterhouse Landlord.

In glancing over the map for some place to speak about, the eye falls upon some estates near Swindon that belong to a landlord called The Charterhouse. It is said that the common people of India who in former days used to hear so much about that—to them invisible—authority, the "East India Company" and its palace in Threadneedle Street, by a natural association of Ladies with *needles* and *thread*, believed "Company" to be some very long-lived Dowager Princess, to whom their money and allegiance were due. Possibly some of the tenants under the Charterhouse may have the like erroneous notion of their landlord, and wonder what he is like, and how he came by so singular a name. I am the more tempted to say something about this on the present occasion because in my school-days I had the pleasure of a very close and intimate acquaintance with the subject. The origin of the name was this:—about eight hundred years ago a French ecclesiastic of the name of Bruno retired from the world to a place called La Chartreuse, in the mountains of Dauphiné, in the South of France. He there founded a monastery and an Order, which became very famous. They had several Houses in England, but the original French name of Chartreuse very soon became corrupted into Charterhouse. We have Hinton Charterhouse, near Bath, and a Charterhouse on the Mendip Hills, near Wells, at both of which places there was a monastery of this Order. The great establishment in London lay outside the wall of the old City, and it stands there still, close to Smithfield. On the dissolution of the monasteries the building, with several acres of pleasure ground adjoining, was presented by the Crown to Sir Edward North, whose son, Roger, sold it in 1569 to Thomas

Howard, Duke of Norfolk, when it took the name of Howard House: but being spacious, and then very conveniently *near* the metropolis, it was occasionally made use of by the Sovereigns for temporary visits.

When Queen Elizabeth succeeded to the throne she came there first, from Hatfield, and remained several days. It was also the first lodging that James I. occupied on arriving from Scotland. From the Howard family it was bought by Thomas Sutton.

He was of a Lincolnshire family. Educated at first for the law, but not liking it, and preferring a more active life, he travelled all over Europe, and thereby acquired a great deal of information, which he afterwards turned to very profitable account, and which enabled him to end his days as a very successful man. In short, he became one of the wealthiest merchants of the time. One very curious circumstance in his history is that he was the means of causing the famous Spanish Armada to be put off for a whole year, which was done in this way. Philip, the King of Spain, had written a letter to the Pope about a certain great expedition he was going to undertake, but he would not publish to the world what country he was going to attack until he had first obtained the Pope's sanction. So he wrote the letter, asking for that blessing. Somehow or other somebody contrived to steal the letter out of the Pope's bedchamber, and Sir Francis Walsingham, then our minister at Rome, also contrived to get a copy of it, and so found out that it was England that was to be attacked. The King of Spain wanted money for his invasion, and Genoa being at that time the great bank of Europe, King Philip was preparing to draw largely upon that bank. Mr. Sutton hearing of this, and having very large commercial transactions, stepped in first, and contrived to draw so heavily on the Genoa bank, and to drain it so completely, that the King of Spain was obliged to wait a whole year until he could raise enough somewhere else. This, of course, brought Mr. Sutton into great favour, and enabled him to add largely to his means.

But he had no children, and apparently no relatives: so what was he to do with all his money? There were not wanting plenty of friends and advisers, ready to supply him with hints, and some rather

broad ones. The fussiest gentleman upon this occasion appears to have been a certain Sir John Harrington, of Kelston, near Bath, a courtier of some celebrity, who had borrowed money from Mr. Sutton, and was continually proposing some scheme, in which he did not neglect his own interests. One was that Mr. Sutton should leave all his property to the Duke of York (afterwards Charles II.), in return for which Harrington undertook to say that Sutton should be made a peer of the realm. Duke Charles probably made no objection to this little arrangement: but Mr. Sutton did. A letter which he wrote upon the subject to the Lord Chancellor is so manly that I must read it:—

"May it please your Lordship. I understand that his Majesty" [then King James I.] "is possessed by Sir John Harrington (as I imagine), or by some other by his means, that I intend to make his son, the Duke of York, my heir: whereupon it is reported that his Majesty proposeth to bestow the honour of a Baron upon me: whereof, as I am unworthy, so I vow to God and to your Lordship, I never harboured the least thought or proud desire of any such matter: and now I am going to my grave, to gape for honours might be accounted mere dotage in me, so unworthy a person. I confess unto your Lordship that this knight (Harrington) hath often been tampering with me to that purpose, to entertayne honour and to make the noble Duke my heir: to whom I made answer that, if he had due regard to wit or honesty, he would never have engaged himself in this business, so egregiously to delude his Majesty and wrong me."

Harrington then suggested a more respectable application of the money; viz., to the restoration of Bath Abbey Church, which had been for many years left in a most ruinous and deplorable condition, and he urged the old gentleman to do it in his lifetime by this among other pithy arguments:—"Almsgiving in one's life is like a candle carried before one, whereas alms after death is like a candle carried behind one." By way of making this hint more palatable, he at the same time strongly recommended the use of the Bath waters, as very likely to make a lame old man young again. But Mr. Sutton had a mind of his own, and had made it up unchangeably. This was, to found a "Hospital" and endow it with the estates he had bought in Cambridgeshire, Wiltshire, and elsewhere.

An idea has been encouraged by some writers that Mr. Sutton was satirized by Ben Jonson in the character of Volpone, in the play called "The Fox," and so he has sometimes been spoken of as

a mere close-fisted money-grabber. But Gifford, the last editor of Ben Jonson's works, has vindicated him from having been anything of the kind. There is, in fact, not the least resemblance between the two characters, and nothing, says Gifford, but malevolence and ignorance could pretend to find any. He was a very liberal man, and could not resist applications for loans from persons of position and influence who had shewn him courtesy and kindness, and it is said that there are in the muniment room at the Charterhouse numbers of bonds given to him for money lent, of which nothing was ever repaid. The hospital founded by Mr. Sutton was for eighty decayed and broken-down merchants, tradesmen, and the like. Each has his separate apartment. They dine in a common hall, a fine room such as may be found in our colleges at the universities, and, when times are good, they have a liberal allowance in money. Besides the hospital for old men, Sutton founded a school, with maintenance for forty boys, and further assistance to such as should go to college. The number was increased some years ago, but whether under the present agricultural difficulties the increased number is maintained I cannot exactly say. It used to be considered that the nomination of a boy to the foundation was, from first to last, as good as putting £1500 into his father's pocket.

There has been lately, as you may have noticed in the newspapers, a good deal said about an intention of breaking up the hospital for old men, and dismissing them, on allowances, to their own homes, and then to sell the site for building. On the question of such hospitals there is, as usual, much to be said on both sides. The maintenance of officers and servants of various kinds necessarily involves considerable expense, and as to the old men themselves, after having led busy lives in society, the exchange to a monotonous existence, under a sort of rule, with nothing in the world to do, away from their old neighbourhood and friends, is apt to render their life dreary and unsatisfactory. At Greenwich Hospital, for example, it was, in a sentimental point of view, grand to think of hundreds of veterans, disabled in the service of their country, now maintained in ease and comfort for the remainder of their days. But there was another side to this pretty picture. When men are lounging about all day long, with

absolutely nothing to occupy them, the lounger has a strong tendency towards the beer and spirit shops, and I believe a principal difficulty at Greenwich was—and at Chelsea Hospital for old soldiers still is—to keep the old fellows within the bounds of propriety. At the same time it must be admitted that to many of them who have no fortune, no friends, and perhaps no home left, such a hospital may be a welcome and comfortable refuge.

The scheme lately proposed for doing away with the Charterhouse as an asylum has been for the present defeated, chiefly on the ground that it is an interesting feature of Old London and presents a tolerably perfect specimen of a nobleman's house of the period. But whatever change may be made as to the actual building and the site, Sutton's Charity will certainly be continued under different arrangement. The school has been already removed into the country, and the site was sold: on the pretence, I believe, of its being unhealthy. This, I from experience, can vouch to be utter nonsense, and a further proof of it is that the site was bought by the Merchant Taylors, who instantly removed their school to the spot.

I have been induced to dwell at some length upon the history and present condition of the Charterhouse in London, first, because it is the history of one of the largest as well as most permanent landlords in North Wilts: and next, because, having been educated at the school there, I have a vivid and affectionate remembrance of the old place and all its associations. But I was not on the foundation, and am therefore under no obligation to the rent-payers in Elcombe, Wroughton, and the other estates in this neighbourhood.

Braden Forest.

Turning northwards, in the direction of the Excursion, you have before you, as far as you can see, and farther, a large tract of land formerly called Braden Forest. It was anciently ten times larger than the part called Braden now. You must understand that in early days by a forest was meant not merely a continuous tract of woody country, but a district placed by the authority of the Crown under the severe forest law. Within the prescribed limits, any number of miles long, and any broad, the larger game—the

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BRADEN FOREST, Temp. HENRY III.

This Plan, being not copied from any authentic Map, but constructed from a description of the Boundaries in a Perambulation Deed of the Reign of K. Hen. III, is only presented as a general outline. It has not been found possible to identify some of the minor places named in the course of the Perambulation.

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deer—belonged to the Crown, and no one, under very heavy penalty, was allowed to destroy them. I have never seen any ancient map showing the limits of the forest when at its largest; but from what was called a Perambulation Document, which gives in words and names the course of the boundary, a rough sketch has been constructed, enough to show how far it extended in the reign of Hen. III. That is indicated by the red line. The green line denotes that part of the country which continued to be called Braden after the disafforesting in A.D. 1635.[1] The hamlet of Braden formerly belonging to the Duchy of Lancaster, then to the Earl of Clarendon, and now to Sir John Neeld, is described as "adjoining the Forest of Braden." Speaking generally, it may be said to have reached north and south from Cricklade to Wootton Basset, if not a little farther, and across, west to east, from Garsden to Widhill.[2]

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[1] Aubrey (Nat. Hist. of Wilts), says:—"Mr. G. Ayliffe, of Grittenham, told him that at the time of the disafforesting a squirrel might have jumped from tree to tree between Wootton Basset and Brinkworth Churchyard.

[2] The late Mr. J. Y. Akerman, in a valuable paper on the Possessions of Malmesbury Abbey and the Ancient Limits of the Forest of Braden (Archæologia, vol. xxxvii., p. 304), has the following remarks upon the probability of the forest district having extended, in very early times, far beyond the limits set forth in the accompanying map, which is constructed from the verbal description of the bounds as they were in the reign of King Henry III., and recited in a forest roll of *temp.* Edward III.:—"Manwood, in his Treatise on the Forest Laws, observes that the only forests in England of which the period of their formation is known, are the New Forest, made by William the Conqueror, and that of Hampton Court, formed by Henry VIII. I shall therefore be pardoned if I fail in tracing the forest of Braden to its origin. Of its great antiquity, however, we have evidence in the fact, that in the land limits of the charters already cited, reference is made to its former name of 'Orwoldes Wood.' It was perhaps an escheat to the Crown in the days of the Anglo-Saxon Kings which history has failed to chronicle. Previous to the Norman Conquest its southern limit included Wootton Basset, according to a charter of Eadwig, which speaks of it as '*intra silvam quæ vocatur Braden.*' It seems probable that the southern boundary once extended as far as the high road from Wootton to Malmesbury, where the sterile soil known as 'Braden land' terminates, and is succeeded by some of the richest pastures in the county."

Lands in Cliffe Pypard parish are mentioned in old deeds as adjoining Braden: and Brompton, an ancient chronicler, says that in 905 Æthelwold put to military execution all "Brytheadune as far as Brandestoke," or, as Higden more correctly calls it, Bradenstoke. This seems to bring the forest down much more to the south than appears from the perambulation in Hen. III.

The country about the present Braden hamlet is pretty enough, but it is not quite first-rate for agriculture, and I do not suppose that when the Millennium of small peasantry sets in, there will be any very great competition for the much-talked "three acres a-piece" in that quarter. Yet I remember many years ago a piece of about five hundred acres, then a sort of common occupied chiefly by squatters who led a wretched life, which, being taken in hand by a gentleman with capital, enclosed and divided into farms, now presents a very respectable appearance. If it should ever come to be sub-divided again it would probably relapse into its former condition.

If Braden is not fertile in crops, neither is it in topics for archæological disquisition. At Ringsbury you will see one of the great earthworks so frequent in this county, but I am not aware that there is any particular history belonging to it. Nor have we about Braden Forest any sensational or romantic traditions of the Robin Hood School, or of robbers and marauders of a lower class who used to haunt such regions. One story only about it is all that I have met with in ancient records. There was a Wiltshire family in the reign of King John of the name of Fitzwarren—a name which still survives, attached to the parish of Stanton, near Highworth. Fulco Fitzwarren had been banished from the Court for treason or some other intolerable behaviour; so, with a number of fellows, he took to the highway business in Braden, waylaying and plundering the King's peaceful travelling subjects. A company of carriers, with a train of waggons of valuable goods, happening to come along, Fitzwarren captured the whole party, but on finding that the goods did not belong to the carriers themselves, but that they were the King's, and that they were merely being conveyed from one place to another, he forthwith opened the bales of goods, unpacked rich stores of cloths and furs, quietly measured these off and divided them among his troop, and told the drivers they might now turn their horses' heads back to London, with his dutiful compliments to His Majesty, and best thanks for the beautiful wardrobes with which he had so graciously provided them.

On the breaking up of the large forest of Braden, that part which was the actual property of the Crown, as being part of the Duchy

of Lancaster, was sold to the Hydes, Earls of Clarendon. This was the present hamlet, or tything, of Braden, six or seven farms now belonging to Sir John Neeld. There were adjoining it two or three long narrow strips of land, which went by the elegant name of Rags. One, from its owner, was called Poucher's Rag; another and the name still survives, was called Duchy Rag, because it was the strip that belonged to Duchy of Lancaster. The name is so odd that I thought it worth while to give this explanation of it.[1]

Garsden.

The records of the Court of Chancery preserve for us the various suits that have been brought before the Court from very old times; and occasionally they give the particular circumstances that gave rise to a suit. Among them is a story the scene of which lay at Garsden, which was just within or upon the very border of Braden. About the year 1580 Charlton Park, near Malmesbury (now Lord Suffolk's), belonged to one of his ancestors, Sir Henry Knyvett. Adjoining to that estate is Garsden, then the property of the Moody family; and near Garsden is Lea, which belonged to the Hungerford family. A quarrel arose about some land between Charlton and Garsden, and, without going to law, Sir Henry Knyvett and Mr. Moody took upon them to settle it in a way of their own—a way not uncommon in those days, when gentlemen walked about with swords by their sides instead of umbrellas or walking sticks. I give you the narrative in the words of the Record:—"By reason of mortal and cruel hatred there was a duel, or single combat, in Garsden Marsh, in which fight Mr. Richard Moody did grievously and, as was supposed, mortally wound Sir Henry Knyvett, who, being so wounded, the place of the fight being near the house of Antony Hungerford, Sir Henry Knyvett was brought thither by Richard Moody and others. Moody did lead Sir Henry Knyvett

[1] It should be observed that the present Duchy Rag Farm is not the original one so called. The lands of the forest had been leased by the Crown for very long terms of years. When the leases expired it was found that things and names had become so much confused as to make any attempt at identifying the old lands impossible. An equal quantity was accordingly assigned, outside Braden hamlet: and the old name was preserved.

by one of his arms thereunto; and finding Antony Hungerford's wife there, her husband being absent, Mr. Moody did earnestly and passionately request her, that Sir Henry Knyvett might lack nothing that was in her house or that she could do to save his life, and that he would see her satisfied. He sent her messages after to the same effect. Mr. Hungerford's wife performed all this. Sir Henry Knyvett could not be removed for twenty-six days. The physicians and surgeons sent by the Queen had the whole house. Mrs. Hungerford provided them with lawns and cambrics, which were spoiled and stained with blood and worn out. Hay was consumed to the amount of £30, and many great trees were cut down for fire-wood. There was a great concourse of friends of Sir Henry Knyvett, much meat and victuals consumed. The house like to be burned by reason of the great fires, if Lord Viscount Wallingford, Sir Wm. Knightley, and others had not been present and by extraordinary pains preserved the whole house. Mr. Moody promised to recompense Mr. Hungerford for his losses, but the only recompense Mr. Hungerford got was that one of his (Mr. Hungerford's) sons was most dangerously and barbarously stabbed by one of the sons of Mr. Richard Moody, by which young Hungerford was very likely to have died. He languished of his wounds sixteen years, costing his father much money. No other compensation being made for all the expense they had incurred after the duel, an action was brought and satisfaction sought from the Court of Chancery."

Garsden was at one time the property of the Washington family, to one branch of which the famous George of America belonged; but, much as we might desire the honour, we cannot claim him as a Wiltshire man. There is also another American celebrity to whom we have just as little claim, William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania. The Penns were really a Buckinghamshire family. A branch of it certainly was settled at Minety, and has left its name at Penn's Lodge, in Braden; but they removed to Bristol. Sir William Penn, a celebrated admiral of Charles the Second's reign, (often mentioned in Pepys's memoirs) was born and buried at Bristol, and it was the admiral's son who founded Pennsylvania, but he was born in London. I think it worth while to name this, because,

finding the names of Washington and Penn as at one time among North Wilts families, we should be glad to claim as Wiltshire men two such eminent historical characters as the Founder of Pennsylvania and the Founder of American Independence: but we have no right to them. In Purton Church, however, you will see the monument of an eminent man to whom we have a right, Dr. Nevil Maskelyne, a very distinguished astronomer in his day. You will notice it with the more interest and respect when you understand that he was grandfather to the gentleman who is now kindly occupying our President's chair. Astronomy is the first of sciences; geology is the second. If the grandfather was accomplished in the one, I am not indulging in any idle flattery when I say that he is rivalled by the grandson in the other.

Wootton Basset.

If to Wood-town, now shortened to Wootton, we add the surname of a family once lords there, we get the name of Wootton Basset. I need hardly say that many of our places have a double name, and the second is often that of some ancient family. There are several Woottons—Wootton-under-Edge, *i.e.*, under the brow of the Cotswold Hills, on the borders of Gloucestershire; Wootton Ryvers (from the Ryvers family), near Marlborough; and Wootton Basset, sometimes called Wootton Vetus or Old Wootton; and well is it entitled to that name, as I have no doubt it is one of the oldest places in the county. The Bassets were very great proprietors in Norman times. In Wiltshire they have left their mark at Wootton, at Winterbourne Basset, Compton Basset, Berwick Basset, and Basset Down, and that mark—their name—is about all that they have left, for I have never heard of anything that they did for the perpetual gratitude of the county, except to found a small almshouse of St. John the Baptist at Wootton, which, however, together with its founders, disappeared long ago. It was in the year 1266 that Philip Basset and Thomas Gayton, *Rector*[1] of Wootton, joined together in setting

[1] The Church was a Rectory till about A.D. 1363, when the great tithes were given by the Crown to Stanley Abbey, near Chippenham. From that time it became a Vicarage.

up a small semi-religious, semi-charitable hospital, not for the sick but (like Mr. Sutton's) for the aged. The Warden or Master was to be a priest, under whom were to be two or more brethren, Presbyters, to be dressed in russet gowns with a cross upon them. Thirteen poor men of the parish of Wootton, at the least, but more according to the state of the funds, were to dine together every day on soup and bread; with (should the means permit) beer and a dish of meat. All this implies a certain endowment arising out of lands or houses.[1] The names of six Priors (as they were called) of this hospital are preserved. They were not of the solitary monastic order, but secular, married clergy, and two of them were also Rectors of Wootton. But it lasted only a century or so. The lands that provided the income lay about West Tockenham and Quedhampton, near Basset Down, and were given away in the reign of Henry IV. to the Priory of Bradenstoke (or Clack Abbey). The estates of the Basset family passed to the Despensers. I will not trouble you with all their notorious history; it is sufficient just to say that upon their execution in the reign of Edward II. Wootton Basset was forfeited to the Crown, and under the Crown it was held by various members of the Royal Family one after another, or in certain portions by the families of Wroughton, Yorke, and Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. The arms of some of these were formerly in the windows of the old Church at Wootton, but I do not know that even these families ever left behind them anything else to be remembered by, except those perishable memorials. For it is really the fact that over and over again the only information to be

[1] In "Dr. Hutton's Collections from the '*Vetus Registrum*' of Sarum," now among the Harleian MSS., is a copy of an order by Bishop Walter de la Wyle, relating to this foundation :—"Ordinatio Walteri Sarum Episcopi super Hospitale de Wotton Basset fundatum per dominum Philippum Basset et Thomam de Gaytune, Rectorem ejusdem Ecclesiæ. Sit unus custos sive Magister, sacerdos. Habeat sub se unum vel duos fratres Presbyteros, seu plures, in habitu regulari de russeto; et crucem deferant in desuper indumentis sicut Magister et Fratres Hospitalis Sarum, et easdem habeant observantias: 13 pauperes ad minus vel plures, si facultates Domûs suppetant, de Parochiâ de Wotton diebus singulis in dicto Hospitali semel in die refectionem recipiant in pane et potagio sufficienti, ac in potu et aliquo ferculo, prout status domûs poterit sustinere. Dat. apud Sarum 6. Id: Jun: 1266."

gleaned about those who lived before us is derived from the brittle record of a bit of coloured glass. And so, what often happens? The window wants mending, and the glazier, knowing nothing about the rules of heraldry, brings the window back again with the family memorial turned topsy-turvy or inside out; and by and by comes the inevitable small boy, who shies a stone through it, and away for ever goes the fame of the once potent landlord, squire, knight, earl and all, unless some thoughtful member of an Archæological Society had taken the precaution to secure it in his note-book.

We have not time now to go into all the minutiæ of the history of Old Wootton, which would indeed almost require a small volume. And there is the less occasion for it, as a number of very careful papers on the subject have been written by one of our Members, Mr. Parsons, which we hope may pass from their newspaper form into that small volume. I can only deal with a few principal points about the town and neighbourhood.

As you go along the railway from Wootton towards Chippenham, about two-and-a-half miles from Wootton, you may notice, nestling among trees on a high ground on the left-hand side, a rather picturesque old house. This about a century ago was the home of the Jacob family, now represented by Sir Robert Buxton. But there were two families connected with Wootton whose names stand out prominently above the rest, the Churchills and the Hydes, Earls of Clarendon. Sir Winston Churchill, father of the great Duke of Marlborough, was living at Wootton Basset about the year 1648, and John, the great duke, ought to have been born there, but his father being a Royalist in the Civil Wars of Charles I., and having suffered largely in his fortune from that cause, sought refuge with his wife among her friends in Devonshire; so to that county the hero of Blenheim belongs. The name of Churchill is familiar at Liddington. Of the Hydes there is more to our purpose. They were originally of Cheshire, but one Lawrenee Hyde, a lawyer, was brought into Wiltshire under the patronage of Sir John Thynne, the builder of Longleat, and settled at Dinton, in South Wilts, afterwards at Purton. His grandson, Edward Hyde the great Lord Chancellor, and another of the family, the Earl of Rochester, made

large purchases of land at Blunsdon, Braden, and Wootton Basset. Laurence Hyde was in the Administration and M.P. for Wootton in 1678, and obtained a new charter for the town.

The most notorious feature in the history of Wootton is, of course, its Parliamentary connection.

It is not altogether easy at this time of day to explain exactly how certain small, sometimes almost insignificantly small places, obtained in early days the privilege of sending Burgesses to Parliament. But of one point we are certain: that the power of the Crown was far greater then than it is now, and that the Crown conferred the privilege upon places which were actually the property of the Crown itself. In this county, for instance, there were within living memory no less than thirty-four Members of Parliament, some of them for very small places; but you will find that those small places had been Crown property. It is the same with Cornwall, which once sent forty-two members. There again most of them belonged to the Duchy of Cornwall, a Crown estate.

Wootton began to return members in that somewhat vague period which is often referred to as "time out of mind," but the list of names preserved commences with the year 1446. We know very little about what took place at the elections till the year 1685, and therefore out of our abundant charity we will give Wootton the benefit of the doubt, and will suppose that for that interval of two hundred and thirty-nine years all was peace, purity, and virtue, because I am afraid that from and after the year 1685 virtue, purity, and peace took flight from Wootton Basset elections, and never came back till the elections were over. The House of Commons must have a cupboard full of petitions complaining of indirect practices there; and no great wonder, when the right of voting was limited (comparatively speaking) to a handful of men, many of whom were poor labourers in the service, and under the influence, of neighbouring employers. A newspaper report of the year 1754 gives us, by way of a specimen, the following account of one of these rather lively displays of peace, purity, and virtue:—"We hear from Wootton Basset that there has been such rioting about the election as never was known in so small a town. There are four

gentlemen put up, and both parties have treated. But last Saturday se'night they came to such a pitch as to force open a house and take possession. There were guns, pistols, and swords on both sides, but nobody was murdered, which it is feared will be the case before it is over. Eight men are already in Salisbury jail."

In that year (1754) nearly £6000 was spent by one side, of which £4059 was in direct payment of hard cash to voters at thirty guineas a man, and £1100 in beer and other dainties called "refreshment," at the Horse and Jockey, the Oak, the Cross Keys, and the rest of them. In 1784 the two principal neighbouring potentates were the Earl of Clarendon and Lord Bolingbroke. There was the usual struggle for the *two* seats, but after that was settled those two gentlemen came to a quiet understanding to be content with sending in future one apiece to Parliament, and so harmony did prevail till 1807. In that year a Mr. Kibblewhite, an attorney, of Gray's Inn, in London, came forward boldly to fight both the noblemen—two Philistine Goliaths—at once. He also, like David, armed himself with a scrip and a few pebbles. David's were only smooth ones, picked out of the brook, but Mr. Kibblewhite's were heavy ones, picked out of the bank, for the price of votes upon that memorable occasion rose up to £45 a man. One of the honourable members returned by this "free and independent" constituency was a Mr. Walsh, a London stockbroker, who, it was afterwards ascertained, had paid £4000 for his success. However he did not occupy his costly seat very long, for, being entrusted by the Solicitor-General with £21,000 to be invested in stock, the Hon. Member for Wootton invested it in uses of his own, and then bolted, under a false name, for America, but was caught at Plymouth, and of course expelled from the House of Commons. The other member, who had succeeded in getting in by the help of Mr. Kibblewhite's scrip and pebbles, contrived to secure the seat for the future by buying up no less than a hundred and eight of the houses, all of which he afterwards sold to Mr. Pitt, of Cirencester, who carried on the war against the two lords. (*Gent. Mag.*, 1811, Pt. II., p. 582.)

The right of voting belonged there, as at some other places, to all persons who were classed under the rather forbidding name of

"pot-walloppers." There has been some discussion as to what that word really means. To the ear, at first sound, like the word pot-valiant, it conveys the idea of being connected with that source of so much vulgarity and misery, the drinking pot. "Wallopping" is also a vulgar word, the meaning of which is only too well understood by the tyrants of poor donkeys. But the word pot-wallopper has really nothing whatever to do either with the beer-pot or with beating. The real word was pot-waller, and a pot-waller was simply a person who was the owner of a house with a pot-wall—in other words a kitchen fireplace for cookery. A wall of that kind is rather an important one in any house, and in a house without it no one would be likely to stay very long. A kitchen fireplace, therefore, always implies housekeeping, and any person who was the *bonâ-fide* owner of such an apartment as a kitchen was a housekeeper qualified to vote. A lodger might have ten times the intellect of the owner, but he had no vote, because he was not the proprietor of the pot-wall. The word pot-waller is formally used in this particular sense in one of the Reports of a Committee of the House of Commons sitting upon an election petition. The committee resolved that a potwaller should be "a person who, having a legal parochial settlement, should possess the means of providing in his own house diet for all who might be in it." In Scotland, where the houses are very high, and divided into flats, each flat having its own kitchen fireplace and potwall, every kitchen conferred a separate vote.

But these cooking vessels that hung about the wall were now and then applied to other purposes than those for which they were intended by the ironmonger. On the eve of an election, when a visit from the candidate was expected, if the voter had an eye for money, and intended to have it, he put an empty pot in the fireplace, and went and looked at the view out of the window. Somehow or other, after the candidate had taken his leave, the vacuum was found to be filled, not with a trussed fowl, or bit of beef, but with ample means of procuring either or both.

All this was put an end to in 1832, when Wootton Basset and six more Wiltshire boroughs were quietly snuffed out.

Though all these ways of supplying Members of Parliament were

irregular, or rather, very bad, and called loudly for renovation at the same time it cannot be denied that a great many valuable and eminent men were introduced through them. So far as good English names are an indication of respectability, the list of Members for Wootton Basset will, with some few exceptions, bear comparison with those of any other place. As for the persons who accepted bribes, one cannot be much surprised, knowing what human nature is, and how widely, from various causes, political corruption was spread. The inferior will follow the example of a superior. It is a Greek poet who says, in an English dress :—

> When base deeds, from those of highest rank
> Receive a sanction, all below esteem them
> As objects of their honest imitation.

But Wootton Basset is now making a fresh start. The railway has put some new life into it, and we hope has carried away all bad habits and associations. A new town hall and a restored Church have taken the place of decayed buildings, and we expect that with signs of improvement its future will obliterate the past.

One difficulty in getting at the serious history of the town in other particulars is that the oldest documents relating to it seem to have been strangely neglected and lost. They had a Recorder who has recorded nothing, and the boxes for safety have saved very little. Nothing of this kind can surprise anybody who has heard of the shameful way in which, until some few years ago, the National Records in London were stowed away and then neglected. They were shut up in boxes in vaults almost under the Thames, and eaten up by rats, so numerous that the first step in reform was to employ a number of terriers to clear the room. It was only the other day that all the valuable records of the old East India Company were rescued from oblivion. Therefore we must not be too hard upon small provincial authorities. Queen Elizabeth's charter to Wootton is said to have been quietly carried away by a former lord of the manor. King Charles the Second's turned up quite accidentally about twenty-five years ago in the house of a Mr. Owen, near Denbigh. That gentleman did not know that he had it. The box had come to him many years before with some papers of a person

connected with his family who had been steward to the Clarendon estates. So things disappear. They had, I believe, a sword of state, which used to be carried before the mayor on special occasions. I do not know another instance of this in a provincial town. The sword of state, called "Curtana," is borne before a Sovereign at the coronation as one of those

> "attributes of majesty,
> Wherein doth sit the fear and dread of kings."

It signifies the power of life and death, the power exercised by judges under commission from the Crown. This would seem rather beyond the reach of the Mayor of Wootton Basset. The sword was, however, not a Royal gift with the charter, but a present from one of the Members of Parliament, who, I suppose, thought fit to please his own fancy, without attaching any meaning to his gift, and not knowing anything about "Curtana."[1] They have also other insignia: two small silver maces, of James the First's time. These are loaded with lead at the top, and are very much battered. Ill-natured wags say that this battered appearance is owing to their having been sometimes very freely applied to the pates of Her Majesty's liege—but sometimes very unruly—subjects, the pot-walloppers.

You will see the Church at Wootton Basset, restored in 1871, at the expense of Sir Henry Meux. I do not understand that there was much that was interesting about the old one, except a curious wall-painting. In the act of cleaning a wall, a piece of plaster had fallen off, and discovered underneath the armed foot of a man with a spur. Gradually removing the plaster all round, the workmen found a painting in water-colours of the murder of Archbishop Thomas à Becket. The four knights were nearly perfect, the two foremost pressing on him with their swords drawn, the others in the act of drawing. The Archbishop was kneeling before the altar; between his hands, in a pious attitude, was the wafer—the cup and book on the table before him—the crosier and mitre by his side—the cardinal's red robe and golden band, distinct. His features were a good deal obliterated, but there was sufficient left to distinguish that his head was turned round in surprise. This painting

[1] On the scabbard are the arms of Kibblewhite, Attersoll, and Hyde.

had been covered up, but at what time was not known. It would most likely have been about the year 1539, when Thomas Cromwell obtained Henry the Eighth's consent to obliterate and put down everything relating to Becket. Thomas Cromwell was very enthusiastic in abolishing Roman Catholic practices, and certain injunctions were issued for that purpose. One of them is so far curious that it represents Becket's death not as a designed assassination, but as an accident that happened in a scuffle. It states that Becket had stubbornly resisted some laws that had been passed for correcting abuses, and that, having gone to Rome to urge the Pope to condemn the King's laws, he had thus become a rebel to the King of England. That these four gentlemen were sent to bring him to reason—that he called one of them bad names, and struck another nearly to the ground, and so in the fray was himself killed. That he was no saint, but a traitor, and, therefore, the King's injunction required that henceforth he should be called, not Saint Thomas, but Bishop Becket, and that his images and pictures throughout the realm should be plucked down out of Churches, and the day used as his festival should not be observed, but be struck out of all books, services, and offices. St. Thomas à Becket's day was the 29th December, and that day is so marked in all the old calendars prefixed to ancient Church books. I may here mention an odd thing about this that happened to myself. Two or three years ago I happened to be on a visit to the Marquis of Bath, at Longleat. Mr. Gladstone was there at the time, and I was showing him some of the literary curiosities in the library, and among the rest one of these old illuminated MS. Church books. He suddenly said, "I wonder if they have struck out St. Thomas?" I knew what he meant, but felt rather awkward, as I did not remember at the moment in which of the twelve months or three hundred and sixty-five days to look for it. But he tossed the leaves over, went directly to the day, and found that it had been struck out with a pen. I confess I was quite astonished that, with so many vast matters to think of, he should so instantly, and without the slightest hesitation, have recollected the very day. But I found out the reason afterwards. It is Mr. Gladstone's own birthday, so that he

had the very best reason in the world for remembering it, and might well be curious to knew whether Henry VIII. had erased him as well as Bishop Becket from the calendar.

Fasterne.

One meets all over the county with country houses, that are now converted into farm-houses, or sometimes divided into labourers cottages, but which were once occupied by gentry or nobility, perhaps even by royalty. One of these is Fasterne, a mile or so from Wootton Basset. There is nothing now very striking in its appearance, but it becomes interesting when we know its history. It was once the chief residence, the manor-house, of the Despensers, the well-known favorites of Edward II., in the middle of their large property here. The fall of these omnipotent noblemen was owing to the French lady Isabella, King Edward's wife. Being brought over to be Queen of England, she determined to be a Queen, and would never rest till she had got those two out of her way, which she accomplished at last by promoting them to a gallows 50ft. high. After their execution all kinds of complaints against them for arbitrary acts of violence poured in from the neighbourhood. One Henry of Hook, near Lydiard, had refused to give up his right to some land, whereupon he had been seized, shut up in a dungeon at Fasterne, and kept there a whole week till he consented. On the other hand, the heir of the Despensers had his grievances to report. He complained that Fasterne had been invaded violently by his father's enemies, naming men of the Audley, Berkeley, and Clifford families. They had rifled the house and inmates, carried off the furniture, arms, armour, &c.; had taken the rents from the tenants, broken up the park, killed the deer, and caught the fish; total damages estimated at £30,000. Also that they had forced their way into Stanley Abbey, near Chippenham, and carried off Hugh Despenser's strong boxes, deposited there for safety, containing his deeds, plate, and money. That they had done the same to his castle at Marlborough, where the plunder consisted of books, vestments, sacramental cups, crosses of gold, tapestry, and other things, to the value of £6000. The heirs, however, of the Despensers, did not succeed in recovering the lands that had been forfeited to

the Crown. They were bestowed upon Edmund of Langley, fifth son of King Edward III. Fasterne was then held by his son, Edward, Duke of York, who was killed at the Battle of Agincourt, and some time after that it became dower land to the Queens of England. Katharine Parr, widow of Henry VIII., had it, and leased it to Sir Henry Long, of Draycote.[1] Katharine had remarried Sir Thomas Seymour, brother of Protector Somerset. The Protector coveted Fasterne, and negotiated with Sir Henry Long to resign his lease. Katharine Parr, when she heard of this was highly indignant. She happened to be on very bad terms with the Protector, because he kept back from her some valuable jewels which, as she maintained, King Henry had given her for her own. She vowed she would stop this Fasterne Lease job, and would go herself "tomorrow, Saturday, at three o'clock" to the young King Edward, and give full utterance to her feelings against the Protector his uncle. But the uncle-Protector of the realm was rather a formidable person to be meddled with. Whether she kept her promise, and how far she succeeded in getting the diamonds, my authority does not say; but Somerset certainly succeeded in getting Fasterne. Sir Henry Long somewhat unwillingly parted with it for a sum of money and the office of Ranger of Braden Forest for his life.

In the reign of Queen Mary Fasterne and Wootton Manor were bestowed by her upon one of her most zealous supporters, Sir Francis Englefield. He belonged to an old and distinguished Roman Catholic family of Englefield House, near Reading. As a compliment, he had been knighted at the coronation of Edward VI., when forty knights of the Bath were created, and fifty-four others who were called Knights of the Carpet. I do not know exactly what that means, unless it is that they were a kind of ornamental knights, to dance attendance at Court, or of those butterfly marquises of a later reign, whose chief duty was, not to brandish a sword on horseback, but a knife and fork at the dinner-table. But Sir Francis Englefield was of a very different quality. He was a determined and thorough-going Romanist. He had been an officer in

[1] Retrospective Review, vol. i., 208.

Mary's household whilst she was only Princess, and when he was charged by the Council to take to her their order, forbidding mass to be said in her house, he stoutly refused to carry the message, for which refusal he was committed to the Tower for three months. After Mary came to the throne he was present at the trial of Bishop Hooper, who was burned at Gloucester; was made Master of the Wards and one of the Queen's Privy Council. I met with a curious letter among Lord Bath's papers at Longleat, written by a Mr. Mozley, a lawyer of the Middle Temple in London, in which he says:—"Master Englefield lyeth at his house at Englefield. He continueth in great favor, and is like to increase. I have already sent forth his patent for the inheritance of Great Fasterne, and well I am at the mill to grind more good grist for him." Mr. Mozley's mill, however, soon stopped grinding, for Mary dying, Queen Elizabeth succeeded, and no more good grist for Master Englefield. He made himself obnoxious as a deadly enemy to Elizabeth, and consequently got into great trouble. "An evil custom," says Strype the historian, "prevailed in those days, of allowing great men to have a number of retainers who were not menial servants, but wore a distinctive dress, a hat or badge, and attended on special occasions. Those licenses were given to lords or gentlemen on purpose for the maintenance of quarrels, and many murders were committed by their means, and feuds kept up among the nobility and gentry." Sir Francis Englefield must either have been very fond of quarrelling, or have been exposed to some extraordinary peril, for he had a body-guard of no less than a hundred men.[1] He had done all he possibly could to injure the celebrated Roger Ascham, who had been appointed by Bishop Gardiner Latin master to Elizabeth when Princess. In the life of Sir Thomas Smith, Secretary of State, Sir Francis Englefield is described as a fierce Papist, who had often cried out against Ascham as a heretic fit to be rejected and punished, but Gardiner would not hear of Ascham's removal. No wonder, then, that on Elizabeth's accession Englefield fled to Spain. He was recalled, but refused to come. His estate at Fasterne was forfeited, but the Queen declined to

[1] Strype's Memorials, vol. iii., part ii., p. 161.

appropriate the rents. Englefield continued in league with malcontents abroad, especially with the Duke of Feria, who had married an English lady, but hated Elizabeth from the beginning, and stirred up Pope Pius to excommunicate her, and the King of Spain to be her enemy. Elizabeth allowed Englefield all the rents of his property, and assured him he would not be meddled with in his own country if he would merely be quiet, but the only reply he sent was in a bold letter to Dudley, Earl of Leicester, denying the Queen's right to the throne, and, in short, wholly defying her authority. In 1584 he began a more dangerous game. He entered into correspondence with Mary, Queen of Scots. The letters were intercepted by Cecil, and the contents were of so treasonable a nature that, having somehow or other, I don't exactly know how, come within reach, he was tried and executed in 1587, along with Lord Paget and Sir Francis Throckmorton. His body was carried back to Spain and buried in the College of Valladolid, to which he had been a great benefactor.

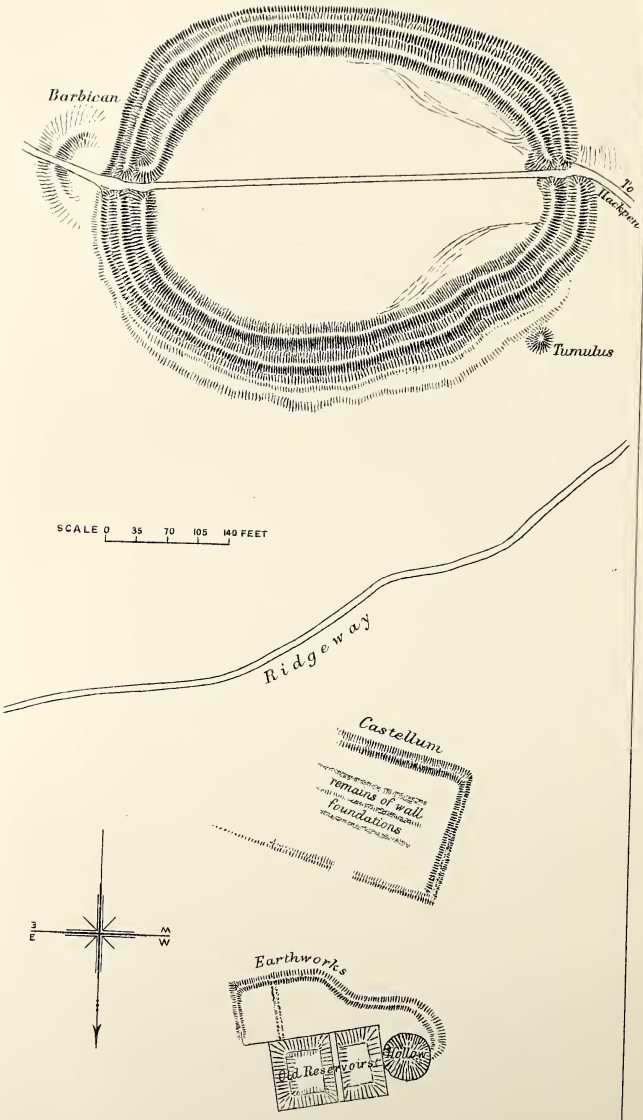
Fasterne was restored to the family, and the last Lady Englefield re-married Sir Robert Howard, who was living there in 1672. It was then bought by Lawrence Hyde, Earl of Rochester, son of Chancellor Clarendon, and continued in his representatives until sold a few years ago to the now owner, Sir Henry Meux. About the middle of the last century it was occupied by a family of the name of Franklin, and from old letters it appears that it was a favourite rendezvous for a club of friends and neighbours who used to meet every fortnight, not for croquet nor yet for tennis, but for the older game of bowls. The bowling green remains. Of the original and larger house the foundations are still visible. The walls are very thick. There is a Tudor door-way left, and in a chamber on the first-floor a stone chimney piece and fire-place surmounted by the arms of the Englefields. It is worth a visit from the passer-by, and if he happens to have heard my story and has not forgotten it, he will look upon the decayed mansion with a certain respect; and, as he turns away to leave, perhaps some thought of this kind may pass across his mind: "There are the Despensers, there are the Englefields, and here am I. Upon the whole I think that 'living dogs are better than dead lions.'"

Barbury Castle.

An Address by the President, Nevil Story Maskelyne, Esq., M.P., F.R.S.,

Delivered to the Annual Meeting at Swindon, August 10th, 1886.

BARBURY CASTLE shares with Old Sarum, Carisbrooke (Wihtgaræsbyrg), and a few more old fortresses, the distinction of being mentioned in the "Saxon Chronicle" as one of the scenes of important events in English history. It seems indubitable that Barbury is the Beran Byrig, in the nominative Byrg, of the Saxon Chronicle (Beran Byrg in the Parker MS.). Byrg is, of course, the Old English Burg, Burh, which becomes our English word borough, and in other cases than the nominative takes the form of Byrig. The termination *Bury* for many names of places is the same word. It implies a fortified place or mound. Beran is, no doubt, the old Welsh or Celtic name for the place; Beran Byrg being the equivalent in West-Saxon parlance for the expression Beran Castle. Beran might be a corruption of *Bryn*—a hill, in Welsh—of which a form is Aran connected with the Greek ὄρος. A more probable derivation, however, would seem to be the Welsh *Bur*, or *Bura*, its diminutive—an enclosure or entrenchment—a word of possibly a similar origin to that of the Saxon word Burh, Burg, or Byrg. It would mean, then, the camp or castle. The high ridge of Hakpen dips at its N.E. end into a deep hollow or gap, from which the steep of Barbury rises somewhat abruptly. A road, however, leads directly up the face of the hill and enters the circumvallation at a gap which appears from the form of the inner mound to have been an original entrance. The area of the enclosed space is a little less than twelve acres. The form of the camp is that of an irregular oval—*i.e.*, a section of an egg, the small end of the egg-formed area pointing nearly W. The level of the floor is about 20ft. higher towards the centre than at the western end. The vallum, where it is very high on the N.W. and S.W.



BARBURY CASTLE.

ends, has evidently been in part formed by hollowing the ground within the camp and throwing it up. The shallow depression so formed served the further purpose of affording an excellent shelter from the fierce N.W. and S.W. winds, and would conceal from the commanding height of Hakpen any of the garrison sheltering in the hollows. The height of the centre of the camp above high-water datum at Liverpool is 866ft. An entrance traverses the circumvallation at the east, where the outside and the inside are on a level. The works consist of an outer and an inner vallum, separated by a deep ditch, the scarp presenting in some places a perpendicular height of about 45ft. (it is 47ft. even now, measured on the scarp) to the top of the rampart, which rises to as much as 23ft. in perpendicular height above the area of the enclosed space. Originally the height and depth of the vallum and foss were, no doubt, more considerable, but time—or, rather, the action of gravitation, aided by the rains of ages, rendering the softer parts of the soil comparatively plastic—has resulted in filling up a little of the foss at the expense of the earth of the vallum. The outline of the ridges of the ramparts has also become much broken and irregular. A second ditch of from about 20ft. to 24ft. in depth from the top of the outer vallum, surrounds that rampart. The eastern and, probably, the chief original entrance to the camp, was guarded by a barbican or hornwork beyond the outer ditch, now much reduced in height and depth. It is probable that a stockade would have been erected on one or both of the ramparts, with passages for the defenders to pass through at intervals to take up position on the ramparts to repel an enemy. In the larger and very complete hill-fort of Sidbury a sort of double way can be traced on the second vallum, with a trench, no doubt occupied originally by a stockade between the two ways. Round the north side of the camp a third ditch and low rampart ran and the ground was apparently shaped as a sort of glacis beyond it, terminating in a small scarp of 3ft. or 4ft. in height. A profile of the work is given with the plan of the camp on Plate I. A palisade may have been planted on this outermost scarp, and so enlarged the defended area of this formidable little fortress.

Such is a brief description of the ancient hill-fort of Beran Byrg, one which merited, as well from its commanding position, from the depth of its works—the form of which is retained almost unimpaired —or, again, from its historical interest, the place which was assigned to it by Sir John Lubbock in the schedule to his Act for Protecting Ancient Monuments. The side of the down at some little distance to the east of Barbury is scored with ancient lines of partition, apparently of gardens or other enclosures that bear evidence of the place having been in early times frequented by a not inconsiderable population. In case of the anticipation of danger, or of any sudden alarm, this local population, as well as those inhabiting the chalk marl plateau below, could repair within the ramparts for protection.

Directly north, below the hill-fort and distant about half-a-mile, are some large excavations in the ground, divided into two deep somewhat rectangular troughs, and on the west of these a shallower and rounded basin: the whole being enclosed by a ditch, and some other works which may have carried a protecting fence in former days. They appear to have enclosed ground occupied for residential purposes. It is not easy to assign the object of these deep and extensive excavations. The first idea they suggest is that they were reservoirs for water on a large scale, kept supplied in ancient days on the old world "dew-pond" system. But they are very likely comparatively modern; perhaps connected with some mansion or religious house, such as tradition states to have been planted on this site, but of which every other trace has disappeared, except a long and once fine box hedge that ran as far as the road to Overtown.

Below Barbury Castle, and between it and these hollows, is a rectangular circumvallation with a very Roman aspect. It is an enclosure with a ditch and vallum that must once have been a much deeper and more defensive structure than it is now, for on digging into the bottom of the foss on the north side, pottery and bones and moved earth were met with to a depth of 3ft. below the present level of the bottom. The eastern portion of this circumvallation has been obliterated, but its position can be just traced. The interior space is terraced in three shallow terraces running from east to west. The space enclosed within the vallum measures 292ft. from N. to S.,

and about 350ft. from E. to W. It is worth noticing how closely these measures correspond to 300 and 360 Roman feet respectively. A Roman foot is estimated as 0·9722 of an English foot, or, according to Böckh, it is 0·9705. These give within 5in. the numbers found. The first explanation suggested by the aspect of the ground is that it was the site of an extensive Roman villa. More probably, however, it may have been a small camp or *castellum*, such as the Romans would construct in the neighbourhood of a British *oppidum*, intended only to hold perhaps a *manipulus* or a *centuria* of the legion that garrisoned the division of the province. Unfortunately, there remain no traces of building except that some excavations recently carried on there by myself, with the kind permission and aid of Mr. H. Kemble, of Overtown, resulted in exposing a sarsen stone foundation of a wall on the line of the ridge of the second terrace. Some Samian and other ware turned up in the trenches dug confirms the Roman date of the work.

Some other indications of former buildings are seen in a field of Mr. Kemble's adjoining the road to Prior's Hill. They also are rectangular in form, and can best be traced by the color of the ground, or of the crops on it as seen from the camp. Broad bands that seem to indicate the site of walls are comparatively white with small scattered flint, the square or rectangular parts of the ground which they enclose being dark in color and singularly free from the ubiquitous flint flakes. They appear to have been the result of the upturning of a layer of flint fragments that lie under the surface soil, and probably came to the surface when some ditches were dug on the sites of the present lines; and on their being filled in again the flint flakes became strewn on the surface. These foundations are certainly of considerable antiquity, but there was nothing found in cutting trenches across them to justify assigning a date to them. They may have been the site of wooden palisades bounding an ancient farmstead. Abundant fragments of rude pottery—some with no glaze, some with a black and others with a bright red glaze, and red throughout the material—are to be found on both the sites. A blue bead was met with in the rectangular enclosure first described. It was in imitation of Lapis-Lazuli, but with a white intermediate

layer between a green core and the blue surface layer of the glass; by removal of the blue layer three white spots are left at equidistant places on the bead. The occurrence of characteristic Samian ware and other forms of Roman pottery was confined to the rectangular circumvallation, the Roman character of which cannot be doubted. The best of these specimens are now, by the kindness of Mrs. Kemble, placed in the County Museum at Devizes.

The part which the mounded hill-forts were constructed to play may be gathered from the history of one of them. Old Sarum was the Sorbiodunum of the Romans, a name evidently latinized from a Celtic one for a dun or fortress—*Searo-dun*, perhaps; as *Searo-burh* was its form when Saxons first expressed it in their tongue. Originally a bold mound of chalk, it stands in a commanding position, and must have been almost by nature a fortress. The long-head race of earliest inhabitants of England—the men of the rude stone implements—may have learned the need of earth defences. They certainly understood earthworks and the building of barrows, but their works would needs be rude. It seems not impossible, however, that their defences in that early stage of fortification were for protection as much against the larger animals as men, and may have been formed with the foss inside and the bank or *vallum* towards the foe. Ringsbury, Avebury, and Wansdyke, it may be, and some other dykes of this description, would, in such case, have been the work of this age of "the old men." After them came other races. A second race, short of skull and taller of stature, were more refined. Their implements are worked by art, and they were acquainted with the use of bronze. But the chronologists and archæologists have much yet to do to clear up the obscurity that enshrouds the history and origin of the different hordes of men that passed over the land before the advent of the Romans. The earlier race, or races, appear to have been akin to the Basques—a later one that spread through the northern centre of England, seems to have had Finnish characteristics. Successive waves of Gael and Gaul swept over the south and west, probably enslaving the survivors of the long-head inhabitants, and to the Gaulish race the Belgæ belonged who, shortly before the advent of the Romans, began a career of conquest over the country in which

Old Sarum stands. Perhaps the Gaul would have had a hand, if not in originally carving out its deep trenches, at least in deepening and strengthening them. It is, however, impossible to say what amount of this defensive work came from the hands of Gael or Gaul or Saxon. The Romans next held Old Sarum, and when in 534 Cynric, the son of Cerdic, became leader of the West Saxons, the Sorbiodunum of the Romans was in the resolute hands of the more or less Romanised Britons of Belgic race.

After the battle of Charford (Cerdices ford) in 519 the Saxon advance had been held in check in no small degree by the formidable front the Britons showed them in the fortresses they held on the chalk country, of which Old Sarum was the centre and key. Bury Hill and Quarley guarded the upper waters of the Teste. Old Sarum (Sorbio-dunum) barred the way up the Avon. A group of strong hill-forts round Warminster and others between it and that fortress were centres of a population ready to join a muster anywhere on Salisbury Plain; and behind Old Sarum again to the north were Sidbury, Ambresbury, Chisbury, and, beyond the Vale of Pewsey, an old British entrenchment at Martinzell, with, further north, Cunetio (near Marlborough) and Barbury, and Oldbury—all so situated as to be able to signal each to the next, and so to pass on the summons for a muster against the common enemy. In 552 Cynric burst through the barrier; he fought a battle near the fort of Searo Byrig, and in the terse language of the old chronicle, "the Bryts he put to flight." With the intermissions due to two great waves of Danish conquest, Searo-burh thenceforward continued a Saxon fortress through the remainder of early English history, Alfred himself having, according to tradition, occupied and strengthened its defences. And next, when the Normans ruled the land, a Norman castle rose within its ramparts, and the lofty mound or *burh* raised by the Saxon was crowned with a Norman keep. But keep and castle, like the cathedral and the town that once were cooped within the mounds of Sarum, are gone; the very stones of whatever existed there as masonry have been removed, and Old Sarum has remained a turfy solitude for nearly seven centuries. But it sent two members to Parliament till 1832. Such is the history of Old Sarum.

Barbury has no such complete tradition as surrounds Old Sarum, though the vicissitudes of its tenure and its first origin were probably not dissimilar. The clump of beeches that stand, weird sentries, just outside its trenches, bears witness to the presence of a thin capping of tertiary sand and clay overlying the chalk of the hill, and suggests the probability that in ancient times a grove of trees may have sheltered the bleak spit of down. Cæsar tells of the *oppida* of the Britons as he knew them. The *oppidum* of Cassivellaunus was protected by woods and marshes, and would on occasion hold large numbers of people with their flocks and herds. Protected by *vallum* and *foss*, and strongly defended by nature as well as by art, a British *oppidum*, hidden when possible in the depths of a forest or crowning some commanding knoll, offered security from the incursions of foemen, and the inhabitants gathered there from their villages and huts, together with their moveable property, at the approach of danger. The Roman method of attack on such a British camp was simple; it consisted in a furious simultaneous onslaught on the entrenchment in two different places. The Roman *castellum* (a diminutive of *castrum*), when planted in the neighbourhood of a British *oppidum*, was a fortified position generally at some distance—sometimes as much as two or three miles away from it. Such an *oppidum* was Barbury Castle, and such a *castellum* probably was the intrenchment first described in this notice. The term castle seems, in its application to a hill-fort, to have been transferred in later parlance from a neighbouring Roman settlement to what was originally a British *Dun* or *Caer* and afterwards an English *Burh*; which, indeed, not unfrequently (as at Marlborough and Ludgershall) became the site of a Norman castle. It has been supposed that the earliest form of these hill-forts was that of a single agger, with its foss—*fossa et terreus agger*—like the old (supposed) Belgian boundary, the Wansdyke, and many other so-called walls and dykes; and that the double mound and ditch and the scarping of hill sides were the work of later and, probably, of Anglo-Saxon engineers. This may have been so with some of the great entrenched works of ancient Wessex like Sidbury and Old Sarum; but it is not likely that many of these doubly-mounded entrenchments were

entirely fashioned by Anglo-Saxon hands, for such fortresses exist where Saxon feet never trod: indeed the Saxon Burh was in general characterised by a mound raised within a previously-extant entrenchment, and sometimes on it, while the very names these hill-forts still bear are often undisguisedly Celtic and prove they were in existence before the advent of the Saxons. Where a primæval or very early defensive work has been modified or strengthened in later times, a ditch once internal, as at Ringsbury, may have been deepened to form a bank internal to it, and a double circumvallation then constructed; and on further investigation it may turn out, as I have hinted, that the oldest work, that of the early neolithic men, took the former shape, that of the later men the latter and more defensive form.

In order to realise the situation of our West Saxon ancestors after the taking of Old Sarum, we must go back in time a little, and picture to ourselves their bands under Cynric who, in 552, was an aged man. He had landed a youth with the first of the West Saxon marauders, from five ships in 495, at the head of Southampton Water. New swarms had subsequently joined the first adventurers from their distant hive, and they had grown into an invading host, and from invaders into settlers. Now, fifty-seven years after their first landing, they are masters of a rich and important part of England. Checked on the west by forest country teeming with their Bryt foes, they push northward and the commanding position of Sarum has become theirs. Before them, as they look still to the north, lies the plain of Salisbury, and, beyond, the rich vale of Pewsey, flanked and fronted by the forest barrier (then much more extensive than to-day) of Savernake—a name for which Dr. Guest thought he had found a derivation, in common with that of the river Severn, from an Erse word *Sabhran*—a boundary. It took Ceawlin four years to conquer and to consolidate the tenure of that intervening country and to pass the belt of forest (continuous then with Savernake) that divided, as its residue of wood still divides, the north of Pewsey Vale from the Marlborough Downs. The "Chronicle" maintains its grim silence over the horrors that those four years no doubt added to the accumulated cruelties of the invaders. Evidently

the Saxon men had passed the forest barriers and the Bryts had given ground; perhaps step by step, perhaps of set purpose, they had evacuated the country and, having chosen their battle-ground at the chalk ridge, the Britons had awaited the northward march of their relentless enemy, and determined—or, in fact, were driven—to stake all upon a great battle.

The position of Barbury Castle had a special importance from its neighbourhood to several ancient highways. Following the course of that most venerable of roads, the Ridgeway, from near Avebury to the defile at which the Thames breaks through the barrier of chalk hills at Streatley and Goring, it will be seen that where the road leaves the high ridge at Hakpen to cross the Og valley, it is scarped in the steep side of the hill on which Barbury Castle stands; and where it leaves the valley to again reach the high level of the downs, the "Castle" of Liddington—or, as it should be more appropriately called, of Badbury—stands upon the hill close by. These twin hill-forts not only stood sentinel over the Ridgeway, they also guarded what had been a Roman road, a branch from the Western, so called Ermin Street, that led from Gloucester to Winchester, and, after cutting the Ridgeway nearly at right angles at Chisledon, still is a highway as it runs down the Og valley, in parts of its course from Nythe Farm, near Wanborough, by Chiseldon to Marlborough. The Old Roman Road, in fact, branched at the Nythe Farm, the other arm taking a direction through Wanborough by Speen (the Roman Spinæ), and near Newbury on to Silchester. Other roads converging on the gap, or pass, between Hakpen and Barbury led southwards. One still connects Wroughton (Elyngdun) with this gap. Hay Lane, too, is probably a subsidiary Roman or British road from Cricklade to (Marlborough or) Cunetio. Cricklade was in Roman times a place of importance.[1] It was the first Roman station on the Ermin Street after it left Corinium (Cirencester). A low rampart, that no doubt once carried a palisade, still may be traced round the present town of Cricklade. The continuation of Hay Lane would intersect the Ridgeway where it threads the gap

[1] It must have been a (Roman) walled town as money was coined there in Saxon times.

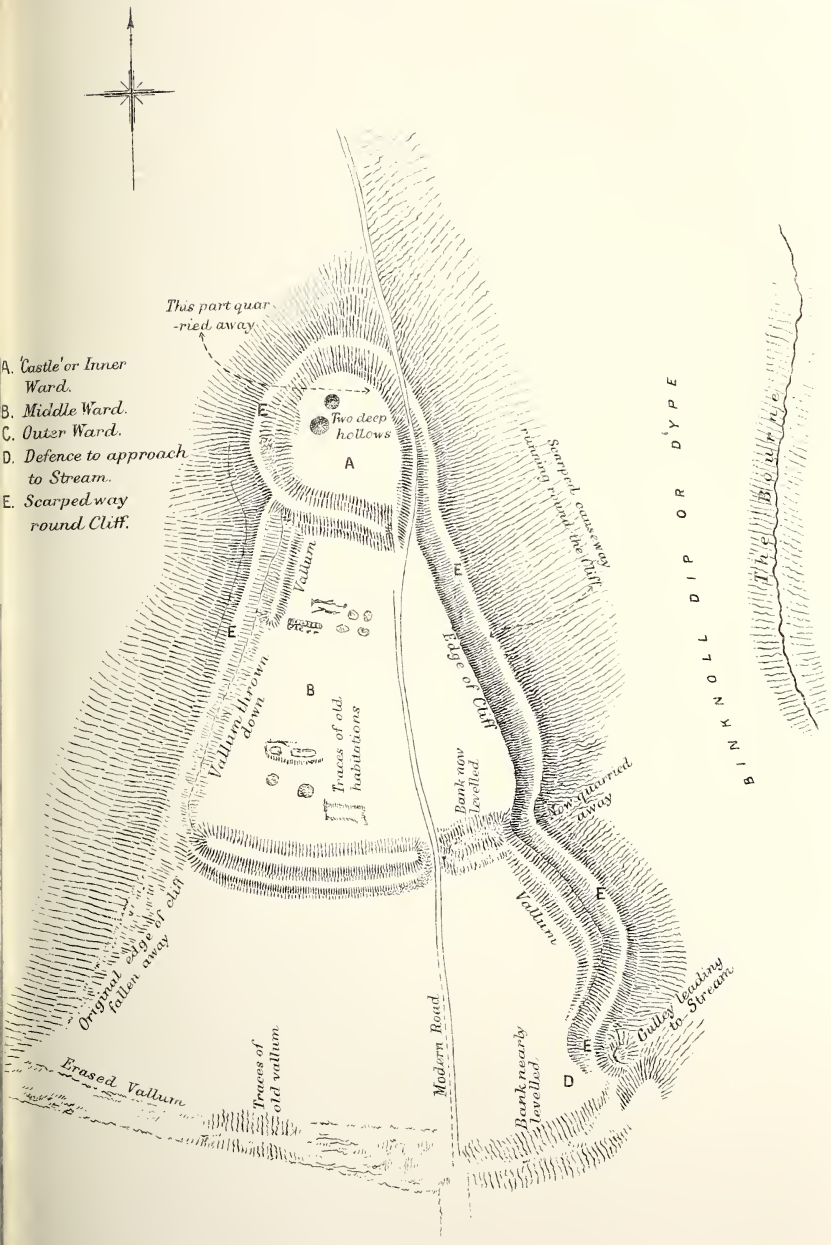
between Barbury and Hakpen. Thus, then, Barbury Castle stands out as one of the great bastions in a line of hill-forts, guarding the meeting-points of important roads. But of the part that Barbury has played in history we know no more than that it gave its name to a great battle which opened to the Saxon hero, Ceawlin, a large part of the wide plain that the eye ranges over from Hakpen hill, and brought him in contact with, and far across, the boundaries of what was subsequently Mercia on the north-east; while, to north-west and west, the British line of possession and defence was driven back till it rested on Cirencester and the line of the Cotswolds in the direction of Bath.

It may be relevant to ask of what material, and in what numbers, the Saxon army would have been composed? We know little of the size of these armies. Henry of Huntingdon states that for the attack on Searo-byrig Cynric collected forces from his allies. Ceawlin, who at this battle comes to the front as heir to his old father Cynric's leadership, and was soon afterwards recognised as Bretwalda of the Anglo-Saxon peoples, would certainly have mustered some of them as allies in addition to his West Saxon soldiers. The armies must have been large enough for the defeat of one of them to be a crushing conquest of a people. It was so with both parties after Badon Hill,[1] where the Britons appear, from lamentations of Gildas, to have been only less crushed than the foe they overcame. It was so after the battle of Barbury, and a few years later Deorham was in every sense decisive of the fate of the people whose army was beaten. The Briton host before Barbury must therefore have been drawn from every quarter of that great expanse of field and forest that the eye looked over then, as we look over it now, from the crest of Hakpen. Immediately to the north of the escarpment of the Marlborough Downs stretches the fertile chalk marl region, of which the edge is seen from the vale of the Thames as one looks south. It is conspicuous with its picturesque hangers of wood and

[1] I do not venture to connect this decisive battle with the West Saxon conquests and decide either for the Dorset Badbury Rings as the *Mons Badonicus*, as propounded by Dr. Guest and accepted by Green, or for the view of Mr. Skene which Mr. C. Elton accepted, that it was the Bouden Hill near Linlithgow, though on the whole I consider the preponderanee of the evidence to be in favour of the northern site.

its villages, extending from Compton Bassett by Clyffe, Binknoll, Wroughton, and Chiseldon to Wanborough. Several of these places were sites of forts in old time. The Ivory at Wroughton (till the seventeenth century and still, ecclesiastically, known as Elyngdon or Elyndun) has the appearance of a *Dun*, with a *vallum*, now much broken down, the present road running along its foss. In the centre of the district on a spit of high land, precipitous on either flank, Binknoll stands conspicuous. It was a strong little fortress, with one inner and two outer wards, each protected by a single ditch and rampart and a scarped way all round the edge of the steep cliff, probably carrying a palisade. It is, further, planted in a most commanding position, intended to be, as its Saxon name implies, a *Beacon-knoll, beacne-cnoll*—an eye to watch and a light to warn the country far and near of an approaching danger, or of a summons to assemble; for its bale-fire could be seen from Bath and the long ridges of the Cotteswold, from Castle Combe and Bury Camp, from Ringsbury, Cricklade, Bury Hill, Cirencester, and away to the oolite heights beyond Ready Token, Fairford and Faringdon, all round by the fatal slope of Wanborough, to Badbury and Barbury Castles. Binknoll could hardly have been a Danish or Saxon structure;[1] and if this little signal station did exist before the Saxon Conquest, the beacon light blazing from it by night would have been unseen by the Saxon approaching Barbury from the south, while it would have aided in summoning the Briton people to arms from every place in this wide panorama. They would march along the Foss-way from the north, along the misnamed Ermin Way from the west, and along trails through forest and broad grassy roads, over commons and by cultivated ground, to gather on and

[1] I have given a plan of this little "castle" with a few of the now partly-obliterated works, restored as I well remember them before a tenant of the farm had quarried away the marl from the northern point of the camp and from two-places on its flanks. It presented then, as it incompletely does now, a partly-defended approach to the little bourne that sometimes still flows in the gorge called the Dip or Dipe and which was no doubt in remote time a more perennial stream. Such a water-gate exists at Dudsbury, on the river Stour, and also at Sidbury. The inner or most northerly ward has still two deep hollows in it that were probably once dwellings for the guardians of this grassy watch-tower. Rude pottery is plentiful under the soil; confirming its præ-Saxon origin.



BINKNOLL 'CASTLE'.

below the down under Barbury.[1] In the troubled times of Danish struggles, in which Wiltshire furnished more than one battle-ground, the beacon may have often flamed from this little knoll, whether to gather Englishmen round the greatest and noblest of English Kings or to warn them, in later days, of the approach of the ruthless hordes of Sweyne. Dr. Guest, with a tender respect for the authority of Gildas, assigns to Aurelius Conan the descent as great grandson from Ambrosius Aurelianus, and believes that he may have been the British ruler who commanded at the battle of Barbury. Ceawlin, a less mythical personage, commanded under the old king, his father Cynric, the West Saxon host. Of the battle of Barbury there are two accounts: the one in the oracular terseness of the "Saxon Chronicle," says, under the year 556:—"Her Cynric and Ceawling fuhton with Bryttas æt Beran Byrg." Now Kynric and Ceawlin fought with the Brits at Beran Byrig. Henry of Huntingdon, however, a writer of the twelfth century, who, amid much apocryphal matter, has preserved in his "Historia Anglorum" many old traditions and ballads and some valuable records of the earlier events of our history, gathered by him from sources now lost, gives a longer and very interesting account of this important battle, which he puts in error at Banbury from the shape of the name. Gibbon, who takes the tale from Henry of Huntingdon, speaks of the circumstances as probable and characteristic, and likely to have been derived from consulting materials no longer extant. Professor Freeman, also, accords to the statements of Henry of Huntingdon greater credibility in proportion as they refer to the earlier portion of our history. Henry of Huntingdon, Book II., Anno Domini 552, says:—"Kynric in the 18th year of his reign fought against the Britons who advanced with a great army as far as Salisbury, but having assembled an auxiliary force from all quarters he engaged them triumphantly overthrowing their immense army

[1] The places in the neighbourhood with names terminating in -thorp, or its corruption, -throp and -drop, as Burdrop and Salthrop (probably Sali or Willow-thorp), remain to remind us that the foot of the Dane was not entirely that of a passing plunderer. Binknoll and Chisledon, even Barbury and Badbury, may for a time have been Danish forts guarding Danish settlements.

and completely routing and dispersing it. In the 22nd year of his reign A.D. 556, Kynriek with his son Ceawlin had another battle with the Britons, whieh was after this manner: to avenge the defeat whieh they had sustained five years before, the Britons assembled vast numbers of their bravest warriors and drew them up near Banbury. Their battle array was formed in nine battalions—a convenient number for military tacties—three being posted in the van, three in the centre, and three in the rear, with ehosen commanders to each; while the arehers and slingers and eavalry were disposed after the Roman order. But the Saxons advaneed to the attaek in one compact body with such fury, that the standards being dashed together and borne down and the spears being broken, it beeame a hand-to-hand fight with the sword. The battle lasted till night-fall without either party being able to elaim the victory. Nor is that wonderful considering that the warriors were men of such extraordinary stature, strength and resolution, while in our days they are so degenerate, that when armies eome into collision one or other of them is put to flight at the first outset. Kynrick having reigned 26 years, died A.D. 560, and Ceawlin, his son, reigned in his stead 30 years." Suеh is the aeeount, but the issue of the contest is told in the subsequent history of Ceawlin's conquest. If Aurelius Conan had commanded the Welsh there would be an additional reason for believing, with Gibbon, at least the outline of the story; for Aurelius would have belonged by descent to the Romano-Brit faetion that represented the portion of the people who had inherited something of the culture and, doubtless, some of the rules of war from the masters of the world.

Shall we ask where was the field of battle? Enquiries of this kind have an interest where there are data on which to found probable answers to them. All that we have to guide us is the contour of the ground and the knowledge that Ceawlin's force was marching from the south and might have aproached Barbury by one of two routes. But we also may take it for granted that, other than was the case at the battle of Old Sarum, the fortress on the hill was not the goal of Ceawlin's march. The Briton army was the object of his marеh, and Barbury could have

held but a single division of it. The battle of Barbury, is also stated in Ethelwerd's Chronicle to have been near, not at, Beran Byrig. The Brit general, then, may have arranged his nine divisions in a position covering Barbury, or, what is more likely, leaving a garrison to hold the rampart, he would have drawn them up in a position to defend the roads to the north and the old British trackway over the downs. The slope of the down on the west side of the Og valley between Barbury and the Swindon road would on this view have been the probable scene of the struggle. The other approach from the direction of Pewsey and Marlborough would have led Ceawlin over the open down by Rockley towards the height of Hakpen. In this case the battle might have been in the bottom to the north-east of Rockley and across the line of the present road from Wroughton by Prior's Hill to Marlborough, the British lines being in this case drawn up in a position to prevent Ceawlin from advancing by the ridge of Hakpen, and so to reach the gap between that ridge and Barbury. Obviously it was for the Briton to choose his battlefield on that side on which Ceawlin might approach his position, so soon as he was aware of the direction of that approach, and of this he would have timely warning while the Saxon host was marching over the open country. For Ceawlin could not mask the position, and move onwards to the north, leaving the Briton army in his rear at Barbury. He came to fight, and his enemy had the choice of the ground. But neither chosen ground, nor cavalry, nor the tradition of Roman tactics, nor even impulsive Celtic valour, were of avail against the steady, unrelenting rush and stern fighting of those terrible West Saxon foot soldiers. So that day's sun set with the defeat of the Britons, with the presage of doom for their homes and polity in central Britain: and the next day's sun rose on the birthday of Wessex as the dominant power in England. It was this battle that in effect gave Ceawlin the imperial title of Bretwalda of all the Anglo-Saxon polities within the seas, which enabled him to sweep the land from the Thames to Bedford and back again over the vale of Aylesbury, and finally to win the crushing victory at Deorham which drove part of the Welsh to what has ever since been Wales, and cut them off from their kindred in Devon and

Cornwall who, in after time, shrank into a small population inhabiting the latter country.

I have spoken of fatal Wanborough. It was there—the Wodnesbeorge of the Saxon Chronicle—that Ceawlin, the victor at Barbury, at Bedford, at Wimbledon, Uriconium, and Deorham, the second of the Bretwaldas, the greatest of the northmen conquerors down to the seventh century, fell from his high estate. In the fight at Faddily, in Cheshire, the Welshmen inflicted heavy loss on him. It was the first great blow; and a revolt that followed it under his nephew, Ceolric, brought the Saxon settlers from the Severn valley down on Wessex. Again the chalk rampart of the Wiltshire downs, with its roads and hill-forts, presented a barrier to the advancing foe—now coming from the north-west. And Wanborough, at the salient point where the chalk hills end towards the north-west, and just where the two old roads meet, and behind which ran the Ridgeway and its subsidiary Ways, was the scene of the last battle of Ceawlin the Bretwalda in 591. History tells but little of the cause of the revolt and briefly says that Ceawlin was deposed and two years thereafter died.

Wanborough was the scene of another battle in 717. One hundred and twenty-six years after the first, the Kingdom of Mercia, the consolidation of which had begun about the time of the defeat of Ceawlin, and which now included the northern part of Ceawlin's conquests, had its frontier conterminous with that of Wessex along the banks of the Thames. Then, as now, the royal river was the Mercian frontier, represented by the counties of Gloucester, Oxford, and Buckingham, and divided it from that Wessex district that now consists of the shires of Wilts, Berks, and Hants, and again in after times it was the frontier dividing Dane and English rule. Ine was King of Wessex when Ethelred's son Ceolred invaded Wessex and penetrated as far as the junction of the two arms of the ancient Roman road that has been sometimes called the Ermine way at Wanborough. But this time the invader from the north was repelled, and Wessex remained for that time unconquered.

"On Ringsbury and other Camps in North Wiltshire."

By the Rev. W. H. E. Mc. Knight.

To the Editor of the Wiltshire Magazine.

Dear Sir,

You ask me to give you my ideas as to Ringsbury Camp and similar earthworks that crown the highest points of our downs. I do not know that I can give you any matter that will be new to your Association, or worthy of their consideration. I may, perhaps, put together my thoughts which will provoke discussion, and that is perhaps the chief object of such a paper, on a subject that must have been well thrashed-out by your Association.

It had frequently occurred to me, as I rode over the downs past *Barbury Castle*, that the common idea of that, and the many similar earthworks along the down-ridge, as well as in the plain below, being military positions or "camps" was not consistent with the real condition of things at the time when they must have been thrown up. That they were thrown up long anterior to the Roman invasion of the island is admitted, and though often mis-called "Roman Camps," they were—by their irregular construction—such as no Roman engineer would have made, and though some of them might have been occupied by the Romans on an occasion, or as a temporary position of conquest, they were never the works of Roman soldiers, or used by them as permanent military positions. The Romans found them and left them in their original use, as the secure dwelling-places of different tribes or families, and as soon as the British tribes acquiesced in the Roman rule, these "camps" were left in the undisturbed occupation of their original holders, and so continued during the whole four hundred years of Roman rule, until the next great invasion of our shores by the northern tribes from the Baltic coast, when they were found still occupied, and used by the British. This I think I shall prove by the almost only proof that is left us from times of unwritten records, namely by the use of "names."

But first I must glance at the probable condition of a people, such as our forefathers must have been in that most distant age when they built Abury. For I hold that our forefathers clustered round that great religious centre, and, as they must have been there in numbers before they built their temple, their dwelling-place and *it* (their temple) may very reasonably be regarded as coeval.

We find the foss and mound at Abury, as well as in their dwelling-places, and that was the limit of their powers of construction. Then their temple shows that *that* object, upon which their best skill and devotion would be expended, could command nothing more than the arrangement of undressed stones in circular order—erected on end (the very first effort at construction), and the expenditure of a *nation's* strength to fulfil its instinct of devotion. If their

temple could witness to no higher effort at construction, it is not likely that any such was exhibited in their dwellings. A people who had not learnt to put one stone upon another, and who had not yet used tools to dress stones (if they had them), must have resorted to other contrivances for that shelter from the weather which the human frame requires. Where rocks presented the means, caves would be hollowed out, or where natural action had already hollowed out the cave, we have witness that men used them. But where no rocks were to be found, as on our Wiltshire downs, the only other resource at the hands of such unskilled men was to imitate the wild animal in his instinct, and burrow their homes in the earth. That such was the case we know from the ancient British earth-dwellings that have been discovered on the downs and elsewhere.

Then, in that far distant age, for which the accepted chronology finds no place, when mankind were in the first rudiments of existence, their temples were stones raised on end in circular order, and their dwellings were caves or earth-burrows.

And that these vestiges of that far distant age are not *local* or descriptive of the condition of mankind in one or two spots on the earth, is evident from the fact which is gathering strength year by year, that these primitive temples like Abury are scattered over the face of the earth, witnessing one common religion for its inhabitants, and witnessing, at the same time, what is more to my point that the range of civilization was the same everywhere, and rude unskilled man, whilst rearing such temples to his god, could but "hide himself in holes in the earth."

The universality of this worship, which tradition, and its most natural probability, would seem to say was that of the sun, has its witness in circular megalithic temples in every quarter of the world. The instances, which I have been able to collect, of such temples prove that the religion, whatever it was, was once the religion of India, China, Southern Europe, Arabia, North Africa; and a friend of mine, whilst shooting the "Ovis Ammon" in the wilds of Thibet came upon a "Druid Temple," as he called it, in perfect circle in the bottom of a valley remote from all intercourse with the rest of the world. And these instances are multiplying continually of the existence of these primitive temples in many unexpected quarters, witnessing, as I have said, not only to a common worship, but to a strange *level* of existence of the human race throughout the world at the time they were building.

Of course this fact, which is assuming a commanding strength of proof, can find no room for itself in the limited chronology that is generally accepted. But, if we enlarge the time of man's existence since the Deluge by several thousand years, we can imagine a state of things in which it would be possible for the human race to have remained long undeveloped—in one sameness of existence, with habits of life but little varied, and with one common worship symbolized by the common temple, found almost everywhere.

If so, then it seems impossible to assign so recent a date as even the most remote that is given in the many histories of Abury for the building of its temple. And the original builders must be placed far back in the distant ages, when mankind were dwellers in caves and earth-burrows, and when the same hands that dug the foss and reared the mound round Abury, dug the foss and raised the mounds of Barbury, Ringsbury, and the rest.

It is from these considerations that I draw the conclusion that those many

earthworks with which we are so familiar were the dwelling-places of the tribe or clan which had settled or grown up in the district, and that they were the earliest and rudest form of *town* which the people could make for themselves, who knew not how to build and had no tools for work—but such rough means as would enable them to throw up the earthen mound.

Then, holding the opinion that these primitive people were housed in the earth, as the instinct of the animal had taught them, we can understand why, by the same instinct, they chose the site of their town on the highest points to secure them against drainage from the heights above. The supply of water would be of no consideration compared with the dryness of their homes, and indeed would not be necessary, for they were more harbours or refuges for the night than dwelling-places for the day. And again, placed high above the surrounding country, they could command the view of the land below, to be ready against danger from an enemy or the raid of wild animals upon their flocks.

And the usual formation of these "camps" bears out this idea of them. They are almost all formed with an inner mound—a foss or ditch—and an outer mound dying away into the natural level of the ground. For protection against a human enemy the higher elevation of the earth by being thrown up into one mound or vallum would have been more effective. But we find the thrown-out earth distributed into two mounds, a higher and a lower, with a considerable space often intervening in the foss or ditch. This was not without a purpose. The double mound, though necessarily lower by the distribution of the excavated earth, and therefore weaker as a defence, afforded a two-fold shelter from the wind and weather. If, therefore, we regard these "camps" as the dwelling-places of the tribe or family, the inner and larger space would contain the earth burrows of the people, and be sheltered from the wind by the elevated mound. And this I myself proved to be effective on an early day in March, when I was glad of its shelter from a bitter north-east wind. And whilst the people dwelt sheltered in their rude homes within, their flocks were equally sheltered in the folds or foss between the mounds. And, if we will allow an equal sagacity to our far distant forefathers with the Maoris of New Zealand, a stockade planted round the outer mound and a wicket-gate to close the entrance at night would supply, with the shelter of the mound, the necessary protection also against the wild beasts, which, as at Ringsbury, were in the impenetrable forest of Ordeswold-wod (Braden) and which, in the distant times we refer to, would have waged a hard struggle with man for the possession of the land.

With this idea of these camps, *Ringsbury*, about which you ask me, would be the dwelling of a small tribe, or family, in possession of the surroundiug country—placed on the high brow of the land above the ancient forest for the usual security as to dryness.

There was the home of a still smaller tribe at Bury Hill, which the plough has almost levelled out of sight, and this was the most remote of all those which I regard as, in some way or other to have had relations with the religious centre at Abury.

Then, as to the historic evidence in support of this view. The earliest written records we can go to must be what the Romans have left us, and all *that* history has long been familiar to us. It gives, however, no direct reference to these camps, and this I regard as one point in my favour. Had they been important

military positions they must have engaged the attention of an invader, and we should have had some notice of them. Whereas all Cæsar's account of his first struggle shows that the contest was carried on in the open plain; and that the Britons did not trust to the security of any earthworks, but to the dense woods, in which they hid themselves, and to the undrained marshes, the track over which they themselves only knew. And in the later occupation of Britain the Romans treated these "camps" with that indifference with which we may suppose they would regard the common dwelling-places of the people, but which they could not have disregarded as the strongholds of an enemy.

We see their system was to hold the land by strong military positions taken up at suitable centres, as in the neighbourhood of Ringsbury itself, where we find lines of military roads connecting their regular stations; as, for instance, that from Venta Belgarum (Winchester) passing through Wanborough and Stratton (*within a mile of Bury Town*), to Corinium (Cirencester). Another striking out at right-angles from this at Spinæ (Speen) and passing through Cunetio (Kennet?) to Aquæ Solis (Bath), which road, it may be remarked, turned out of its straight line *round* Silbury Hill, for it was already there when the Roman struck out his road, and was in his way. Another from Corinium to Aquæ Solis (The Foss Way), which, with the other two, already mentioned, made a complete triangle of roads enclosing the district of Abury and the "camps" of Liddington, Barbury, Bury Town, Ringsbury, Bury Hill, and others. But secure in their garrison-stations and keeping their communications open, they seem to have treated with perfect indifference these camps, which, therefore, would not to them have had any military significance, but which, if regarded as the dwelling-places of the people, they would naturally leave, as they did leave them, unmolested and in use. And also passing from Kennet to Bath *round* Silbury and in sight of Abury, they must have been familiar with it, and yet they have left no notice of it. Might not the reason be that they, the enlightened and civilized race, regarded this superstition of the woad-dyed savage (barbarian) with the contempt with which Englishmen regard the "fetish" of the Ashantee, and passed it by? Added to this the Polytheism of Rome as a religion was without that conviction of truth which is necessary for proselytism, and therefore would rather keep its religion to itself as a peculiar privilege and possession, not to be rashly given to its conquered people. This I think holds true, notwithstanding the persecutions of Christians by the later Roman Emperors, for they were clearly political, and only instigated by some of the *best* Emperors because they believed that Christianity (as it did) threatened the overthrow of their power.

I now come to the use of *names* in confirmation of the above view of these "camps," and this is, perhaps the only bit of direct evidence that we have.

When the Romans, after a hundred and fifty years of varied struggle, were fairly in possession of the south of the island of Great Britain, and the inhabitants had patiently acquiesced in the conquest, the Roman names of places and things would begin to be familiarized among them. Thus the most notable object connected with the life of the people would be these dwelling-places or primitive towns. To these the Romans gave their name of "castellum," and that name we still use in Barbury *Castle* and Liddington *Castle*. And I may add that I found on a recent pleasant visit to Breconshire that within a moderate

distance of the line of Roman occupation similar earthworks there, still retain the name of Castle, or rather "Castell." And that this was the true name for such earthworks or secured dwelling-places we find from Livy's use of the word in his account of Annibal's passage of the Alps. In Book 21, chap. 33, he states that the inhabitants (montani) posted themselves in a strong position *over* Annibal's line of march and made it impossible for him to advance. He therefore halted for the night and kindled his camp-fires. On which the inhabitants withdrew to their own places for the night. In the night he seized upon the very point of vantage, and in the morning, as Livy writes, "Jam montani, signo dato, *ex castellis* ad stationem solitam conveniebant" were assembling when they found it already occupied. Here the "castella" were the usual dwelling-places to which for the night they retired, for it is not likely they were earth-works suddenly thrown up for the occasion, but, as the whole narrative rather assumes, they were the mountain-villages or dwelling-places through which Annibal was making his way when he met this vigorous resistance. The Romans, therefore, would call these "camps" "castella"—not "castra"—and they have left that name, descriptive to them of their real character, to all generations since, even to our times.

But Cæsar also from his imperfect knowledge of this country, which we know was limited to the county of Kent, or, rather to the south of the Thames, gives a description of a British town or dwelling-place of the tribe which tallies remarkably with these camps, with only the exception of the "woods" which our downs never could boast of. He says, Bell. Gull., Bk. 5, c. 22, "*Oppidum* autem Britanni vocant cum silvas impeditas vallo atque fossâ munierint." Here, if instead of woods we substitute down or heights, we have the true description of the primitive British *town*.

The next proof from the names of things we have is in the word "bury." After the Romans had left Britain, and their four hundred years of rule had disciplined the Britons (now leavened with the influences of the Christian faith) into the passive acquiescence of a conquered people—after, indeed, they had so long *enjoyed* the rest and security of that "rule"—they were unfit to meet the struggle that lay before them. The northern nations of Europe found the victim prepared for conquest, and after a hundred and fifty years of varying conflict, the Britons, influenced, as I think, by the strong instinct of their new faith, left their native land for Brittany, or withdrew into Wales and Cornwall, rather than submit to the rule of pagan conquerors. But during that long struggle these "camps" assumed a very different character—became of more serious importance than they had ever been during the Roman conquest. They were undoubtedly the chief centres on which the new invaders bent their attention, and they gave them the distinctive name of their own tongue, and called them Beorg—Burg—Bury—which meant a defended town or dwelling-place. We may see why this was so. Unlike the conquest of the civilized Roman, who never meant to *occupy* the land, but only to hold it for his use and profit, the new invaders were nearer alike to their foe—nay even inferior in civilization—certainly without the influence of the Christian faith—and to them, therefore, conquest meant possession and occupation, and these dwelling-places were to them the country, and the struggle would centre much around them, as tradition and history affirm it did.

But the only point for my purpose is that the northern invaders when they followed the Romans gave their name, as the Romans had done before them, to these camps, and that their name of "Bury" had for them the same signifiance as "castle" had for the Roman, and signified the secured or sheltered dwelling-place of a tribe or clan, and that they were in fact the primitive towns of the earliest inhabitants of our island, and coeval with Abury. Thus Bar*bury*, Rings*bury*, *Bury* Town, *Bury* Hill, bear their silent and lasting witness to the Saxon use of these ancient dwelling-places, and as their tenure of them was long, and indeed until civilization superseded them with better towns, *their* distinctive name has kept its hold in our common use, whilst the Roman name has lingered more rarely among us.

I am well aware that I shall in this lengthy paper have given no new light to many of your members. All that I can hope to have done is to have brought together some scattered information and to have shaped it after my own ideas on this subject.

W. H. E. Mc. Knight.

The Church Heraldry of North Wiltshire.

By Arthur Schomberg, Esq.

(Continued from Vol. xxiii., *p.* 50.*)*

HUNDRED OF POTTERNE AND CANNINGS.

DEVIZES.

St. John Baptist.

Chancel, North Screen.

122. I.—Per pale ermine and ermines, on a chevron between three fleurs-de-lys five fusils, each charged with an ermine spot, all counterchanged. Addington.

123. II.—Ermine, on a chief indented gules three estoiles, or. Estcourt.

124. III.—Sutton (12).

125. IV.—Argent, on two bars azure three martlets or, 2, 1. Willy.

Eleanor Sutton, 1844.

South Screen.

126. V.—Argent, a chevron between three buck's heads caboshed sable. BUCKNALL.

127. VI.—Gules, on a bend between six crosses argent three eagles displayed sable. SOTHERON.

128. VII.—ESTCOURT (123).

129. VIII.—SUTTON (12).

Eleanor Estcourt, 1844.

On Floor.

130. IX.—Great Britain and Ireland ensigned with Royal crown. V.R.

131. X.—Great Britain and Ireland, with label for difference, quartering Barry of ten or and sable, a bend trefly vert, SAXONY, ensigned with crown of eight arches. A.P.

132. XI.—A castle, DEVIZES, impaling, three nag's heads couped.

133. XII. Parted per fess, in chief a head in a dish over which a dagger fess-wise. *Symbol of* ST. JOHN BAPTIST. In base, a censer (a pyx?) impaling, between eight mullets, 3, 2, 2, 1, an oak slip fructed. PHIPPS.

In East Window.

134. XIII.—*Symbol of* ST. JOHN BAPTIST (133).

Mural Tablet, South Chapel.

135. XIV.—Argent, on a chevron . . . . between three bear's heads erased gules, impaling, sable, an unicorn or, on a chief of the second three roses slipt proper. FLOWER.

Elizabeth, wife of John Shergold, ob. 1725-6. M.I.

136. XV.—FLOWER (135) impaling, argent, a fess engrailed sable, in chief three fleurs-de-lys. EYLES.

Katharine, wife of George Flower. M.I.

137. XVI.—Ermine, three pommes, each charged with a cross

or, impaling, argent, a fess engrailed and in chief three fleurs-de-lys sable. EYLES (136).

Maria Heathcote, ob. 1792.

On Floor.

138. XVII. An unicorn passant, in chief three gilly-flowers slipt. Crest. An unicorn passant.

Charles Flower, ob. 1719, and Ann, his wife, ob. 1728.

139. XVIII.—EYLES (136). Crest. A fleur-de-lys . . .

Mary Eyles, ob. 1744.

140, XIX.—EYLES (136).

Joseph Eyles, ob. 1739.

141. XX.—A lion passant, a chief ermine. Crest. A lion's head erased ermine gorged and chained.

John Kent, ob. 1630.

On a Shield under North Niche.

142. XXI.—Three gilly-flowers banded.

On Shields under Roof.

143. XXII.—A chalice and host. *Symbol of the* BLESSED SACRAMENT.

144. XXIII.—PHIPPS (133).

145. XXIV.—*Monogram of* OUR LORD.

146. XXV.—*Monogram of* OUR LADY, ensigned with a crown.

147. XXVI.—Fretty, a chief.

148. XXVII.—Per saltire, a heart in base.

On Shields on the terminations of Scroll Moulding of South Door.

149. XXVIII.—A cross flory surmounted by a hand in benediction.

150. XXIX.—A latin cross encircled by a crown.

Mural Tablets, South Aisle.

151. XXX.—Argent, a bend engrailed between two buck's

heads caboshed azure, impaling, sable, an unicorn passant or, on a chief of the second three gilly-flowers proper (FLOWER).

Mary, wife of Joseph Needham, jun., ob. 1732. Penelope, wife of Joseph Needham, ob. 1738. Joseph Needham, ob. 1778.

152. XXXI.—Argent, on a pale azure between two lions rampant gules a tilting spear erect of the first.

Thomas Thurman, ob. 1777.

153. XXXII. EYLES (135) without crest, *the fleur-de-lys obliterated.*

John Eyles, ob. 1752.

Mural Tablets, North Chapel.

154. XXXIII.—Quarterly HEATHCOTE (137) and EYLES (136). Crest. Out of a mural crown azure a pomme charged with a cross or between two wings displayed ermine.

Josiah Heathcote, ob. 1811.

155. XXXIV.—Or, three martlets sable, on a chief azure the sun in splendour, impaling, or, a saltire engrailed between twelve billets sable. ALWORTH.

Ann Merewether, ob. 1690.

156. XXXV.—MEREWETHER (155), on a shield of pretence ALWORTH (155) impaling ALWORTH (155).

John Merewether, ob. 1724.

157. XXXVI.—HEATHCOTE (137) impaling, *obliterated* [EYLES (136) M.I.].

George Heathcote, ob. 1768.

158. XXXVII.—Sable, a bend nebuly between two unicorn's heads erased or.

John Pierce, ob. 1641. Edward Pierce, ob. 1684. Robert Pierce ob. 1692. Richard Hope, ob. 1731. Frances Hope, ob. 1770. M.I.

Mural Tablets, North Aisle.

159. XXXVIII.—LONG of Rood Ashton (42) impaling, FLOWER (135).

Thomas Long, ob. 1671. M.I.

160. XXXIX.—Sutton (12), impaling, Addington (122). Crest. A lion's paw erased gules, armed argent.

161. XL.—Sutton (12).

162. XLI.—Sutton (12), impaling, Addington (122).
Children of James Sutton, 1784—1791.

163. XLII.—Sutton (12), impaling, ermine, on two bars vert three martlets proper, 2, 1. Willy.
Prince Sutton, ob. 1779. and Mary, his wife, ob. 1768.

164. XLIII.—Willy (163).
William Willy, ob. 1765. George Willy, ob. 1770.

On Floor.

165. XLIV.—Long of Rood Ashton (42).
Michael Long, ob. 1691.

Hatchment, East End of Nave.

166. XLV.—Royal arms, *temp.* James II.[1]

On shields terminating the dripstone of South Door outside, a chalice, Our Lord's monogram, ensigned with a crown; *on the same of East Window of South Chapel* (148).

St. Mary.

Chancel, North Wall.

167. I.—Sable, a chevron between three bears or, impaling, argent, a lion passant sable between three fleurs-de-lys or.
James Harris, ob. 1695. M.I.

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[1] *Vide* Kite's "Churches of Devizes," in *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, vol. ii., and also his "Guild of Merchants," in vol. iv. of the same *Magazine*. Under the tower arch were hung two panels of wood on each of which (dated 1606) were rudely painted two coats, now preserved in the Devizes Museum; on the first, dexter, gules, a demi-virgin couped below the shoulders, vested, crined or, and crowned with an Eastern crown (Mercers' Co.); sinister, barry nebuly argent and vert, over all a bend gules, thereon a lion of England (Haberdashers' Co.); on the second, dexter, gules, a lion's head affronty, crowned, with weaver's shuttle in the mouth, all or; sinister, vert, an *Agnus Dei* couchant proper.

South Aisle.

168. II.—Or, between three cross crosslets fitchy two lions passant sable, armed and langued gules, impaling, or, two lions passant gules, armed and langued azure. BROMPTON. Crest. On a mount a goat passant.

John Garth, M.P., ob. 1764.

On Floor.

169. III.—A fess, in chief three lozenges fess-ways, a crescent for difference. Crest. A bull's head couped.

Simon Aston, ob. 1638.

North Aisle.

170. IV.—Sable, a chevron ermine between three talbot's heads erased argent, langued gules, impaling, or, two ravens closed proper, within a bordure gules bezanty; *pendant from shield cross of C.B.* Crest. Between two laurel branches proper united at the top, a talbot's head erased argent, langued gules. Motto. Faithful and Trusty.

William Hull, C.B., ob. 1840.

171. V. GARTH (168) with crescent for difference, impaling, BROMPTON (168).

Rebecca Garth. d. and coh. of John Brompton, widow of John Garth, M.P., ob. 1785.

Hatchment.

172. VI.—Royal arms, 1797.[1]

ST. JAMES.

Chancel, South Wall.

173. I.—Argent, three boar's heads erased sable, langued and tusked proper within a bordure engrailed gules, impaling, in chief, per pale ermine, and ermines, three crescents counterchanged.

[1] *Vide* Kite's "Churches of Devizes," in vol. ii. of *Wilts Arch. Mag.*

Harriott. In base, per pale vert and gules, on a chevron embattled between three stags trippant or two leopard's faces affronty of the second, a crescent for difference. Green. Crest. A boar's head erased sable, langued and tusked proper.

Robert Parry Nisbet, ob. 1882, æt. 89.

East Window.

174. II. Quarterly, 1 and 4, argent, an anchor azure between two barbels haurient vert. Colston. 2. Party per bend sinister ermine and ermines, a lion rampant or. 3. Argent, on a chevron engrailed azure three cinquefoils or between as many martlets proper. On a shield of pretence, ermine, a lion rampant or.

Edward Francis Colston, ob. 1847.

North Aisle.

175. III.—Vert, a chevron engrailed between three owls closed.[1]

Robert Nicholas, ob. 1725. Bridget, wife of Edward Nicholas, ob. 1751-2. Jenny, wife of E. R. Nicholas. ob. 1766.

Hatchments in Nave.

176. IV.—Nisbet (173) impaling, Harriott (173).

177. V.—Nisret (173) impaling, Green (173).

St. Peter.

On Bell-turret.

178. Two keys in saltire. St. Peter.

ROWDE.

South Wall.

179, I.—Argent, an anchor erect sable charged with a lion passant gules.

John Delmé, ob. 1776. M.I.

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[1] Azure, a chevron engrailed between three owls or. Crest. On a cap of dignity an owl or. M.I.

West end of South Aisle.

180. II.—Or, a fess sable. Crest. Out of a coronet argent a demi-lion rampant sable.

Robert Post, ob. 1786.

West End of North Aisle.

181. III.—Post (180) impaling, quarterly, or and gules, over all a bend sable. Crest. Post (180) with the lion gorged.

Walter Post, ob. 1787.

Hatchments.

Over Chancel Arch.

182. IV.—The Royal arms (27).

In Chancel.

183. V.—Or, an anchor sable between two lions passant guardant gules, a crescent for difference. M.I.

BROMHAM.

Tablet on North Wall.

184. I.—Quarterly, 1 and 4, a chevron ermine gutty or. 2. A fess, in chief a lion passant guardant. 3. A bend raguly. M.I. Crest. On a mount a bird rising.

Margery, wife of Robert Segar, ob. 1618.

Tablets on South Wall.

185. II.—Quarterly argent and gules, in the second and third quarters a fret or, over all a fess azure, impaling, Selfe (92). Crest. A raven rising proper, armed and beaked or.

William Norris, ob. 1730.

186. III.—Argent, on a bend engrailed, cotised sable three mullets pierced or.

John Andrews, killed in East Indies, 1763.

On two Shields borne by angels supporting Roof of Nave, a wreath; a hammer and three nails, emblems of the Passion.

On Roof of South Transept, a nag's head couped encircled by four roaches; a nag's head couped repeated three times in various places; three roaches in pale naiant. ROCHE.

South or Baynton Chapel. South Wall.

A large Altar-tomb with canopy.

[1] 187. IV.—Quarterly of six. 1. BAYNTON (51). 2. Argent, two bars gules, each charged with three cross-crosslets. BEAUCHAMP. 3. Gules, a fess between six martlets or, within a bordure argent. BEAUCHAMP of St. Amand. 4. Azure, three roaches in pale, naiant, argent. ROCHE. 5. Gules, two lions passant guardant in pale or, gorged of the field. DELAMERE. 6. Argent, on a chevron sable three eagles displayed or. WANTON. Crest. A griffin's head erased sable, beaked or.

188. V.—The above six quarterings impaling, quarterly, 1 and 4, argent, a chevron sable between three ravens proper. RYCE. 2 and 3. Argent, on a cross sable five crescents or, in dexter chief a spear-head erect gules. GRIFFITH ap ELIDER.

189. VI.—The above six quarterings impaling, quarterly, 1 and 4, per chevron sable and argent, in chief three mullets pierced of the second, and in base as many garbs gules. PAKINGTON. 2 and 3. Argent, on a bend azure three martlets or. HARDINGE.

190. VII.—The above six quarterings impaling, quarterly, RYCE and GRIFFITH ap ELIDER.

191. VIII.—The above six quarterings impaling, quarterly, PAKINTON and HARDINGE.

192. IX.—The above six quarterings impaling, quarterly, RYCE and GRIFFITH ap ELIDER. *Four empty Shields.*

Sir Edward Baynton, ob. . Agnes (Ryce), 1 ux., ob. 1574, Anne (Pakinton), 2 ux., ob. 1578.

A Tablet.

193. X.—BAYNTON (51) impaling, on a fess three escallops between as many griffin's heads erased.

[1] Kite's Monumental Brasses of Wiltshire,

Lady Anne Wilmot, dau. of Earl of Rochester, wife of Hen. Baynton and Hon. Francis Greville, ob. 1703.

A Brass Plate.

194. XI.—On a chevron gules between three hunting-horns stringed of the field, impaling, quarterly, 1 and 4, or, on a bend sable three dolphins embowed of the field. Rolt. 2 and 3. Baynton (51).

Constantia, wife of Richard Foster, ob. 1842, æt. 90.

On a Shield of the moulding of Door.

195. XII.—Three nag's heads couped.

Painted Glass in Window.

196. XIII.—i. Azure, a cross flory between four martlets or. Anstie.

ii. Quarterly, 1 and 4, azure, three fleurs-de-lys or. 2 and 3. Or, within a bordure two bars gules.

iii. Roche (187).

iv. Argent, a chevron between three rose chaplets gules. Ashton.

v. Roche impaling Delamere, *the lions not gorged* (187).

vi. Argent, a chevron between three birds (black and white, long-legged) gorged and chained or.

vii. Argent, a bendlet gules, over all a lion rampant azure.

On Shields under Roof.

197. XIV. A bendlet between two tirrets, over all a lion rampant.

198. XV.—Two scrolls in saltire.

199. XVI.—A chevron between three hart's heads erased.

North Wall.

A large Altar-tomb with canopy; an enamelled Brass.

200. XVII.—Or, fretty azure, on a chief of the second three bezants. St. Amand.

201. XVIII.—Quarterly, 1 and 4, St. Amand. 2 and 3. Or, seven mascles conjoined gules, 3, 3, 1. Braybrooke, impaling, quarterly, 1 and 4, Delamere (196). 2 and 3. Roche (187). *Five empty Shields.*

Elizabeth, dau. of Gerard Braybroke, widow of William Beauchamp, Lord St. Amand *jure uxoris*, wife of Sir Roger Tocotes, ob. 1492.

On Shield under Niche.

202. XIX.—A chevron gules between three garlands proper adorned with five roses of the first. Ashton.

On Shields under Roof.

203. XX.—St. Amand (200).

204. XXI.—(199).

205. XXII.—Roche (187), *the roaches naiant sinister.*

On the Floor.

A Brass Plate.

206. XXIII.—Quarterly, 1 and 4. Beauchamp of St. Amand (187). 2. St. Amand (200). 3. *Blank. One empty Shield.*

A Brass.

207. XXIV.—Quarterly, 1 and 4, Baynton (51). 2. Delamere (196). 3. Roche (187),

WILTSHIRE

Archæological and Natural History Society.

JANUARY, 1887.

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208. XXV.—The same impaling Griffith ap Elider (188) *without the spear-head.*

209. XXVI.—The same impaling the same.

210. XXVII.—207 repeated.

John Baynton, ob. 1516.

A Brass Plate.

211. XXVIII.—Gules, a chevron between three lozenges ermine, impaling, quarterly, Baynton (51) and Rolt (194).

Elizabeth, wife of Henry Stone, ob. 1798.

In centre of chapel a large Purbeck altar-tomb with recumbent figure of knight in white marble, thereon eight empty shields. Hanging up in the chapel is some (funeral?) armour, amongst which is a helmet, thereon the Baynton crest (187).

On Shields on the wooden panelled Roof.

212. XXIX.—*a.* quarterly, St. Amand (200) and Braybrooke (201). *b.* Braybrooke (201). *c.* (196 vii.). *d.* Anstie (196 i.) *e.* St. Amand (200). *f.* Roche (187). *g.* Ashton (202). *h.* (199). *i.* Beauchamp of St. Amand (187). *j.* Quarterly Braybrooke (201) and St. Amand (200). *k.* (196 vii.). *l.* Braybrooke (201). *m.* A cross gules. *n.* Braybrooke (201). *o.* (196 vii). impaling Ashton (202). *p.* Braybrooke (201). *q.* Braybrooke (201) impaling St. Amand (200). *r.* Beauchamp of St. Amand (187). *s.* (196 vii.). *t.* A chevron between three hart's heads erased gules. *u.* Braybrooke (201). *v.* St. Amand (200). *w.* (212 *u.*). *x.* Ashton (202). *Five empty Shields.*

On the Pinnacles and Battlements of the South and East Walls of the Baynton Chapel.

213. XXX.—A nag's head couped encircled by four roaches.

214. XXXI.—A saltire between four crosses flory.

215. XXXII.—Four fusils, 1, 2, 1.

216. XXXIII.—Two roaches in saltire.

217. XXXIV.—Two nag's heads couped and addorsed in fess. In base a roach naiant to the sinister.

218. XXXV.—Quarterly, 1 and 4, ROCHE (187), *with two fishes instead of three.* 2. ST. AMAND (200). 3. BRAYBROOKE (201).

219. XXXVI.—A heart between two hands and as many feet. Symbol of the Five Precious Wounds. Besides the above ROCHE occurs five times; ASHTON, three times; ST. AMAND, four times; BRAYBROOKE, once; BEAUCHAMP of St. Amand, twice; (199) twice; (195) twice; (196 VII.) once.

On the Shield of dripstone of Door, a rose within a wreath; the tirrets are profusely used on the wooden ceiling and in the moulding, both external and internal. The wreath is also met with several times.

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This is a reprint, undertaken by the Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society, in consequence of more than one-third of the first edition having been destroyed at the binders' in the great fire in Paternoster Row in 1883.

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The Rev. A. C. SMITH will be much obliged to observers of birds in all parts of the county, to forward to him notices of rare occurrences, early arrivals of migrants, or any remarkable facts connected with birds, which may come under their notice.

THE

WILTSHIRE
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No. LXIX. AUGUST, 1887. Vol. XXIII.

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THE
WILTSHIRE MAGAZINE.

"MULTORUM MANIBUS GRANDE LEVATUR ONUS."—*Ovid.*

Relics of Ancient Population on Oldbury Hill, Wilts.

By Mr. CUNNINGTON, F.G.S.

OLDBURY [1] is conspicuous amongst the chalk hills of North Wilts, on account of its height, 812ft. above the mean sea-level at Liverpool. It is also marked by the obelisk erected by Henry, Marquis of Lansdowne (the first Patron of the Wilts Archæological and Natural History Society), to commemorate the birth of H.R.H. The Prince of Wales. This is built of North Wilts oolitic stone, and is 127ft. in height. It forms a prominent landmark for a great extent of country, and is a very picturesque object from the grounds of Bowood Park. But Oldbury is most remarkable for the grand ancient encampment which crowns its summit. On this Sir R. Colt Hoare makes the following remarks:—"This earthen-work is one of the most interesting in our county, and bears such evident marks of antiquity, that I make no doubt this hill owed its first agger to the Britons, and the additional ramparts to the Saxons. Its situation towards the north-east is rendered particularly strong by Nature, and fortified by deep ravines, and very indented ground. Though there might have been some approach to the camp from the north, yet the principal entrance is ascertained to have been made to the south-east by an outwork still visible. The camp is doubly ditched, and contains within its area twenty-five acres: the circumference of its ramparts is twelve hundred and seventy-six yards, and the height of them

[1] D. v., Rev. A. C. Smith's Map.

fifty feet. A bank and ditch intersect the area of the work, perhaps the remains of a more ancient agger. This camp appears to have been made use of as a place of residence as well as of defence, for the labourers in digging for flints within its area throw up numerous fragments of animal bones and rude pottery, the certain marks of habitation. The form of this work is very irregular, humouring the hill in its numerous sinuosities."[1]

To this the Rev. A. C. Smith adds the following:—"The division of the area by a bank and ditch running from north to south, to which Sir R. Hoare alludes, is a singular feature in this camp, and separates the upper and larger portion on the east from the lower and sloping part on the west; the area of the western portion being at a considerably lower elevation than the upper. The returned banks at the entrance on the south-east, and the outworks masking the entrance, are on the principles of modern fortifications, and would not disgrace the engineers who constructed Luxembourg and Metz. The banks and ditches, too, on the least-defensible sides, notably on the east, are of very great size and strength, and must have rendered the camp almost impregnable."

As might have been expected from its commanding position, Oldbury has been occupied as a stronghold by various successive races; and traces of Ancient Britons and Romans, as well as of more modern peoples, have been discovered. We propose to describe some of the antiquities; and it is a pleasure to be able to add that most of the specimens found have been presented to the Wiltshire Museum at Devizes.

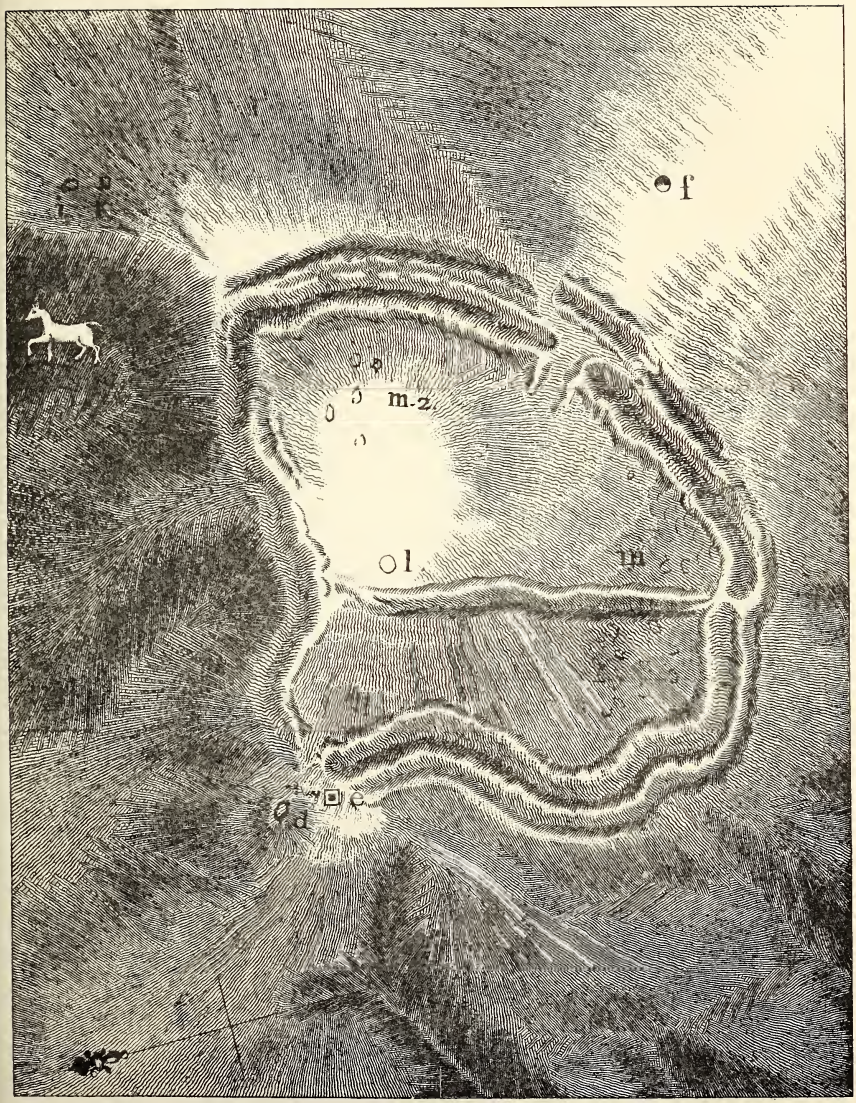
Three barrows have been examined within a few hundred yards of the camp. In the round barrow, marked *f.* on the plan of Oldbury here inserted (from Sir R. C. Hoare), the very fine funereal urn was found which has been engraved and described in the *Wiltshire Magazine*, vol. vi., 73.[2] It is now in the Museum of the Society.

---

[1] "Ancient Wilts," II.

[2] It has since been described and figured in "Archæologia," xliii., 334, by Dr. Thurnam. He speaks of the ornamentation as being "entirely of the stippled or punctured sort, made with a very fine pin, or with many pins or teeth inserted comb-fashion, on the edge of a stick."

OLDBURY CAMP.



d, Long Barrow. — e, Obelisk. – f, Round Barrow. – i, Earthwork. k, Earthwork. – l, Circular cavity. – m, m 2, Dwelling Pits.

Whiteman & Bass, *Photo-Litho* London.

The second was a long barrow (marked *d.* in plan ; see also *d.* C. v. North Wilts Map), opened in 1864. An account of this is in the *Wiltshire Magazine*, vol. xiii. The measurements of the skulls, as given by Dr. Thurnam,[1] are, for the male 68—decidedly dolichocephalic—and for the females 71 and 74 respectively. That with the index 74 must have been a remarkable-looking old lady, the teeth on both sides having long been lost, with the curious exception of the right wisdom tooth, which still remains, though much worn down. It may be mentioned that the sarsen stone meal-rubber found here is the only one as yet discovered in a Wiltshire *long* barrow. It is 5½in. in length.

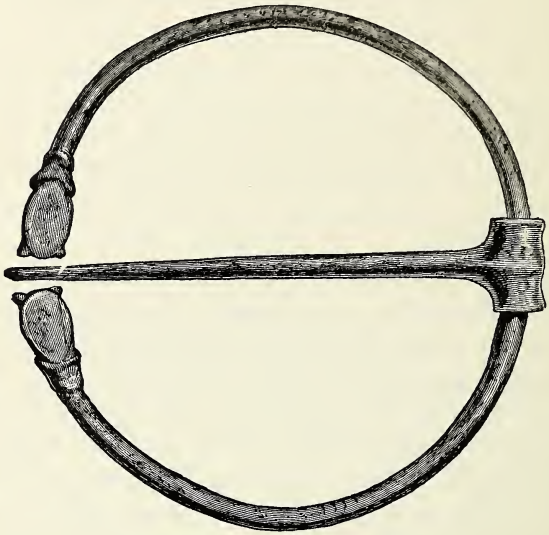
The third barrow was situated to the south. It was but slightly raised above the surface of the down. The workmen reached its contents in the course of their flint-digging, and found a skeleton and a drinking-cup, besides which, as they said, "there wur a bit of ould brass" (probably a fragment of a bronze knife or dagger), near the skeleton. Beyond this nothing is known of the details. They scattered the bones amongst the flint heaps, and preserved two small fragments only of the cup. The spot was afterwards very carefully searched, and other fragments of the cup were found, sufficient to make a good restoration. It is of the high-brimmed globose type of drinking-cup, with much ornamentation, though it is but a very irregular example of "freehand." There are five rows of chevrons of triple lines of dots, two on the upper and three on the lower or bulb part of the cup. Between these are two rows of diamonds, some of them formed of *parallel lines*, some of *three diamonds* one inside the other, some of *lines crossing obliquely*, whilst in another part, this ornament suddenly changes into large irregular zig-zags. The lines have apparently been produced by pressing on the clay a thin piece of wood or bone, having small notches cut on the edge. The cup is 6½in. high by 5¼in. in diameter.

In 1858 the writer gave instructions to Henry Green,[2] flint-digger, to excavate some hollows which appeared to be traces of

[1] "Memoirs of Anthropolog. Soc." I., 473.

[2] Several of the objects named in the following list were obtained from the same workman, having been dug up by him in or near the camp.

ancient pit-dwellings, in the eastern division of the camp beyond the main entrance (marked *m.* 2 on the plan). In one of them he found a bronze penannular brooch, of good but simple style, and an



Bronze Penannular Brooch,
found within the camp on Oldbury Hill, in 1858 *(full size)*.

iron implement of uncertain use, and a well-used whetstone. There was also a considerable quantity of wood ashes.

The following objects have also been found in the excavations in and around the camp :—

A socketed looped celt of bronze, of full size, length 4¼in. [This may be considered to be the latest improved form of the implement. They were continued in use even down to Roman times.]

A small bronze armlet.

A spatula or flat knife of bronze.

A bronze fibula of uncertain date.

The disc of a medieval brooch.

An ancient gouge or scoop of bronze. [A well-made implement, probably of Roman date.]

A bronze square-sided awl, pointed at both ends.

Two iron spear-heads, 4½in. in length.

An iron barbed arrow-head, 2½in. in length.

A *circular* mass, probably a "*pig*,"[1] of iron, weighing fifteen and a-half pounds. It is 6in. in diameter, and 2½in. high.

The late Dean Merewether, speaking of Oldbury, says, "I possess an iron spear-head, and one of those curious circular stones with a hole in the centre (query, a quern), found here."[2]

Mr. Henry Cunnington has successfully explored two of the pit-dwellings of Oldbury, and supplies the following report:—"In August, 1875, a man engaged in digging flints in Oldbury Camp, within a few yards of the Lansdowne Monument (*m.*, see plan), found what appears to have been a dwelling-pit similar to many which have recently been opened near Westbury, Beckhampton, and other places in the county. It was about 4ft. deep, and 5ft. in diameter. The floor was covered with a quantity of ashes and burnt wood, and among them, lying on its side, was a very rudely-formed bowl-shaped cup or food vessel, in height 4in., by 5½in. in width. In rudeness of shape and workmanship it resembles vessels which have been found in some of the Beckhampton barrows; but it has been burnt to redness, and has traces on the bottom of having been used as a cooking utensil. It was not, apparently, made of the Tertiary clay from the top of the hill, but the numerous spangles of selenite in it would lead to the belief that the material was obtained from the Gault, or from Kimmeridge Clay of the neighbourhood of Rowde. Near this cup we found an implement formed of a bone, split longitudinally, about 5in. in length; the inside showing the natural surface of the bone, while the outside is curiously ornamented with a pattern of diagonal lines, and numerous small circles, each with a dot in the centre. One end has been divided into teeth like a comb. They were originally seven in number. The other end has a hole bored as if for suspension. There was also a plain bronze finger-ring, or link. The pit contained many unburnt bones

---

[1] The Romans smelted iron from the Lower Green Sand, near Heddington, which is not far from the foot of Oldbury Hill, and very extensively at Wans House, a few miles further. A *circular pig* of copper, with a Roman inscription, has been found in Wales.

[2] "Salisbury vol., Archæolog. Institute," 1851, p. 92.

of the domestic animals, but no human bones. A Roman coin was found in digging at this spot.

Another pit at a few yards distance has since been opened, and more carefully examined. This was very irregular in shape, 9ft. in length, 6ft. wide at one end, and only three at the other; it also varied in depth from 3ft. to 4ft. In it were found fragments of many earthen vessels and a large portion of the upper stone of a very fine quern, in beautiful preservation, with the grinding surface remarkably true. It is but little worn, and appears to have been broken before it had been much used. It is remarkable in having a hole cut on one side, for the insertion of a handle for more easily working it. It is in thickness 9in., and in diameter 14in. The Anglo-Saxons used querns of this type—the top stone very conical and thick. It is formed of Upper-Green-Sand, having in it fragments of some of the characteristic fossils of that stratum. This stone is a very unsuitable material for grinding corn, as, being comparatively soft, it would rapidly fritter away; and the sandy grit of which it is composed must have been an unpleasant ingredient in the bread of the period. Upper-Green-Sand querns were not uncommon in the county,[1] and their use for grinding food was doubtless one of the causes of the excessive wearing away of the teeth of the Ancient Britons. There were also found in this pit two fine mullers of sarsen stone, 3in. in diameter, and much worn; some worked flints, including a well-made flint knife; many bones of ox, horse, sheep, &c., and the usual wood ashes."

Coins found on Oldbury Hill.

Of the fifteen coins from this spot one is a sixpence of Elizabeth (1592), the rest are Roman, as follow :—[2]

Domitian, A.D. 81—96. *Rev.* FORTUNA AUGUSTI.

Julia Domna, *cir.* 200 (wife of Severus). *Rev.* VENUS FELIX.

Tetricus I., A.D. 268—273. *Rev.* Emp. holding Victory.

Carausius, A.D. 287—293. P. F. AVG. *Rev.* PAX.

[1] Pen-pits no doubt supplied a considerable quantity of these implements. There are few other places in Wilts where the stratum yields blocks of a suitable size.

[2] Edward T. Keary, Esq., of the British Museum, has kindly identified these coins.

Constantinus I. (Gt.), A.D. 306—337. [Struck at Treves.]

Constantinus I., A.D. 306—337. VRBS. ROMA. *Rev.* Wolf and twins.

Constantinus II., A.D. 337—340. *Rev.* BEATA. TRANQVILLITAS.

Constans (?), 327—353.

Constantius II., A.D. 337—361. *Rev.* FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO.

Valentinianus I., A.D. 364—375 (two coins). *Rev.* VICTORIA. REIPVBLICA.

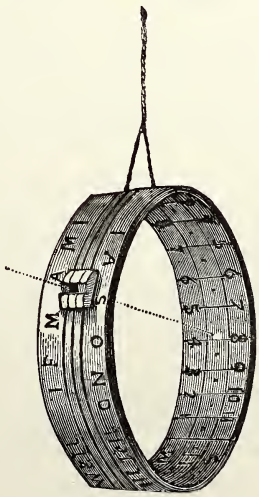
Gratianus, A.D. 375—383. [Struck at Arles.]

Magnus Maximus, A.D. 383—385. [Struck at Lyons.]

Roman Emperor. [Illegible.]

None of these coins are rare. They are comparatively few in number, and we may hence conclude that the Romans did not occupy the spot for a great length of time. It was probably too far removed from the scenes of their more important operations.

Few traces of any subsequent habitations have been found, nor is this remarkable, for with the general advance of civilization, it is improbable that the place was much occupied, either as a residence or as a military post, after the withdrawal of the Roman power.



RING-DIAL.

We have also to record the finding, within the camp, of a

ring-dial;[1] and as this instrument is not generally known, the following description is quoted from a paper by Thomas A. Couch, Esq, of Bodmin.[2] It is a brass ring, like a miniature dog's collar; and having, in a groove in its circumference, a narrower ring, with a small boss, pierced with a hole so as to admit a ray of light. This narrow ring is made moveable, to suit the varying declination of the sun, and accordingly, on either side of it, *i.e.*, on the broad ring, the initials of the months are cut in ascending and descending order. On the inside of the great ring, opposite the boss, a scale of the hours is engraved. It has also the following inscription :—

'Set me right and use me well,
And i ye time to you will tell.'

In conformity with this direction, we will for instance, move the boss on the sliding ring to D (December) and suspend it by the string, directly opposite the sun, when the ray of light, passing through the aperture, will fall on the inner surface, opposite, and show, with tolerable accuracy, the time of day."[3]

These instruments were in common use in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and were also called pocket-dials, journey-rings (*Viatorium—Solarium*), &c. "King Charles the First had a large one of silver. They were continued in use down to the middle

[1] The late Mr. Llewellyn Jewitt kindly gave the writer the wood engraving which is here printed.

[2] From the "Reliquary," No. 7.

[3] Mr. Couch gives an interesting illustration as follows :—"Shakspeare is the only writer I recollect who alludes to such a form of horologe as having been in common use; and I regard my curiosity the more, as I believe it illustrates a well-known passage of our great poet. I am fain to think, and in this I shall be glad to have any confirmation from my readers, that it was just such another which gave occasion to the fool in the Forest of Arden 'to moral on the time' in words 'so deep—contemplative';

'And then he drew a dial from his poke:
And, looking on it with lack-lustre eye,
Says, very wisely, It is ten o'clock;
Thus may we see, quoth he, how the world wags.'

The date of the play of 'As You Like It' is generally referred to the year 1600; and as pocket-watches were not introduced into England until about the year 1577, it is very unlikely that the fool would have been possessed of so novel and costly a convenience."

of the reign of George the Third, and the latest manufacturers were Messrs. Proctor, of Sheffield." [1]

The writer has a specimen which was found in grubbing up a hedge near Newbury. Mr. Merriman of Marlborough, also possesses one, exhibited at the temporary museum there, in 1859.

Amongst the numerous bones of the commoner animals which have been obtained on this spot are a leg bone and six horns of the roebuck *(Cervus capreolus)*, and it is to be noted that they are all *shed* horns, that is, they have fallen off in the usual course, during the life of the animals. This leads to the conclusion that herds of this deer must have lived in the neighbourhood, in the old times.

A particular account of the Oldbury White Horse, which was cut in 1780, is given in the excellent paper by the Rev. W. C. Plenderleath, vicar of the adjoining parish of Cherhill, in the *Wiltshire Magazine*, vol. xiv.

The Geology of Oldbury Hill is very simple. The upper part of it, including the whole of the area occupied by the camp, consists of Upper-Chalk, with irregular traces of Tertiary clays and numerous "pot-holes," some of great size. These are usually filled with Tertiary clay, containing vast quantities of unrolled flints,[2] and occasional Tertiary pebbles.[3] Many hundreds of tons of flints have been dug for road-metal within the camp, so that the surface is much disturbed, and the excavations have, alas ! been occasionally carried to a mischievous extent into the very banks of the fortifications.

It is not surprising that Sir Richard Colt Hoare was impressed with "the deep ravines" which render the camp naturally so strong. The flanks of Oldbury especially, and of others of the adjoining hills, present some of the most remarkable examples of the "*dry*

[1] "Athenæum," March, 1864.

[2] We must here remark that some of the rarest of the fossil sponges, for which Wiltshire is remarkable, have been obtained from the deposit of flints on the top of this hill. Many of these are now in the Museum in Jermyn St.

[3] A remarkable outlier of a bed of clay with flints and *similar* pebbles occurs as a deposit of drift, on the top of the hill near Monkton Farleigh. This was contemporaneous and probably continuous with the beds on Oldbury Hill, but the intervening strata have since been washed away.

coombes" of the chalk which exist in the southern district of England. They are in several instances so steep that it is difficult to stand on their slopes; sometimes they are scooped out of the sides of the hills in narrow gorges, as if by the action of torrents; in other cases they converge in a very remarkable and picturesque manner. Geologists differ as to the cause of these coombes, and on the 23rd of February, 1887, a paper on the subject was read at a meeting of the Geological Society of London, by Mr. Clement Reid, F.G.S. The general feeling of the meeting was in favour of the opinion that the phenomena are due to the action of rain, frost, &c., during the great glacial period. There was, however, so much doubt expressed by some of the geologists present that it would be premature to advance any positive view on the subject; we would advise all who are not familiar with the spot to go and see for themselves.

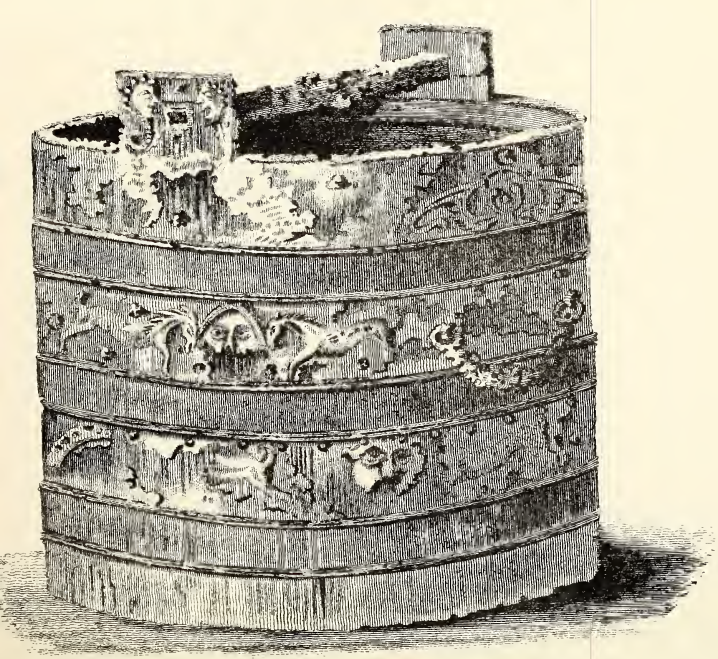
The downs of Wiltshire, and their associations, are dear to Wiltshiremen; and there are some of us to whom these associations, connected as they are with many a happy day in the past, and with the memories of dear friends long departed, have a charm deeply felt, but not easily expressed; by such this record will be valued.

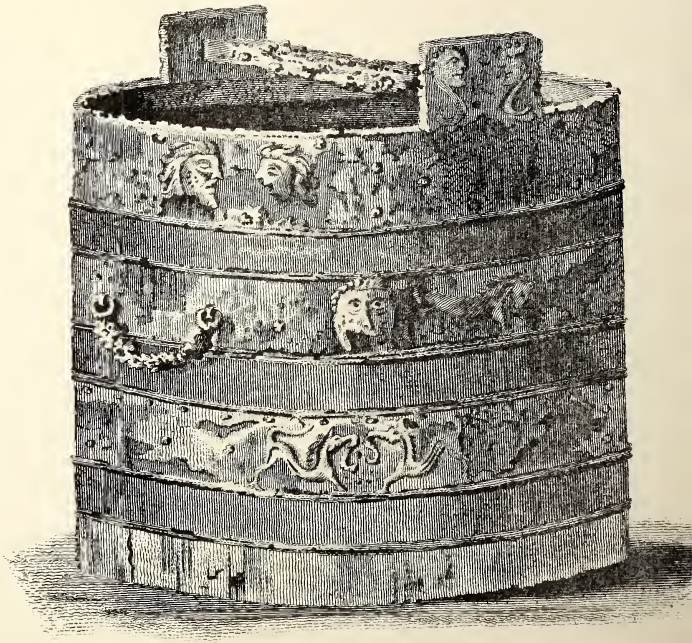
On a Sepulchral Vessel found near Marlborough.

By Mr. Cunnington, F.G.S.

THE following extract from Hoare's "Ancient Wiltshire," II., 34, gives all the information hitherto published on this subject:—"I must not omit to mention a very curious relic of antiquity, which by the zeal of the Rev. Mr. Francis, of Mildenhall, was rescued from destruction. It is so unlike any other article we have hitherto discovered that I have thought it worthy of an engraving. Fortunately, Mr. Francis had an exact drawing made of it, before it fell to pieces, otherwise I should not have been able to

FUNEREAL VESSEL, FOUND NEAR MARLBOROUGH, WILTS, – 1807.





give a satisfactory delineation of it. It was discovered in a meadow adjoining Marlborough, called St. Margaret's Mead, which is situate just beyond the first milestone on the road leading to London. According to the original drawing presented to me by Mr. Francis, and drawn upon a scale of three inches to one, the vessel must have been two feet in breadth, and twenty-one inches in height. It was formed of substantial oak wood,[1] bound with iron hoops, had two handles of the same, and a hollow bar of iron was placed across the mouth of the vessel, and affixed to the two square upright pieces projecting from the circle. It was plated with thin brass,[2] and ornamented with embossed representations of grotesque human heads and animals. The deposit of human burnt bones which it contained proved it to have been originally destined to sepulchral purposes, but I am at a loss even to conjecture the period to which it ought to be attributed. The labourers employed in digging gravel for the roads in this mead frequently meet with coins, pottery, animal bones, &c., which indicate its having been known to the Romans. To Mr. Francis I am indebted for a beautiful little cup of bronze-coloured pottery, with six indentures on it;[3] and in the collection of the same gentleman I observed many coins of the lower Empire and some fragments of the fine red-glazed, (Samian,) pottery."

The following letter, hitherto unpublished (now in the possession of the Society), contains further information on the subject:—

"Mildenhall, May 21st, 1812.

"I should have been much mortified if your stay at Marlbro' would not have allowed me to fulfil your wish, that Mr. Crocker might take a draft of the fragments of the vessel, a drawing of which you were so kind to accept.* That drawing was made on the spot, by a scale of, I think, one inch draft to three inches the object, while it was entire, and freed from the surrounding earth, so that we had a perfect view of it. As the vessel must have perished if it had been left where it was found, I was very desirous of removing and possessing it

---

[1] Microscopic examination has proved the wood to be coniferous—fir—not oak.—W.C.

[2] This has been chemically examined, and found to be bronze.—W.C.

[3] The Roman ampulla which is engraved on the title-page to the "Roman Æra," Ancient Wilts, vol. ii., was also found in St. Margaret's mead.

* This, the original drawing by Tuck, is also in the Society's library.

but notwithstanding the utmost care and tenderness it would not bear the smallest jar or shake, and it fell to pieces. Every bit of it which I could preserve is in the box I have the pleasure of sending to you; and what is in the box, not belonging to the vessel, *was found with several skeletons (human), a Roman tile, and the piece of pottery (the small cup), in the same field with the vessel, and only a few yards from it.* Several coins, mostly Gallienus, or Valens or Constantine, were brought to me from the same spot.

"I remain, Sir,

"Your very obedient and humble Servant,

"CHAS. FRANCIS.

P.S.—The person who took the drawing is Mr. Tuck of Marlbro'."

Some extracts from a note-book kept by Sir R. C. Hoare, and printed in vol. xxii. of this *Magazine*, confirm the above statements, and show that he was personally acquainted with the spot. "Walked with Rev. Mr. Francis, of Mildenhall, to a spot on the left of the road from Marlboro' to London, where several remarkable Roman antiquities have been found. It is a pasture land, and has produced many skeletons, and Roman coins are daily found by the labourers employed in digging and sifting gravel. A most singular vessel was found there about the year 1807, and the mutilated fragments are still preserved by Mr. Francis. It contained some burnt human bones, which seem to prove its having been formerly appropriated to sepulchral uses."[1]

Amongst the packages of antiquities received from Stourhead in 1878 was a box of broken urns and various fragments. A piece of old bronze awakened a memory, and further examination showed that here were the remains of the funereal vessel found in St. Margaret's mead, near Cunetio. On comparing these fragments with the original drawing, it is satisfactory to find that nearly all

[1] The notice of this vessel in Wright's "Celt, Roman, and Saxon," p. 433, is singularly unfortunate. It is not correct as to the date or as to the circumstances of the finding, nor is the character of the ornament accurately described; moreover, a small engraving of it is given, side by side with an Anglo-Saxon bucket, "only $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches high," so that the reader is left to infer that the originals are both of the same dimensions, no mention being made of the greater size of the Marlborough specimen. This has been very misleading to the readers of that otherwise very accurate work. Mr. Wright may, however, be fairly excused, as at the time his book was written, the bucket was in ruins, in a box of broken pottery at Stourhead.

the remains handed over to Sir R. C. Hoare are still preserved, and not much the worse for the neglect of nearly three-fourths of a century. This encouraged an attempt to restore the vessel, and a large wooden frame of the size given by Sir R. C. Hoare having been obtained for the purpose, the various fragments were attached to it, and a restoration made which has at least the merit of exhibiting the ornamentation and fittings, in their original relative positions.

The further examination of these remains, during the process of restoration, has brought to light some facts which will here be recorded.

The vessel itself was made of planks or staves of *deal* (not oak), and was constructed with much skill. The upright staves of the sides were fastened together with square dowells; some fragments of the wood are preserved showing this mode of construction. Three iron hoops secured it on the outside, and on a level with the brim on the *inside* another iron hoop was added, to assist in keeping the staves in place. The middle hoop was supported by a close row of the bronze-headed nails by which the bronze plaques were attached, as will be seen in the engraving.

Two of the staves projected above the others (as seen in the engraving), one on each side; they were not intended to serve as handles, but to hold the ends of the long bar of iron which fastened the lid of the vessel. This bar is hollow, and square in section formed of two long strips of iron beaten up at the edges, and overlapped, thus, There was originally a wooden cover, fitting within the edge to the depth of about a quarter of an inch. It was formed of boards placed at right angles to the bar; on these were fixed thick strips of wood, parallel with the bar, and covering it over. After the bar was passed through the holes in the two projecting staves the ends were spread out by hammering, so that it could not be withdrawn, and as the strips above-mentioned would prevent any sideway movement of the cover, it would be effectually fastened. That this was the mode adopted there can be little doubt, for, although the lid itself does not now exist, the traces of

the fibres of the wood, and even minute fragments of it, are so distinctly preserved on the rust of the iron bar that the arrangement of the strips can be easily ascertained.

There were *two* well-wrought iron handles, one on either side, fixed by loops of the same metal passing through the staves, and bent over, or rivetted, on the inside. The appearance of ornament on these handles, which the engraving would suggest, is due to a covering of small pebbles derived from the gravel in which they were found, agglutinated by the oxide of iron; underneath they are quite smooth.

The ornamentation consists of three broad bands formed of plates of bronze fastened to the wood; one on each side the middle hoop, and a third covering the space above the upper hoop, just overlapping the edge of the vessel, and continued upward so as to enclose the two projecting staves. On these bands there are wrought, in *repoussé*, various strange and grotesque figures, some of them more or less resembling horses. These are generally in pairs, having a mask of a human face between each. On the lowest band there are two horse-like monsters, having their noses prolonged in a fantastic manner, so as to resemble elephants' trunks. The figures of the upper band have heads apparently of birds or griffins; and the bronze on each of the projecting parts of the staves is decorated with a pair of quaint faces, in profile. The plates of bronze here bend round the edge, so that the thickness of the wood is exactly shown as it was in the original, viz., rather more than half an inch.

The bronze knobs, or rather the bronze-headed nails with which these decorations were fastened to the wood were very numerous, as may be seen in the engraving. They were formed by soldering small iron nails into the centre of half-spheres of bronze—very much in the same manner as brass-headed nails were, until lately, made.[1] A fragment of the wood is preserved, in which one of these nails is still fixed.

Having been buried in a bed of the old river-drift gravel of the

[1] We hope to give an analysis of the solder used in making the nails of the Marlborough bucket further on.

Kennet, which is still subject to a considerable influx of water, both the bronze and the iron fittings have been much oxidized. To such an extent has this been the case with the iron that there is not any of it left in the metallic state. Some of the oxide has run together in a somewhat stalactitic condition, very hard and brittle.

Judging from the present condition of the remains of some of the old wood, it seems probable that the vessel might have been preserved entire, had suitable precautions been taken at the time. Hot solution of gelatine for wood (or bone), and melted paraffin for metals, are excellent preservatives.

There is considerable doubt as to the age of this relic. It has been ascribed to the Saxons, but it differs so materially from the buckets—*situlæ*—of that period that we hesitate to adopt the opinion. (1) Cremation was practised to a certain extent by the Saxons, but their buckets were in no case used to contain the ashes of the dead.[1] (2) The capacity of the Marlborough specimen is about three times as much as that of the largest known Saxon bucket. (3) The ornamentation is more profuse, elaborate, and costly than in any other example and no similar designs are known, except on a

[1] It has been suggested (see Wright's "Celt, Roman, and Saxon," p. 434) that the *situlæ* were for containing the ale, mead, or wine which was to be served in the Saxon hall; that they are probably alluded to by Beowulf, where he describes how

"Cup bearers gave
The wine from wondrous vats."

An objection to this is their small size, as many of them are only 4in. in height —few are so high as 10in. In addition to this we venture to suggest that, on account of their peculiar mechanical construction, *they were never intended to contain fluids*. The sides being *quite straight* "it is impossible," as a cooper would say, "to make the hoops bind." It is necessary to have a certain amount of "splay" in the staves in order that the hoops may hold them together water-tight.

Of the *situlæ* in the British Museum *only one* is conical in shape, the rest are cylindrical. The specimen from the Anglo-Saxon barrow on Roundway Hill, now in the Devizes Museum, is also cylindrical. The middle hoops are kept up by means of rivets passing into upright strips of bronze provided for the purpose. Most of them are very small, capable of holding little more than a pint; the largest is 16in. in diameter. The references in Beowulf's poem (an Anglo-Saxon poem translated and published by Mr. Kemble in 1837) cannot bear on the question, for the peculiar use to which the Marlborough vessel was applied, as a receptacle for the ashes of the dead, removes it altogether from the category.

small portion of a *hoop* in the British Museum, which, from the style of the worked bronze, is considered to be of late Celtic period. (4) Saxon buckets have one handle only, arched over the top, as in modern examples, whilst that which we are describing has two well-formed handles, one on each side. (5) Our specimen, too, is remarkable for the curious though somewhat cumbrous contrivance by which the hollow bar is used for securing the lid.

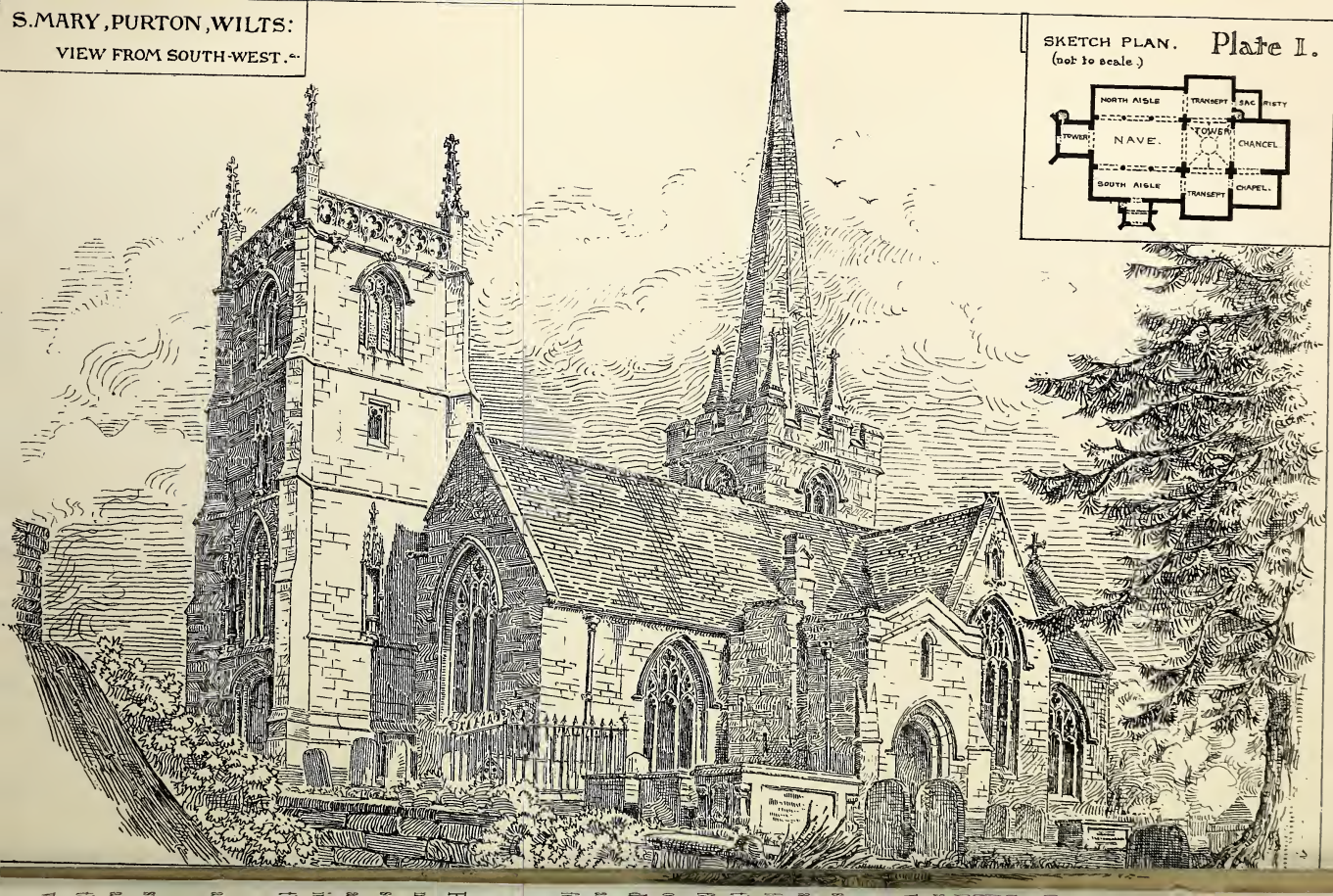
The circumstances narrated by Hoare, the great number of Roman coins and other works of art and the numerous skeletons discovered, seem clearly to prove that the Romans occupied "St. Margaret's Mead," and it was apparently used for sepulchral purposes by the inhabitants of their adjoining stations, Upper, and Lower Cunetio. The locality is so decidedly Roman, so surrounded by Roman remains on every side, that the finding of this funereal vessel on the spot would at once lead to the conclusion that it was of Roman workmanship. It is true that no other example is known, in this country at least, of the interment of the ashes of the dead in a similar bucket-shaped vessel; but the modes of burial adopted by the Romans were very varied. This has been exemplified in Wiltshire by Mr. Poulett Scrope's discoveries at North Wraxhall (*Wiltshire Magazine*, vol. vii., p. 69). It would appear that the common people were generally interred with little ceremony, whilst careful cremation and more elaborate forms of burial were practised at the death of persons of rank or distinction. On the other hand it is considered by some of our best antiquaries that the style of the ornamentation is distinct from Roman, and still more distinct from Saxon art, and that it should rather be referred to a late Celtic period.[1]

London, March, 1887.

[1] Dr. John Evans suggested that this relic should be referred to a late Celtic period, and Mr. A. W. Franks strongly supports this view, which has been further confirmed by an examination of the fine series of Celtic remains which he has presented to the nation: amongst these we would especially mention two large bronze shields belonging to this period, worthy in beauty of design and finish to rank amongst the works of art of any time or nation. We would express sincere thanks to Mr. Franks for his courtesy in affording opportunities for the examination of the Saxon vessels under his charge, and for the kind interest he has taken in the subject.

S. MARY, PURTON, WILTS:
VIEW FROM SOUTH-WEST.

SKETCH PLAN. Plate I.
(not to scale.)



The Churches of Purton and Wanborough:

By C. E. Ponting, Esq. (Diocesan Surveyor and Architect).

(These two Churches were visited by the Society on their Annual Excursion, in August, 1886.)

IT is commonly supposed that there are only three Parish Churches in this country which have a central spire and a later western tower, these being Purton and Wanborough in Wiltshire, and Ormskirk in Lancashire.

Whether the number is thus limited or not, it is certain that such a combination of features is exceedingly rare: it was, therefore, a happy circumstance that the two county specimens were selected for inspection by Wiltshire Archæologists on two successive days of the Annual Meeting in August last, as it enabled a comparison to be formed which could not fail to be interesting and instructive. The object of this paper and the plates which illustrate it, is—whilst describing the points of interest in the Churches generally—to assist such a comparison by drawing attention to the more important features in each case.

The Church of S. Mary, Purton.

As will be seen on reference to the block plan in the corner of Plate I., this Church is very symmetrical in form, and consists of nave with north and south aisles, central tower with north and south transepts, chancel with north sacristy and south chapel, and a western tower. There were formerly north and south doorways in the central bays of the aisles, but the former has been built up: the south door has a porch with priest's room over.

I will take the various parts of the Church in the order of their apparent dates.

Twelfth century. The earliest feature in the Church is the Transitional-Norman impost of the east respond of the south nave arcade, and this suggests the idea of there having been a central tower of that date, although this impost, like that on the north side, was

evidently removed and reinstated when the present tower was built.

Early thirteenth century. The nave appears to have been re-built at this period, but of this work only the cylindrical piers of the two arcades, with their caps and bases, remain, and the bases are missing on the eastern responds against the central tower. Although the north and south piers are evidently coeval, the capitals of the former are richly carved with conventional foliage characteristic of the style, whilst those of the latter are only moulded. These piers were apparently increased in height nearly two centuries later, as will be presently noticed.

A little later followed the erection of the present chancel, the walls of which (with the exception of the east wall, which was rebuilt during the restoration of the Church by Mr. Butterfield, in 1872) are all of this date, though there have been many later insertions. An original lancet window remains in the north wall near the central tower, but it is built up and must have been in disuse since the fifteenth century when the sacristy was erected against the outside of it: the doorway made at this later period for communication between chancel and sacristy, cuts into this window: this is now also built up. In the south wall of the chancel, but further eastward, are portions of a similar window cut into by the archway opening into the chapel erected at a later period. In the south wall of the sacrarium the original Early English piscina exists: it is of large size and has two shelves.

There is an interesting thirteenth century niche, with foliated corbel and rich deeply-cut mouldings, built into the later gable of the south transept: this is shown in the sketch view, Plate I.

Fourteenth century. At about the middle of this century the chapel on the south side of the chancel appears to have been added, and the archway referred to above cut through the wall of the latter. The three-light east window here is a beautiful specimen of "Flowing Decorated." The window and doorway in the south wall are evidently later insertions, coeval with the aisles. A "Decorated" piscina with shelf, in the south wall, shows this to have been a chantry.

The central tower and spire, and the north and south transepts

were probably built at about the end of the reign of Edward III. The tower presents a singular combination of Decorated and Perpendiclar forms and details, the alternate sunk-chamfer and hollow of the piers, and the groining of the lower stage being distinctly earlier in feeling than the upper stage, which might be taken for work of the middle of the fifteenth century, though evidently carried out in continuation of the former, as the spire with its bold roll indicates. The squinches of the spire have square pinnacles within the parapet. The upper stage of the tower is open to the spire, and has two corbels low down on the east and west faces inside, and larger ones at a higher level on the north and south sides, which probably supported bells before the addition of the western tower. There is a door opening into the south transept, and lower down on the north and east sides are built-up windows, the intention of which is not quite apparent, as they would be blocked by the adjacent roofs, which, as the weather-tablings indicate, retain their original pitch. There are two-light windows in the four sides at a higher level. This stage is approached by a turret stair from the north transept, and the steps are carried on to a second door, above the higher bell-corbels. A bit of Norman roll-moulding is seen on the third step from the floor of this stage, which appears to support the idea that this tower displaced work of that period.

The transepts retain their original roofs. A piscina (which once had a shelf) in the wall of the south transept indicates the existence of an altar here, and this is further shewn by the archway in the east wall, and communicating with the chapel, having evidently been constructed with regard to it, for the chamfer of the south jamb is stopped at 4ft. from the floor (which would be about the level of the *mensa* including the step), with the apparent object of the altar coming out to the face of the jamb. Over the position of the altar is a squint of a triple quatrefoil, with the splay of the jamb on the east side inclined slightly to the north, in the direction of the altar of the chapel.

The only probable indications of an altar in the north transept are the two corbel heads in the inside faces of the jambs of the later and peculiarly flat archway in the east wall, opening into the

sacristy. These seem to suggest that an altar stood before the archway. There is a beautiful little Transitional window in the west wall peeping out clear of the north aisle.

Fifteenth century. Though the works next in order of date were probably proceeded with soon after—if not actually in continuation of—those last described, they were not apparently completed until early in the fifteenth century. These alterations were very extensive: the upper part of the walls and the arches of the nave arcades were taken down, the Early English piers and responds raised about 3ft., but the original capitals retained, and new arches possessing the mouldings of the time, erected on them: the arches, however, do not grow happily out of the piers, the centres from which they are struck being below the springing level. The former height of the piers is easily discernible from the different character of the masonry, and the clumsy way in which the new stones are fitted to the old. The mouldings of the capitals appear to have been partially altered to meet the change of style.

The north and south aisles were re-built, and the south porch erected at this time, and in the work here many Decorated features still linger; for instance, the tracery of the west window of the north aisle, the doorway and niche in the porch, and the rich jamb and arch-mouldings of all the windows, as well as that inserted then in the south wall of the chapel—these all possess the "feeling" of that period in a marked degree.

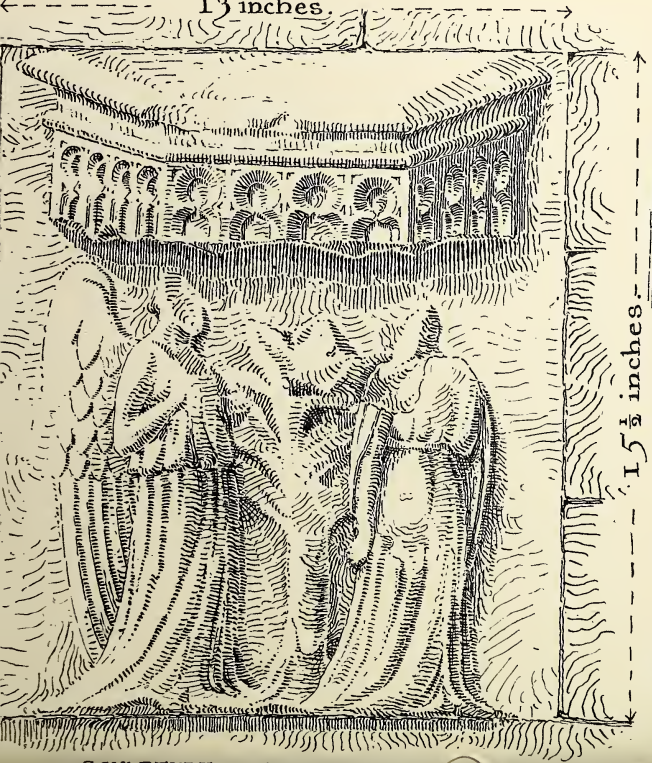
The south aisle, which is the wider of the two, possesses its original roof of span form and high pitch.

The south porch is large in size and rich in detail. The outer doorway is, however, a plain one of two orders of chamfers with label over. A moulded stone arch of flat form is carried across the porch from west to east, supporting the floor of the priest's room over, and dividing the porch into two bays. On the outside of the east wall there is a buttress to receive the thrust of this arch (the stair-turret on the west side renders such a provision unnecessary there), and there are diagonal buttresses at the south-west and south-east angles: it is remarkable that, with the exception of these and the angle buttresses of the later western tower, there are no

Plate 2.

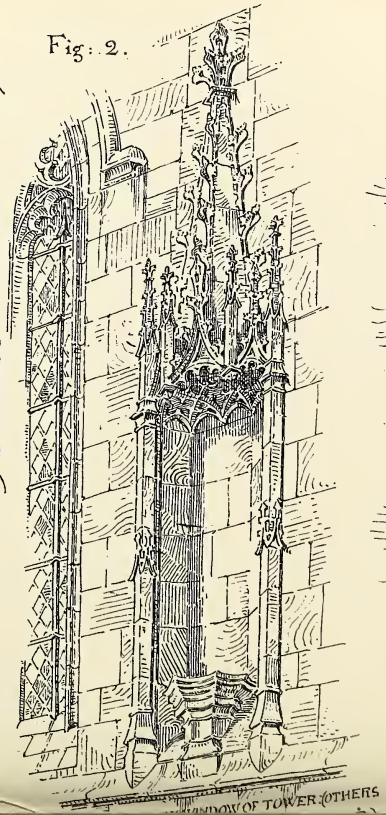
S. MARY, PURTON, WILTS:
DETAILS OF VARIOUS PARTS.

Fig: 3.



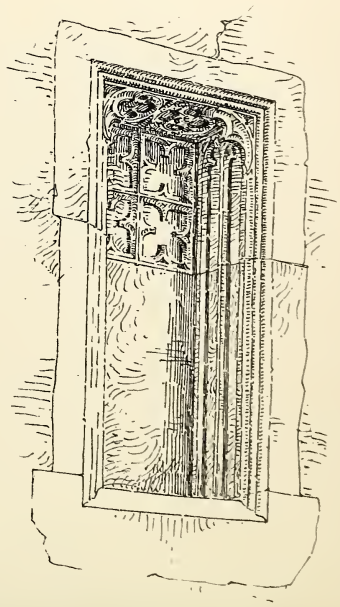
SCULPTURE UNDER E. WINDOW.

Fig: 2.



WINDOW OF TOWER (OTHERS

Fig: 1.



NICHE IN PORCH.

buttresses to any part of the Church. In the centre of the south bay of the porch there is on the inside of the east wall a beautiful niche, which is shown on Plate II., Fig. 1. It consists of a recess 11½in. wide, rectangular on plan, constructed apparently for a single detached figure: the sides are panelled the full height, as also the soffit and the part of the back above the figure. The head of the niche is square and this was richly traceried, the tracery being carried down to the level of the commencement of the back panelling (over one-third of the full height), but much of it has been destroyed. Every part of this niche, as well as the spandrels of the arch spanning the porch, bears traces of the original colouring in red, yellow, and blue.

The priest's room over the porch is approached by a turret staircase at the north-west angle. It retains the original doorway with ogee head, and fireplace with carved pateræ in the mouldings of the jambs; but the roof is modern, and its pitch has evidently been lowered, the original level of it being shown by the weather-mould on the chimney. The latter is coeval with the staircase, and has a coping similarly embattled. The window shown in the view was inserted at the recent restoration, and there is no evidence of what existed previously. That this room was used for habitation appears to be borne out by the curious sink-stone at the top of the stairs, and just outside the priest's room door, with the spout carried through the wall of the turret to the outside, as shown in the sketch.

The north aisle. In the wall of the central bay is the doorway previously referred to, now built up; it is remarkable for the high level at which it is placed, the sill being 3ft. above the floor (and above those of the other two doorways), and the jambs not being carried down on the outside shews that this was its original position, though there is nothing in the fall of the ground or other local circumstance, to suggest a reason for it. To the west of this, on the inside, there is a niche of somewhat similar character to that at the porch entrance, but smaller and plainer, the recess being only 9½in. wide, and the back and reveals plain: the soffit is ogee in form, following the line of the arch in the tracery of the square head, which is intact. Here, also, there are traces of colour.

The western tower appears to have been erected at about the middle of the fifteenth century, and to have been carried out as a distinct work, rather than as a continuation of those last described. I am led to this conclusion by the different character of the masonry, and, in particular, the fact that *oyster-shells* are employed in forming the joints, which is not the case with any other portion of the Church.

I may here mention that since my notice in 1881 of this use of oyster-shells being confined to the Perpendicular work at Bishops Cannings, referred to in my "Notes" on that Church in this *Magazine*,[1] I have made many and close observations of this peculiarity, which all tend to show that it does not occur (at any rate in Wiltshire Churches) in work of earlier date than the middle of the fourteenth century. The earliest authenticated instance of the use of it with which I am acquainted is that of the well-known "Transitional" Church of Edington Monastery, which was dedicated in 1361. Here oyster-shells are freely employed in both the vertical and bed-joints of the masonry in all parts of the building.

The tower is a beautiful specimen of the best period of Perpendicular. It is, as will be seen on reference to Plate I., in four stages, with angle buttresses carried the full height, and pinnacles standing square on them. The pinnacles are richly crocketed and *pierced*, and a pierced parapet of quatrefoils is carried round between them. There are three niches of large dimensions on the west front, and one each on the north and south, at the second stage. All have crocketed canopies, and the four lower ones have the base for the figure raised on a low shaft, whilst the upper one is supported by a carved angel-corbel. Otherwise the niches only differ in the degree of the richness of their groining, those flanking the west window are alike in this, and are shown by Fig. 2, Plate II. The groining of the one over the window is still richer, while those on the north and south faces are treated quite plainly in this respect.

At the time of the erection of the western tower, the chancel appears to have undergone considerable alteration, all the existing

[1] Vol. xxiii., p. 3.

windows (two on the north, one on the south, and the east window) being insertions of this date. The east end, on the inside, has niches flanking the window, identical with the one over the west window of the tower. There are also the remains of a third niche rising from the centre of the window sill, covered with the ancient colouring: but the side niches have only traces of this here and there, much of the stonework having been renewed.

The chancel has sedilia with flat arch, under—and coeval with—the south window of sacrarium, and the remains of a late altar-tomb on the north.

The latest addition to the Church appears, from the shape of the archway between it and the transept, to have been the north chapel or sacristy; but this having been almost entirely re-built there is little to indicate its date.

The large number of niches and corbels for figures, which still exist in this Church, is remarkable; they occur in the following places:—

Niches (13).

Outside.

Three on west faces of tower	Perpendicular.
One on north do.	
One on south do.	
One in east gable of south chapel	Transitional (Decorated to Perpendicular)
One in south gable of south transept	Early English (replaced here)

Inside.

One in east wall of porch	Transitional
One in centre of north aisle	do.
Two in east wall of chancel	Perpendicular
One on sill of east window of do.	do.
One cut in east respond of south arcade of nave	do.

Corbels (6).

Inside.

One in east wall of south transept
One in east wall of north transept
Two in jambs of archway in east wall of do.
Two in west wall of north aisle.

Aubrey, writing of this Church, 1659-70, says:—[1] "This is a very faire Church, sometime doubtless a place of great devotion, as appeares by those many niches in the walles within and without to set images in, &c. At the East end of the Chancell without are two Angells holding some kind of vegetative between them, which I suppose to be either a laurel or olive branch.

"All the windowes in the Chancell are seminated all over with estoiles or starres of 6 points.

"On the North side of the Altar, in the wall, is an old marble tombe, but the Inscription with coates of armes being in brasse, on purpose to perpetuate the memories of the dead, gave occasion to sacrilegious hands to teare them away.

"In this Church have been very fine paynted glasse, but now so broken and mangled, that there is little to be recovered."

The sculptured panel, 15½in. high and 13in. wide, under the east window outside, which Aubrey describes as "Angells holding a laurel or olive branch," is shewn in Plate II., Fig. 3. The subject appears to be, undoubtedly, the Annunciation, and a flat cusped canopy (now much mutilated), projects over the figures. This panel, which is coeval with the window above, possibly commemorates a re-dedication of the Church, and there appears to be some doubt as to the former dedication.

Canon Jackson [2] states that in a Fine of Edw. III. (1336) the Church is called St. Nicholas, whilst local tradition ascribes it to St. Michael, and the fact that the village feast falls on the Sunday within the octave of St. Michael's Day seems to lend colour to this view.

There are fragments of fifteenth century glass in the windows of

[1] Jackson's Aubrey, p. 155.
[2] *Ibid.*

the north and south transepts, and in two windows of the north aisle, the latter having figures of bishops.

Considerable remains of colour are still to be found in the Church. The most remarkable is a fresco over the doorway in the south wall of the south chapel. The whole of the walls here have traces of colouring, but the only subject now decipherable apparently represents a scene not often the subject of mediæval art, the raising of the daughter of Jairus. The recumbent female figure is fairly well preserved and well drawn; she is lying on the ground with her feet towards the east, and her hands resting at her sides, clothed in a long garment, but exposing her head and neck, with flowing hair. The other figures are only visible by indistinct outlines, but there are sufficient to shew Our Lord, with a nimbus, standing by the side of the female figure, with one hand outstretched over her, and seven attendants standing by.

On the east wall of the south transept, over the archway and above the position of the altar, are other traces, the latter shewing an archway, but the subjects are not decipherable. There are indistinct traces on the walls of the north aisle, also on the columns of the south arcade, and on the east wall of the nave over the archway of the central tower.

Over the doorway in the south aisle wall there are remains of some colouring of later date; a panel containing some inscription now indistinct, enclosed by a border of Elizabethan character, having a male figure on each side, the one on the west holding a rod.

The remarkable colouring of a part of the south arcade is said to be a reproduction of ancient work, traces of which were found by the architect in the late restoration.

The ruined steps, base, and stem of a churchyard cross remain by the side of the pathway opposite the door of the south chapel.

Wanborough Church, S. Andrew.[1]

This Church, though more simple in plan than Purton, possesses a similar general symmetry of arrangement.

[1] I have availed myself of two drawings of details of this Church, already prepared, which have been placed at my disposal.

The plan consists of nave with north and south aisles, north and south porches, chancel, and western tower. There is also a sacristy on the north side of the chancel. Although there is a spire between the nave and chancel there can hardly be considered to be a central tower on plan. The roofs of nave and aisles are continued through, and the easternmost bays of nave and aisles, which are narrower than the rest, are cut off from them by archways, that across the nave forming (what for want of a better term I will call) the lower part of the *lantern*, and those across the aisles, north and south chapels.

From fragments of Norman work to be seen in the walls of the nave, it is evident that the present Church is built on the site of an earlier one, and partly of the same materials.

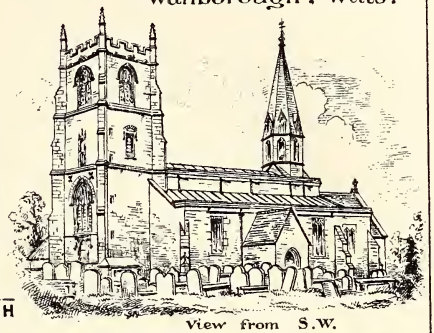
The earliest parts of the present Church are the nave, aisles, and lantern turret with spire. These all appear to have been erected at the same time, and afford an interesting study, and a conspicuous instance of the superior value of *mouldings* over all other architectural features as a guide to the date of the work.

At a first glance the square-headed windows of the aisles, with their flat cusping, and those of the lantern might be taken for Perpendicular work of a late, almost debased, type; but, on a closer inspection, it will be found that these are almost a century earlier, probably not later than 1380 to 1400, and that this is another instance of Transitional work embracing features of both the period preceding it and that which followed. Thus the strings of the lantern at I. and K., Plate III. (the latter shewn in detail by Fig. 5, Plate IV.); the plan of the piers of nave arcade, with their bases (Figs. 3 and 4); and the necking and abacus of their caps (Fig. 2, Plate IV.); as well as the two boldly-projecting square buttresses; the moulded copings at L., Plate III., and the buttress weatherings, Fig. 7, Plate IV., are distinctly "Decorated" in type, and the peculiar character of the cusping to the lantern windows, Fig. 6, redeems them from the late period which might otherwise be assigned to them.

The lantern, with its lower lights, spire, and dormers, is an unusual and very striking feature, and the manner in which it is

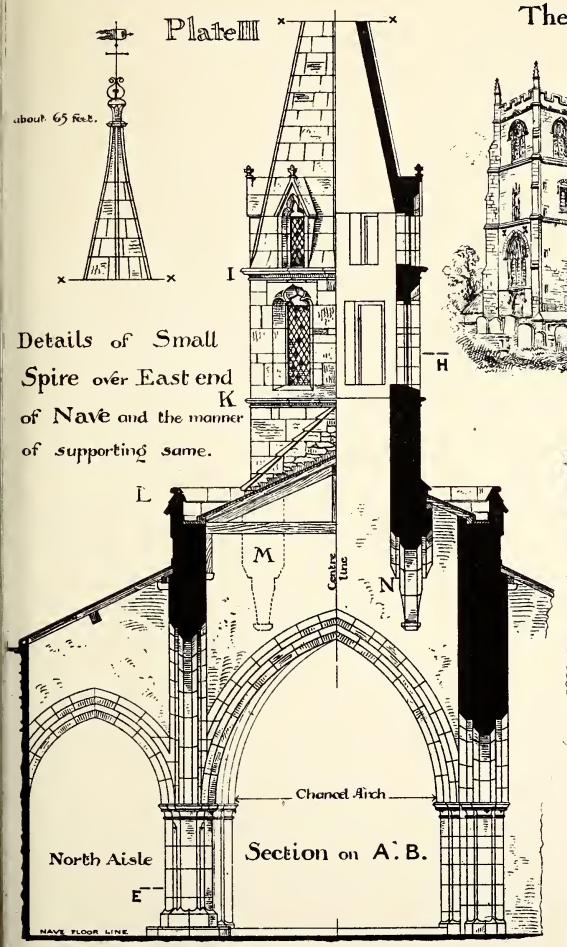
Plate III

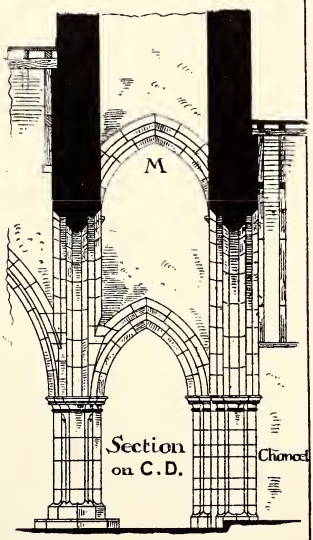
The Church of S: Andrew, Wanborough. Wilts:

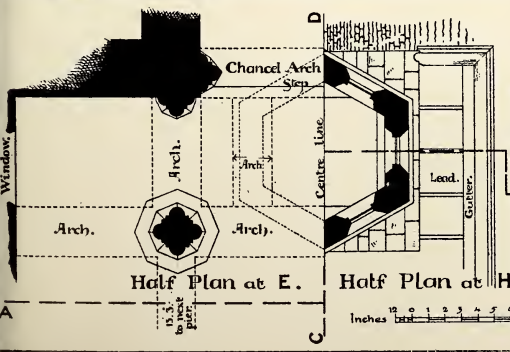


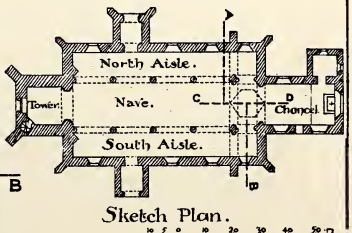
View from S.W.

Details of Small Spire over East end of Nave and the manner of supporting same.







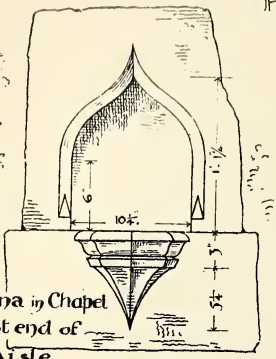


MEASURED AND DRAWN BY H. MACE.

Whiteman & Bass *Photo-Lithe* London.

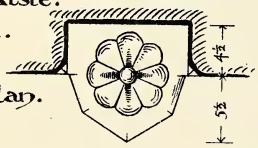
Plate IV.

The Church of S: Andrew, Wanborough, Wilts:

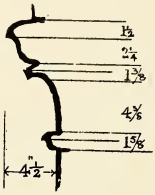


Piscina in Chapel at East end of S: Aisle.

Fig 1.

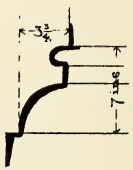


Plan.



Cap of Piers to Nave Arcade.

Fig 2.



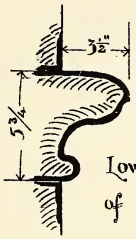
Bases of N: Piers.

Fig 3.

Bases of S Piers.

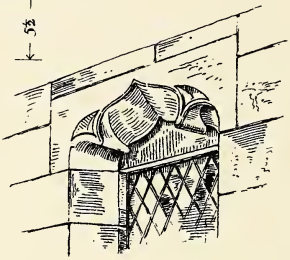
Fig 4.

Plan of Piers.



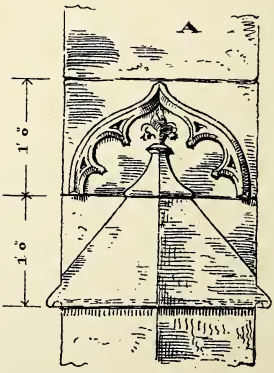
Lower string of Spire. K

Fig 5.

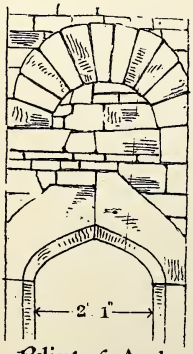


Heads of Lower lights to Spire

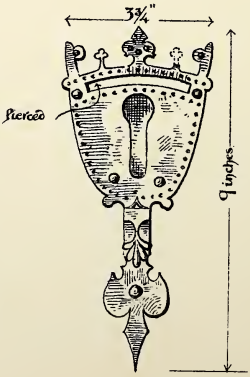
Fig 6.



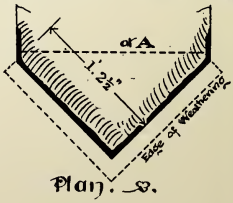
Weathering on diagonal buttresses to N & S. Aisles.



Relieving Arch over head of doorway at bottom of Tower steps.



Escutcheon on door at bottom of Tower steps.



Plan. S.

MEASURED AND DRAWN BY H. MACE.

Whiteman & Bass, Photo-Litho, London.

supported is ingenious and effective. As before observed, the easternmost bays of the nave and aisles are narrow, about 6ft. 9in. wide, and arches are carried across to screen them off, massive buttresses being erected on the outside of the aisle walls to resist the thrust. The lantern is hexagon on plan, having flat sides on the north and south, and angles towards the east and west, the latter resting on the east wall of the nave and the arch thrown across as before described. To receive the north and south sides (M. and N., Plate III.) arches are thrown across at a high level between the east and west walls of this bay. The lantern is entirely open to the interior, and there is no indication of the use to which it was applied, for I can discover no trace of bells, not even the sanctus bell, having been hung in it. The general effect is very happy, and the bays of the aisles thus separated from the body of the Church form very perfect chapels, one of which, at least (the south), is shewn by the coeval piscina in the south wall (Fig. 1, Plate IV.) and the corbels remaining over the position of the altar to have been designed for and used as a chantry.

The nave originally had clerestory windows, the jambs of which are discernible on the interior, but these appear to have been built up when the present Post-Reformation roofs were put on the nave and aisles. This roof of the nave is of flatter pitch than that of the original, as indicated by the weather-mould on the lantern.

Fifteenth century. The western tower is early fifteenth century in date, having been commenced, as the inscription tells us, in 1435. The mouldings of this tower are of a bolder and earlier type than those of Purton, but the proportions are very similar, and the hollow-sided shaft forming the pedestal of the charming niche over the west window, has exactly the same "feeling." Below this niche the symbol of the patron saint, a St. Andrew's X, occurs on each side of the west window, as shown in the view. To form these the stone projects from the face of the wall about half-an-inch, and, this, together with their plain form, has led to their being mistaken for the iron X plates of tie-rods, inserted to brace the tower. The angle buttresses are, like Purton, carried the full height, but the pinnacles are set to the angle of the buttresses

instead of square with the tower. The north-east and south-east buttresses are carried up inside the aisles to the same form and dimensions as the outer ones.

The north porch is coeval with the tower: it has a niche over the doorway and a stoup on the right-hand side. The inner doorway in the north aisle wall is, however, an insertion, and earlier in date than the wall in which it is placed, and the inner arch which occurs over it; it is, moreover, awkwardly inserted out of centre with the latter. A stoup of large size occurs westward of it on the inside. The south porch is a plain one of late date.

The chancel and its coeval sacristy opening out from the south side of the sacrarium were apparently erected at about 1490.

A glance at what is known of the mediæval history of Wanborough, as given in Canon Jackson's "Aubrey," appears to throw some light on certain parts of this Church.

There appear to have been three chapels in Wanborough. Aubrey[1] refers to a tradition that Viscount Lovell, favourite to Richard III., had a house in the parish, with chapel adjoining; he also speaks of another chapel at Hall Place, near, dedicated to St. Ambrose, both house and chapels having been pulled down, and the materials carried to build the tower of the parish Church. (Canon Jackson, however, calls attention to the inconsistency of this statement, as Lovell did not own the estate till 1464, whereas the tower was begun in 1435.)

Captain Symonds, of King Charles's army who visited Wanborough in 1644 mentions a "Church of St. Margaret's," that stood by Lovell's House, which is probably identical with the St. Ambrose above-mentioned, the latter dedication being probably the correct one, as a field at Hall Place is still called by that name.

The third chapel, that of St. Katharine, appears to have been one of great importance, having two foundations within it by separate families, five priests in its service, a choir who kept the obits, more than one altar, and bells. This had hitherto been commonly supposed to have been the building on the north side of

[1] Jackson's Aubrey, p. 196.

the chancel of the parish Church, to which I have given the name of sacristy. But, as Canon Jackson points out, a chapel so richly endowed, served, and appointed, must have been a more important structure than this, and he considered that it was an edifice altogether separate from the parish Church, and probably in quite a different part of the parish.

Canon Jackson, however, incidentally mentions that St. Katharine's chapel and its lands became the property of Magdalen College, Oxon, in 1483, when the former was suppressed and its services discontinued, and he also says, "Captain Symonds, too (1644), was told that the chancel had been a chapel, and the body added since."

Is it not possible that the chapel known as St. Katharine's was the one last referred to, that it stood on the site of the present chancel, that the "body of the Church" was added to it at about 1400, making it the chancel of the parish Church, and that it (the chapel) was pulled down on the suppression of the chantries in 1483, the present chancel being erected in its place? If this were so, the early fourteenth century doorway, which is *inserted* in the later wall of the north aisle (and not built into it at the time of the erection of the wall) was most probably taken from the chapel at this time and placed here to supersede a plainer doorway more like that on the south side. It is much richer in detail, as well as being earlier in date, than any other part of the Church. Then Aubrey states that in the glazing of the east window, which then (1659-70) existed, this inscription occurs:—[1]

"Orate p. Dn̄a[a] . . . . que hanc fenestram fieri fecit. Anno Dni. millesimo. CCCC,LXXX,VI."

And adds:—

"[a] Emma Fisher, as I am informed."

Canon Jackson says:—"This is probably *Alice* Fisher, elected Prioress of Ambresbury, 16th May, 1486, who becoming thereby Rector of Wanborough, may have adorned her chancel with the window."

[1] Jackson's Aubrey, p. 199.

But this window is coeval with the rest of the work of the chancel, and the date (1490) which I have before assigned to it, taken together with this inscription, points to the probability that it was *entirely re-constructed* in 1486, and I think supports the idea that St. Katharine's chapel, which fell into disuse three years before, was pulled down to make way for it.

The only obstacle which presents itself to the acceptance of this theory is the question of how the liability to repair this part of the Church became separated from the lands held by Magdalen College, but this does not appear to be a serious one.

The following memorandum from Bishop Chandler's Register of Sarum (1417-1426)[1] might refer to one of the other chapels I have alluded to:—"Wanborough Capella non est dedicata: altare tamen principale consecratum est in honorem gloriosæ Virginis."

A restoration of the Church was made by the late Sir Gilbert Scott in 1843, when the stonework of the nave arcades was given its present new appearance. At this time the stone effigies now in the south porch were discovered lying on their faces, the backs of the stones forming part of the pavement near the south door. Canon Jackson observes that they are illustrated in the Journal of the Archæological Institute, April, 1851, where they are described as representing Lady Emmeline Longespée (obit. 1331) and her husband Fitzmaurice (obit. 1291). But on the margin are plainly the words "Fitz-william et sa femme," and there was a family of this name here in 1341, in 1378, and *temp.* Henry IV.

The Church appears to have owed a great deal to the Polton family: a brass plate set in a stone in the north wall of the tower bears a Latin inscription, which may be read thus:—"Pray for Thomas Polton and Edith his wife, deceased; for Master Philip Archdeacon of Gloucester, Agnes, and fourteen other of their sons and daughters; for Sir Robert Everard, Vicar, and all his parishioners, who began this tower Anno Domini 1435."

In the pavement of the chapel at the east end of the south aisle

[1] Jackson's Aubrey, p. 198.

is a brass with the demi-effigies of Thomas and Edith Polton, and the following inscription :—

"Marmoreo lapide Thomas jacet hic & Editha
Que Polton vita quisque vocabat ita
Quos mors expulit hinc milleno Virgis anno
Quadringenteno decio quibus adim' octo,
Andena luce Septembris hunc, duodena
Hanc ffebrui, gradiens fundas pcamina plena.
Octo q3 nator' totq3 suarum
Collegium carum circueundo Sarum
Ex Obicu quor' Wanberg curatus habebit
Quatuor atq3 decem numos que rite tenebit
Post ortu matris dni dnica die sequente
Ellermis de & Halle plase Wanberg retinente."

It would appear from this that both died in the same year, "the year of the Virgin, 1418," leaving eight sons and eight daughters.

It is probable that the Thomas and Edith Polton who are thus commemorated erected the "body of the Church" referred to by Captain Symonds and to which I have assigned the period of 1380 to 1400.

I was recently consulted as to a repair of the Church, and amongst other things the state of the inside plastering of the walls had to be considered; this was very thick and had apparently been done when the roofs were renewed: it had become much perished, and the surface had been recently distemper-coloured. On removing a portion of the plastering we found that the joints of the masonry in the nave and aisles had originally been struck on the inside, the surfaces to be treated in colouring having been subsequently prepared by a thin coating of white mortar laid over this pointing. This determined the course to be adopted, the plastering was stripped off and the defective pointing renewed. In doing this traces of colouring were found on the east walls of the two chapels, but this had been so much injured in erecting tablets and in plastering the walls that it was impossible to decipher or preserve any parts of it.

We were able, however, to successfully open out and secure (by pouring in thin cement) nearly the whole of a beautiful fresco to the west of the north doorway, near the font. It is of fifteenth century date, and is now a sort of palimpsest, having had a seventeenth century or Elizabethan covering of scrollwork enclosing black lettering, painted over it. The portion of the fresco left represents Our Lord's entry into Jerusalem. The upper part of the principal figure, who is riding on a *yoked* ass, is nearly obliterated, but the lower parts are sufficiently clear. To the right is a somewhat indistinct figure laying down garments on the approach of the cavalcade, whilst above a figure is seen as if throwing down flowers or leaves; the latter is well preserved. The whole is enclosed under an arcade of two bays, which was apparently carried further westward, and the head of a second ass following is discernible.

A comparison of these two Churches will at once show that their both having a spire at the east end and a tower at the west end of the nave is an accident so far as the earlier features—the spires—are concerned, or at any rate that there was no intention of making the one like the other. Purton has a central tower, of ordinary construction, carried up directly from piers, and finished above the roof *as a tower*, and the spire placed within its parapet: whilst the corresponding feature at Wanborough is little more than a turret, resting on arches, not growing out of any direct support from the ground, and capped with a spire. They are, moreover, quite different in detail. It is curious, however, that the central feature and the western tower of each should be so similar in style, and by inference near in date, to the corresponding part of the other. The central and western steeples of each Church belong, however, to periods sufficiently far apart to entirely discredit the local legend which accounts for the double-steepled arrangement. This venerable fiction makes it the result of a compromise between two sisters, founders of the Church, one of whom wanted a tower, and the other a spire, the difference being happily settled by adorning the building with the favourite feature of each.

Recent Explorations at Silbury Hill.

By Alfred C. Pass.

SILBURY HILL has been described so accurately by the Rev. A. C. Smith, in the "*Wiltshire Magazine*" for 1861, and has been so frequently referred to in this *Magazine*, that a detailed description of the hill itself would be superfluous. But before describing my recent excavations I will refresh the memories of readers by remarking that it is stated to be the greatest artificial mound in Europe, covering about five acres of ground, it is 125ft. high, and is level on the summit, where it measures 103ft. diameter.

It is composed chiefly of chalk rubble, which was obtained by excavating the solid chalk rock from the land surrounding the base of the mound.

In the belief that this great mound had been raised as a sepulchral tumulus, it has been twice excavated and explored. In the year 1777 the Duke of Northumberland brought miners from Cornwall, and sunk a shaft from the summit to the base of the hill. In 1849 the Archæological Institute caused a tunnel to be made from the south side to the centre of the hill, when the original nucleus or central point was found, but no trace of sepulture was discovered. A few fragments of deer's horns and some pieces of twisted grass only rewarded their search. The deer's horns were, perhaps, the broken tools used in excavating the chalk rock, of which the hill is chiefly composed, and the twisted grass may have been remains of the baskets in which the chalk was carried on the heads of the builders. From the results of this examination, it may be inferred that the mound is not sepulchral. If it had been, then, surely, in the central point from which the hill was started, one would expect to find some remains of the great dead in whose honour it was erected.

In describing the tunnel of 1849 the Dean of Hereford, in his "Diary of a Dean," says:—"Nothing could be more evident than the

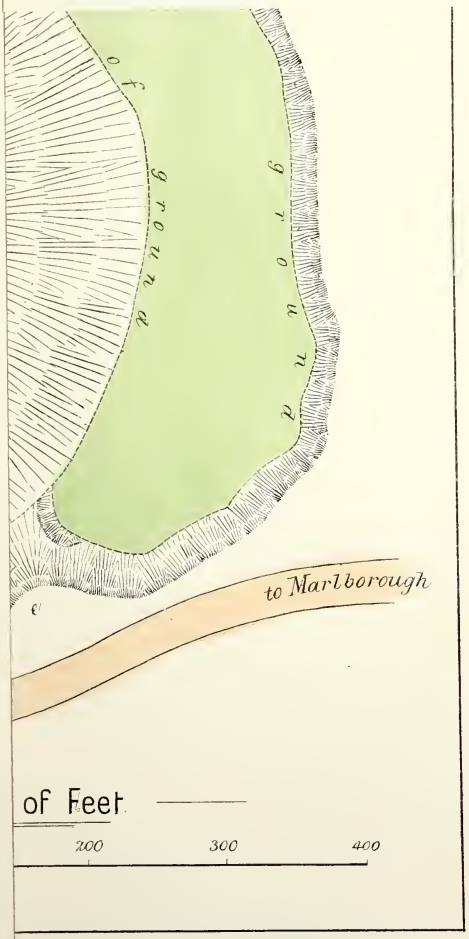
existence of the primary heaping of the mound, through the centre of which, or very nearly so, the elevated tunnel was cut.

"At the floor of this, was traceable the line of the original turf of the natural hill, and it was clear to demonstration that this had not been cut through. No cist, therefore, had been found below that line in any part yet examined. One thing is manifest, that the examination of 1777 did not hit the actual centre of the tumulus, whilst *we had excavated its very core.*"

Now, had this mound been erected simply as a monument, we should expect to find it placed on an elevated situation, where it could be seen from afar; but, on the contrary, it was erected upon very low ground, at the very bottom of a gently rising down, and this fact has been referred to by Duke, who, in his "Druidic Temples," says:—"This peculiar spot is a hollow nearly surrounded on all sides with moderately rising ground," and also by the Rev. A. C. Smith, who, in his "Silbury," says:—"Standing as it does on comparatively low ground, and surrounded with undulating downs, which tower above it, very limited indeed is the view from the summit." Had it been raised on the summit of one of these "undulating downs" it would have been visible for many miles around. The barrows in this neighbourhood are situated on the hill tops, and form remarkably prominent objects in the landscape.

A special survey of Silbury Hill has been made for me by Messrs. Ashmead & Son, of Bristol, and the accompanying plates are copied from the plans prepared by them. It will be seen that the boundary line of the excavated area (from whence all the material used for building the hill was obtained) extends in the form of a circle nearly surrounding the base of Silbury Hill at a distance of about a hundred feet on the north and east, but on the west it includes a much larger area. The southern boundary of the meadow west of the hill, is a steep escarpment formed by the removal of the chalk from the rising down. Here chalk has been removed to a depth of over 40ft. from the original surface of the down (as shown on Plan 2).

On the south of the mound, a deep trench separates the mound from the adjacent high ground, but across this trench a narrow



LAVARS, LITH. BROAD ST. BRISTOL.

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On the south of the mound, a deep trench separates the mound from the adjacent high ground, but across this trench a narrow

SILBURY HILL
WILTS.

PLAN.

NOTE

Refuse from tunnel 1849 marked thus X
Shafts sunk in 1886 shewn thus ○ 7

Scale of Feet

100 50 0 100 200 300 400

G.C. Ashmead & Son, Bristol

ridge of chalk rock was allowed to remain, when all the rest was removed. This formed a causeway, and appears to have been the only way of approach to the hill from the adjacent high ground. Even between the end of this causeway and the hill, there was a great gap of some depth.

The bottom of the deep trench, to the *south* of the mound, has been considerably raised by infilling of earth washed from the turnpike road, which runs alongside it. This land belongs to another owner, so that I could not dig here; but I would suggest to the Wiltshire Archæological Society the desirability of sinking two or three shafts through the wash, down to the chalk, and thus to find the original depth of the trench here; and also to ascertain, by digging, whether the eastern causeway or projection forms any part of the original structure. I am inclined to think this may simply be composed of material deposited here, when the level of the turnpike road was lowered in the last century. This could easily be proved by ascertaining whether this projection is composed of solid chalk rock, or of loose material which has been brought here.

A little below the top of the hill, and nearly surrounding it, is a ledge or terrace. This may be either a part of the original design, and may have formed the base of a stockade or defence of some kind; or it may have been formed by the slipping down of the outside materials of the hill. This point deserves examination. Fergusson, in "Rude Stone Monuments," says:—"Nothing would surprise me less than if five or six entombments were found arranged around the upper plateau, at a small depth below the surface."

The mystery of its origin; Who built it? For what purpose? When? were questions which vividly presented themselves to me the first time I visited Silbury Hill, some years ago, on a lovely brilliant day in June. When looking down from the summit of this great mound, I was struck by the well-defined line, plainly marking out the limit of the space, from whence the materials had been excavated for making the hill. This area is below the level of the adjacent ground, and the grass grows there of a brighter green, perhaps owing to a greater amount of moisture in the soil. Since then, it occurred to me that an excavation in this meadow at the

base, would disclose the depth from which the chalk had been removed, and might also throw some light on the origin of the hill; so last summer (1886) I applied to the owner of the meadow, Mr. Pinniger, who readily gave me leave to sink a shaft there, and afterwards he very kindly extended this permission, so that in the autumn I was enabled to have ten shafts sunk in the meadow, to the west and north of the hill.

In sinking all the shafts, the men first dug through about a foot of dark surface-soil, and then through white clay until the undisturbed chalk rock was reached, this solid chalk being, of course, the limit of the depth of the excavated material originally used in constructing the mound. At the bottom of two of the shafts (Nos. 1 and 8) marks of the original workers were distinctly visible, in the form of notches or steps in the chalk rock. The measurements of these holes, show that the chalk had been removed in most places to a depth of about 15ft, but near the foot of the hill this depth suddenly increases to about 21ft., below the present surface, *and this has all been replaced by alluvium.*

Near the mound, the alluvial clay in the moat contained a large admixture of chalk rubble, which has rolled from the hill; but further from the mound, at shaft No. 6, not one fragment of chalk rubble could be seen; the entire depth of 15ft. consisted of fine white tenacious clay, with a few fractured flints, and some bones.

The only large stones found were met with in shaft No. 2, near the causeway: here, mingled with the clay and chalk rollings, were many sarsen stones, 10in. to 14in. in diameter.

A very large part of the chalk used in making Silbury Hill was obtained from the west side; where, in addition to the trench 100ft. wide, a large area has been excavated to a depth of 15ft. or 16ft.

All the chalk and earth required for making this great mound was probably carried in baskets, on the heads of men, women, and children, from the trench, although it could have been obtained with far less labour from the high ground to the south, had there not been some motive which led the builders to obtain the materials from this great depth, near the base of the mound.

It may appear strange that the hill was formed by this method,

but in our own day vast railway embankments, in Europe and India, have been thus formed. Sir Thomas Brassey, in his book, "Work and Wages," refers to "The Italian villagers, men, women, and children, carrying earth in baskets on their heads" to construct railways.

My excavations were commenced in the month of September, after a long continuance of dry weather, so that the adjacent little stream—the Kennet—had been dried up for more than two months; yet water continually stood to the depth of 8ft. in the deep holes which were sunk in the trench, at the foot of the mound, and I think it would never at any time of the year fall below that level.

The large area to the west of the hill, although not excavated to so great a depth as the trench, must necessarily have been a pond of water during a great part of every year.

These facts have hitherto escaped observation, but it was from a surmise that such would prove to be the case that I was first led to attempt these explorations.

It is clear that the intention of the builders was to completely isolate the hill, and prevent all approach to it from the surrounding ground.

For what purpose was this moat intended? There is one reason probable, and that is for the purpose of defence. By surrounding the hill with water, it could be approached only by the narrow causeway situate on the south side, and this could have been stockaded as a further defence. The top of the hill, also, may have been surrounded by a stockade, and the hill would then have somewhat resembled a New Zealand pah. My conclusions are, that the builders of this mound, selected its peculiar low situation, for the sole purpose of obtaining the line of defence furnished by the water in the surrounding moat; and that Silbury Hill was erected as a tribal stronghold, or place of retreat and defence, in case of a sudden attack by enemies. If not meant for defence, for what purpose was this deep trench intended?

The mound at Marlborough strongly resembles Silbury Hill, and was erected in a similar low situation, near the same stream—the Kennet—possibly by the same race of men, for the same purpose;

and it would be a matter of much interest to ascertain whether the base of the Marlborough mound had been originally surrounded by a deep trench, in depth so far below the level of the Kennet as to have always contained water. This could be ascertained by sinking some shafts there.

In the course of these explorations an unexpected and interesting discovery was made, which throws light on the date of the erection of the mound. In shaft No. 5, after passing through 9ft. of white alluvial clay, the men came to a distinct blackish layer about a foot in thickness, consisting of the usual tenacious clay, with a large admixture of charcoal, fractured flints, bones, and small burnt sarsen stones, all evident indications of human occupation. The whole of this layer I had carefully set aside, and then washed it in water through a sieve. By this means all the clay was separated, and the residue was then carefully examined for traces of human workmanship. Besides many other flints, one well-worked *flint implement* rewarded this search (*see plate*). Also in another shaft (No. 6) flint flakes were found in the alluvium. These flints I sent to the great authority upon flint implements—Mr. John Evans, D.C.L., P.S.A., who kindly examined them, and wrote as follows:—"The flints from No. 5 shaft are, I think, *all artificial*. One, which is very well wrought, may be either an unfinished arrow-head, as you suggest, or a small knife such as is sometimes found in the interments in barrows. The *flakes* are probably the *waste pieces* from chipping out some large tools, though some of them have been used as instruments for *cutting* and *scraping*. The evidence you have obtained shows that flint has been in use, since Silbury Hill was formed, for *cutting instruments*, for I think that the knife or arrow-head from shaft No. 5 must be accepted as probably not later than the Bronze Period, to which most of our flint arrow-heads belong"; and further:—"I think that any doubt that may have existed as to the mound being pre-Roman may now be dispelled."

These finds reveal the important fact, that long after Silbury Hill had been erected, the neighbourhood was inhabited or visited by a people who made and used flint weapons. The date was so long after the formation of this mound that not less than 5ft. of alluvium

round

Worked Flint, N°5 Shaft.

LAVARS LITH BROAD ST BRISTOL

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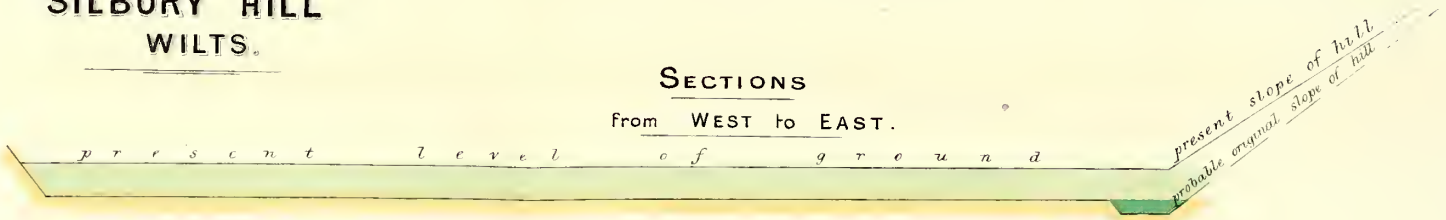
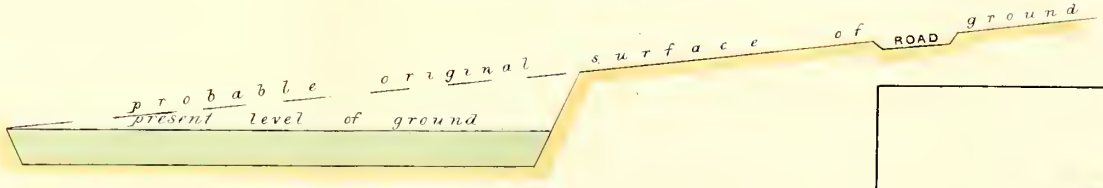
SILBURY HILL
WILTS.

SECTIONS

from WEST to EAST.



from NORTH to SOUTH



NOTE

Ground undisturbed shewn thus

Ground once excavated, since filled in by Alluvial deposit " "

Scale of Feet.

100 50 0 100 200

Worked Flint, N° 5 Shaft.

G.C. Ashmead & Son Bristol

AYERS LITH. BRIAD S. BRISTOL

had accumulated in that part of the trench which these flint-workers occupied when they temporarily encamped there, lighted their fires, cooked their food, and formed their flint weapons; and the depth of this accumulation would imply a considerable lapse of time.

The time of their stay must have been either summer or autumn, for in the spring and winter months the level of their encampment, which is 9ft. under the present surface of the meadow, would be always under water, because it is much below the level of the adjacent stream, which forms the only drainage for this district. In the winter of every year this meadow is, even now, frequently submerged by the overflow of the stream.

Besides their weapons, these flint-men left behind some remains of the animals which supplied them with food, and Professor Lloyd Morgan has identified the bones of deer, ox, and pig; also of man's faithful companion, the dog. We may infer that some of their food was cooked by boiling, for the small sarsen stones found associated with the other remains have all been burnt, and probably have been used as pot-boilers.

More remarkable still, there was found, in this black layer, a human bone which had been broken into two pieces. It is a femur possessing peculiar characteristics of some interest, from the fact of the *linea aspera* being developed to a very unusual extent.

I wish to direct attention to the lower jaws, and to the fragments of bones, from this black layer. These fragments are just such small hard pieces as we now see left uneaten by dogs; and they are evidently the dogs' leavings. Sir John Lubbock, in his account of the Danish kitchen-middens, describes a similar fact, and he alludes to the frequent occurrence of the lower jaws of animals which the dogs had there left uneaten.

In every shaft but one, many bones of animals were found in the alluvium, at all depths. Professor Lloyd Morgan has kindly examined these, and, with the exception of those bones found in the black layer, pronounces that they belong exclusively to ox and deer. It is remarkable that not any bones of sheep were found in these excavations, although that animal has for many centuries been most abundant in Wiltshire.

In addition to the objects already referred to, a brass coin of Marcus Aurelius was found, 6ft. under the surface, in shaft No. 2, and in another shaft an iron arrow-point was found; these things, however, bear but little on the date of the mound.

The idea entertained by some antiquarians, that the shape of the summit and slope of the hill were altered owing to the large quantity of material excavated from the shaft in 1777 is not borne out by the fact. This shaft was 4ft. in diameter, and the whole of the chalk *debris* removed could not have exceeded forty cubic yards, and this would occupy but a small space in the centre of the summit of the hill—over 100ft. diameter, so that none of it would have rolled down the hill sides. In fact all this material appears to have been refilled into the hole, excepting a small bank which is still visible on the flat summit.

As the outcome of these excavations I have ascertained that Silbury Hill was originally surrounded by a deep trench, or moat, at all times containing water.

Also, that it was erected by a people, probably a rude race of hunters, so little advanced in civilization, that they were using flint implements a long time after the hill was built; this discovery places the date of the erection of Silbury Hill at a very early period, probably some centuries before the arrival of the Romans in Britain.

It does not follow that the builders of Silbury Hill were actually the same race as the flint-workers, whose traces were found in the trench. A long interval of time must have necessarily elapsed to account for the deposit of 5ft. of alluvium; so these men may have supplanted some previous race of dwellers; but, if this be so, it carries back the date of the erection of Silbury Hill to a still more remote period.

Note.—All the objects of interest found in these excavations have been sent to their proper resting-place, the Devizes Museum.

Appendix.

Details of the ten shafts. The numbers refer to the numbers on the annexed plan, and the depth of water stated is the height to

which water stood in those shafts, at the end of the long dry season, before the rains commenced.

Shaft No. 1.—19ft. to 20ft. deep. White alluvial clay with a large admixture of chalk rollings. In this shaft stags' horns were found, and in no other. At the bottom the chalk rock showed traces of the original workers, the chalk being notched into steps, about a foot difference in level. The same kind of marks was found in shaft No. 8.

Shaft No. 2.—21½ft. deep. White alluvial clay containing much chalk rubble, also some sarsen stones 10in. to 14in. diameter. In this shaft, at 6ft. under the surface, was found a brass coin of Marcus Aurelius. Water rose in this shaft 8ft. deep.

No. 3.—3½ft. only!

No. 4.—4ft. only!

A projecting mass of chalk for some reason has not been removed at this point. Was this left as a sloping access to the hill, for carrying the material during the erection?

No. 5.—15½ft. This was the first shaft sunk The first 3ft. to 4ft. under the soil was white alluvial clay, then clay with a mixture of chalk rubble. At 9ft. under the surface a distinct black layer, about 1ft. thick, containing fractured flints, bones, burnt sarsen stones, and charcoal. Then, below this layer, 5ft. of alluvial clay and chalk rubble to the bottom.

Shaft No. 6.—15ft. deep. This shaft, after the surface soil, passed only through a fine tenacious white clay, containing no chalk rubble. A few flints, flakes and broken flints, and some bones, were scattered through this clay. The bottom 9in. contained a large quantity of flint fragments. The absence of chalk rollings or rubble may be attributed to the great distance of this shaft from Silbury Hill. The white fine clay, when analysed, was found to consist of chalk 88½%, insoluble silica 11½%.

No. 7.—Sunk at the extreme west limit of the meadow, was only 6ft. deep. White alluvial clay and chalk rubble. No bones were found in this shaft.

No. 8.—16ft. deep. Upper half tenacious discoloured clay, not pure white; lower half white clay, containing some chalk rollings.

The bottom of this shaft showed traces of the old workers, in the form of notches or steps.

No. 9.—Was sunk 16½ft., and then a bar driven a further 5ft. did not reach solid chalk. This shaft and No. 10 had to be abandoned before completion, owing to the rain in November rendering the sides unsafe for the workmen. Passed through only alluvial clay, discoloured and containing many freshwater shells.

No. 10.—As far as sunk all alluvial clay, pale brown colour, containing many shells, no chalk rubble. This clay evidently was mixed with earthy deposit from the stream. Animal bones were found in the alluvial deposit in every shaft excepting No. 7 only.

Notes on the Manor of Aldbourne.

By the late F. A. Carrington, Esq.*

THIS manor comprises within its bounds the Church and town of Aldbourne, and Aldbourne Chace, said to be a favourite hunting-ground of John of Gaunt, which he held in right of his wife, and who—as I was informed by the late Vicar (the Rev. J. Seagram)—partly resided in the ancient house at Upper Upham, mentioned in a previous volume of this *Magazine* (vol. ii., p. 128), and partly at the Court House, adjoining the churchyard, now the residence of the Rev. G. P. Cleather, the present vicar, because the house at Upper Upham has only pond water, the Court House having an excellent spring.

The Church.

This is a very large and beautiful structure, which cannot be

* These notes were prepared by Mr. Carrington prior to 1860, when he died, and were forwarded to the Editor some time since by Canon Jackson.

adequately described in a note. It contains fine stone mouuments of the Goddards and the Waldrons, with figures in the costume of the reign of James I., all painted; a large incised altar-tomb of the date of 1501, to "Magister Johannes Stone," a chantry priest; and a small brass, the demi-figure of another chantry priest, Henry Frekylton, with chalice and book in the corners above him, which will be given in Mr. Kite's work on the brasses of Wilts.

In the oldest parish register there is written in a cotemporaneous hand the following order:

"A copy of the Order sent from the Right Reverend father in God the Bishop of Sarum to the Parish of Alborne for the placing of the Holy Table and administration of the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

"John [Davenant, consecrated 1621, ob. 1641] by divine Prouidence Bishop of Sarum To the Curate and Churchwardens with the Parishioners of Awborne in the County of Wilts and our Diocese of Saru, greeting.

"Whereas his Matie hath beene lately informed that some men factiously disposed have taken upon themselves to place and remove the Communion Table in the Church of Awborne and thereupon his highnes has required me to take p^rsent order therein These are to let you know that both according to the Iniuncsions given out in the Raigne of Queene Elizabeth for placing the Communion Table in Churches, and by the 82 Canon agreed vpon in the first yeare of the Raigne of King James of Blessed Memory, it was intimated that those Tables should ordinarily be sett and stand with the side to the East wall of the Chauncell I therefore require you the Churchwardens and all other persons not to meddle with the bringing down or transposing of the Communion Table, as you will answere at yor owne perill and because some doe ignorantly suppose that the standing of the Communion Table where Altars stood in times of Sup.stition has some relish of Poperoy and some p.chance may erroniously conceive that the placing thereof otherwise when the Holy Communion is administered savo^rs of Irreuerence. I would have you take notice from the forenamed Iniunction and Canon from the Rubricke pr^efixed before the administracon of the Lords Supper and from the first Article not long since enquired of in the Visitacon of our most Revered Metropolitan [Archbishop Laud] that the placing of it higher or lower in the Chauncell or in the church is by the iudgment of the church of England a thing indifferent and to be ordered and guided by the only rule of Convenientie. Now because of things of this nature to iudge and determine what is most convenient belongs not to private persons but to those who have Ecclesiasticall authority—I inhibit you the Churchwardens and all other persons whatsoever to meddle with the bringing downe of the Comunion Table or with altering the place thereof at such times as the Holy Supper is to be administered And I require you herein to yeeld obedience unto what is already iudged most convenient by my Chancellor vnless upon further consideration and viewe it shall be otherwise ordered.

"Now to the end that the Minister may neither be overtoyled nor the people

indecently and inconueniently thronged together when they are to drawe neire and take the holy sacrament and that the frequent celebratio. thereof may never the lesse be continued I doe further appoynt that thrice in the yeare at least there be publique [notice] given in the Church for fower Comunions to be held vpon fower Sundaies together and that there come not to the Comunion in one day above two hundred at the most. For the better observation whereof and that every man may know his proper time the Curate shall divide the parishioners into fower parts according to his discretio. and as shall most fittingly serve to this purpose.

"And if any turbulent spirit shall disobey this our Order hee shall be proceeded against according to the quality of his fault and Misdemeanor.

"In wittnes whereof I have herevnto set my hand and seale Episcopall this seventeenth day of May, 1637, and in the yeare of our consecration the sixteenth."

This order is referred to, and its date mentioned, by Archbishop Laud—"Laud's speech at the censure of Basterwick," in his works (vol. ii., p. 58, of the ed. of 1637)—and is printed in the Oxford edit. of Archbishop's Laud's works, edited by the Rev. James Bliss, A.M., vol. vi., p. 60.

The population of the parish of Aldbourne in 1851 consisted of one thousand six hundred and twenty-two inhabitants, and it would hardly be supposed that the number of communicants would be so large as it would seem to be from Bishop Davenant's order. But it appears from the certificates of Chantries (2 Edw. VI.) that the number of communicants in the parishes in the Wiltshire Towns was then very considerable. It appears from the certificate of chantries of Wilts, in the General Record Office, No. 58, that in 2 Edward VI. (1548) the number of communicants at

St. Edward's, Sarum, was			...	1700
Mere	...	...	...	800
Chippenham	...	...	...	667
Calne	...	...	...	860
Malmesbury	...	...	...	860
Devizes	...	...	...	900
Bradford [on Avon]		...	...	576
Marlborough	...	...	...	1057

and with respect to Aldbourne it is there stated as follows :—"Also there be wthin the p.isshe of Alborne the number of 400 people wiche receyve the blessed Commu^{n}ion and no preest to helpe the

Vicar there in administration of the Sacraments savinge the sayd Incumbent [of the Chantry] whereupon the Vicar wth all the reste of the Parissheners desyre the Kingis moost honble Councell to consider them accordingly."

This is accounted for by the practice of the Romish Church, which prevailed here down to the time of the Reformation, that every person above 14 years old—the age of confirmation—who did not confess and receive absolution in Passion Week was not allowed to receive the holy sacrament on Easter Day, and if he or she did not do so, and died within the year, such persons would not have been allowed Christian burial, except for some very special cause.

The parish registers commence in the year 1637, and there are no entries from 1640 to 1645, both inclusive, and with the date of 1642 there is written :—"Times of Civil Disorder no Register kept," but in one of the register books is found the following entry : —

"Buried Anno Dni 1707 Wm Wild was born on Easter Eve being in ye year 1590 died ye 29th of June 1707 in ye hundred and sixteenth year of his Age & was buried . . . . July 1st."

The Chantry.

At Aldbourne there was a Chantry called "Our Lady's Guild." Its possessions are described in the Certif. of Chantries (Certif. 58, No. 56), where it is stated that "Landes were gyven to the ffrat.nytie of o^{r} Lady in Aldborne, Adam Herryett Incumbente."

Church Goods.

In the return of the Commissioners of Church Goods is the following entry :—

"Alborne delivered to Thomas hatte and to William Sexton won Cvppe or Challis by Indenture of viij ovnc di. and iiij bells } viij ovnc. di. bellis iij and a sanct^{s} bell."

The Chace.

From the census of 1851 it appears that the parish of Aldbourne is 8495 acres in extent; and from the "Survey of Sir John Poyntz" in the Duchy of Lancaster Record Office, 33 Eliz., from which the account of the boundaries is taken,[1] it is stated that the

[1] Printed in *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, vol. vi., p. 188.

Manor of Aldbourne, which appears to be coterminous with the parish, consisted of 2680 acres, exclusive of the chace, warren, and wastes, which would give an extent of 5815 acres for the chase, warren and wastes.

That there were deer in Aldbourne Chace in the reign of Queen Elizabeth is quite manifest from the records I have after cited, which still remain in the Duchy of Lancaster Office in Lancaster Place, London :—

29 Jan., 1578 :—

"Bill by George Bramley, Esq., Attorney General of the Duchy in the Duchy Court of Chancery, against Walter Browne of Ockbourne St. George blacksmith that being a coen. [common] Hunter and Killer of deere and conies within the said Chace [Aldbourne Chace] aboute the xv of November last he did hunte take and kill une doe and on the 25 day mche [March] last past and on dyuerse and sondry other tymes before and sithens did ferrett and kill diverse and sondry great noumbers of the connyes within the said Chace and warren."

Duchy of Lancaster Records, 20th Eliz., vol. 66, A. 3.

In the 22nd Eliz. (1580) a bill was filed in the Duchy Court of Chancery by Waldron, lessee of the Earl of Pembroke, that King's College, Cambridge, had brought an action against him for taking wood and rabbits in Priors Woods, which he claims as part of Aldbourne, and he states that King's College are instigated by William Younge, of Ockbourne St. George (the tenant of King's College Farm there), and that he and others took six couple of rabbits and a deer called a sore.[1] Duchy of Lancaster Records, 22 Eliz., vol. 79, W. 6.

Prior's Wood was a wood which formerly belonged to King's College, Cambridge, situate where the small entrenchments, No. 1 and 2 are, which are mentioned *ante*, vol. ii., p. 127, and it was stated by the Rev. John Legh, A.M., formerly Bursar of the College, that this wood and short wood near it were given up as common to the inhabitants of Aldbourne, the inhabitants giving up a right of common which they had in the Chace woods which belonged to the College.

[1] A buck of the fourth year. "A buck of the first year is a fawn ; the second year, a prickett ; the third year, a sorrell; and the fourth year a *soare*." *Return from Parnassus* (1606).

The site of Priors Wood now forms part of the glebe of the Vicar of Ogbourne, under the Aldbourne Enclosure Act of 1805.

In 22 Eliz. (1580) :—

"Bill in the Duchy Court of Chancery by John Brograve Attorney General of the Duchy against William Younge sone vnto Willm. Younge Gentleman Farmor of the Mannor. of Ockporne St. George and John Pitte s.vante to the said William Younge for that he on the 27th of December in the seaven and twentie yeare of the Quenes Maties raigne wth John Laythton Thomas Fisher and Kite wth divers other p.sons unknown did wth doggs and grey hounds hunte take and kill one of the Queene's Maties Deare and on the 20th day of May last past did take and kill another."

Duchy of Lancaster Records, 22 Eliz., vol. 79, A. 21.

(In the last instance their taste could not be commended, a deer in May would be about as good to eat as a dead dog.)

4 Nov., 1584 :—

"Bill in the Duchy Court of Chancery by John Brograve Attorney General of the Duchy against Walter Browne of Ockbourne St. George Blacksmith and Vincent Dixon of the same place husbandman for that they on the 6th of June last did hunt and carry away one of the Queen's Maties deere and on divers other dayes since kill and carry away deere and conyes and also then and theare did very Ryotously and vnlawfullie assemble themselves and beate wounde and evell intreate George Mills and Edward ffynche twoe of the Keapers of the said Chace and warren."

11 Feb., 1585 :—

"Bill in like form by John Brograve Attorney General against Vincente Dixon of Ockborne St. George husbandman, and Vincent Eyre of the said Towne and county husbandman for killing on the 21st of Maye divers Conyes in Aldborn Chace."

Duchy of Lancaster Records, vol. 92, A. 20 a.

Deer must have been in Aldbourne Chace till 11 Charles I. (1636), as in Rushworth's Collections, vol. iii., p. 74, is a report of a case in the Star Chamber of :—

"*Bond* Esq , *v. Goddard*, and others.

"Goddard the elder being a copyholder of lands in Eylden within the Manner of Ogburne near adjoyning to His Majesties Chace being a place that in winter time was a special and usual succour for preserving the breed of young deer belonging to the Chace and where the Keepers do usually lodg and go in and out

and with their leash hounds have without interruption from time to time used to drive and re-chace his Majesties deer.

"*Goddard* the younger, under colour of going to kill conies in the said Eylden grounds and with his father's privity and command did assemble to himself the defendant Cox and another and in the night go towards the said grounds and in their way in another man's coppice about half-a-mile from the Chace with dogs kill one of the Chace deer and carried it to *Goddard* the elder's house where it was eaten and at another time they killed another of the deer of the Chace, in the said *Goddard* the elder's ground and carried it home to his house and he disposed of part of it and after this they had a Rascal Deer and part of it was eaten in *Goddard's* house boiled. Goddard's wife to keep it from being discovered told her servants it was mutton, and for this they were all committed to the Fleet and the two Goddards fined 500*l* a piece Goddard's wife 50*l* and Cox 300*l* and the two Goddards and Cox to make their acknowledgment and satisfaction at the Assizes and be there bound to their good behaviour."

It should be observed that very few, if any, of these absurd Star Chamber fines were ever paid. The person fined petitioned the Crown, and compounded for the fine—generally at less than one tenth of the amount. I once heard the late Rt. Hon. Charles Williams Wynne say that his ancestor, Speaker Williams, was fined £10,000, but that no part of it was ever paid. That fine was not imposed by the Star Chamber, but the practice seems to have been continued.

The deer in Aldbourne Chace do not seem to have survived the Civil Wars, as Aubrey, in his "Natural History of Wiltshire," p. 59, speaks highly of the rabbits in Aldbourne Warren, but does not mention any deer in the Chace.

That stolen deer from Aldbourne Chace were brought to Ogbourne St. George is further proved by the fact that when Mr. Carrington re-opened an old well, nearly opposite his house, which had been filled up more than half-a-century, three deer's horns were found at the bottom—no doubt horns of stolen deer thrown in by persons passing along the adjoining street.

Mr. Church, of Hillwood, who died in 1852 at an advanced age, told Mr. Carrington that he remembered the Chace before the inclosure in 1804, and that it then was a wild thick jungle of brambles, briars, and bushes, and that no one could then drive, walk, or ride in it in any direction except along drives which were cut in such directions as were needed.

Since 1804 the Chace has ceased to exist, except in farms and enclosures, but some of the farm-houses which were keepers' lodges still retain their original names.

Copyholds and Woods.

In the survey of the manor by John Twynyho, Surveyor of the Manor 6 Edw. VI. (1552) the jury present as follows:—

"It. that Evy [every] yardland cont. xxiiij acres may kepe [to turn on the wastes] lx shepe and vij horse and Rother best [horned beasts]

"It. Evy custome yard land must worke iiij mens worke with the farmour in mede harvest and carr. one [load] of lorde hey and to wasshe and shere xv. shepe apece and evy. halfe yarde lande do half the like.

"Item ther be wthin the Chace vj copic [coppices] one called hillwood cont xvj acr. of vij yeares growth—Middlerudge cont. vij acr of vi yeres growyth—Standen cont x acr. of xl yeres growyth—The pke [park?] of Snape cont xx acr. of x yeres growyth—Highwichell cont. xx acr iiij yeres growyth—Lower Wichel cont. v. acres of xxx yeres growyth—S^{m}. [sum] of the acres of woode wthin the sayed Manner and Chace of Alborne iiij^{xx} [four score] vij acres."

The Town.

In Sir John Poyntz's survey, 33 Eliz., in which the jury present the boundaries of the manor of Aldbourne, they also present that there are two fairs at Aldbourne, one on St. Edward's Day, and the other on St. Mary Magdalene's Day, and "a weekly Tuesdaie market kept in the Town of Alborn till within ten years last past [1581] and sithence the same is and hath been discontinued."

The Cross.

In what was the market square is a handsome cross, raised on three steps. It was restored in the last century by a citizen of London, but in the restoration the crucifix is placed at an angle with the shaft to answer the purpose of a sun-dial, showing that sometimes at least Eternity is made subservient to Time.

The Battle.

This occurred September 17th, 1643, between the raising of the siege of Gloucester by the Earl of Essex and the Battle of Newbury in which the Earl of Carnarvon, the Earl of Sunderland, and Lord Viscount Falkland were killed.

Lord Clarendon, in his History, Book 7, states that after the raising of the siege of Gloucester, the Earl of Essex proceeded to Cirencester, and "moved through that deep and enclosed county of North Wiltshire, his direct way to London, and that Prince *Rupert,* with near five thousand horse, marched day and night over the hills to get between London and the enemy before they should be able to get out of those enclosed deep countries in which they were engaged between narrow lanes, and to entertain them with skirmishes till the whole army should come up. This design, pursued and executed with indefatigable pains, succeeded to his wish, for when the van of the enemy's army had almost marched over *Awborne* Chace, intending that night to have reached Newbury, Prince Rupert, beyond their fear or expectation, appeared with a strong body of horse so near them that before they could put themselves in order to receive them he charged their rear and routed them with good execution, and though the enemy performed the parts of good men, and applied themselves more dexterously to the relief of each other than on so sudden and unlooked-for an occasion was expected, yet with some difficulty, and the loss of many men, they were glad to shorten their journey, and, the night coming on, took up their quarters at Hungerford.

"In this conflict, which was very sharp for an hour or two, many fell of the enemy, and of the King's party none of name but the Marquis of *Vieu Ville,* a gallant gentleman of the French nation, who had attended the Queen out of Holland and put himself as a volunteer upon this action in the Lord Jermyn's Regiment. There were hurt many officers, and among those the Lord Jermyn received a shot in his arm, with a pistol, owing the preservation of his life from other shots to the excellent temper of his armour; and the Lord *Digby* a strange hurt in the face, a pistol being discharged at so near a distance upon him that the powder fetched much blood from his face, and for the present blinded him, without further mischief, by which it was concluded that the bullet had dropped out before the pistol was discharged, and may be reckoned among one of those escapes of which that gallant person hath passed a greater number in the course of his life than any man I know."

THE MUSTER.

On the 10th of April, 1644, the army of King Charles I. mustered on Aldbourne Chace, and Captain Richard Symonds (Symonds, p. 3), an officer of the King's army, who was present, gives an account of the regiments there assembled, the names of officers, and, in many instances, the devices on their flags (Harl. MS., in the Brit. Mus., No. 986). The same MS. book also contains similar information respecting a muster of the Trained bands of the Metropolis in Moor Fields, on the 26th of September, 1643. From this it appears that each field-officer and each captain had a flag, with a difference in each, of which the flags of the Blue Regiment of the train bands are an example :—

Colonel	...	A plain blue flag.
Lieut.-Col.	...	Ditto, with a canton gules, bearing St. George's cross, argent.
Sergeant-Major	...	The like, with a plate in centre of the flag,
1st Capt.	...	The like, with two plates.
2nd Capt.	...	——————three plates.
3rd Capt.	...	——————four plates.

The King's army being over-officered, had fewer companies in each regiment than were in the Trained bands.

The following is extracted from Capt. Symonds' account of the muster :—

" These Regiments of Horse and Foot were at the Rendezvouz neare Awborne Wednesday, April ye Tenth 1644.

" *Foot.*

" 1st Reg.—The Kings liefe guard comanded by ye Earle of Lindsey
[4 flags, no device on any except the 2nd—party per pale arg. and gu.—on the dexter a cross gu.]

" 2 Regim^t^ was the Lord Hopton's blew coats
[5 flags gu. with mullets arg. for difference]

" 3^d^ Reg. Colonel Apsley Red Coates
[6 flags. 1 sable. 2 sable with canton arg. and cross gu. 3 gu. with canton and cross and issuing from the cross a pile or. 4 gyrony of 4 sa. and arg. with canton and cross and 5 the like but with gyrony of 6. 6 the like but gyrony of 8]

"4th Reg. Colonel Talbott Yellow Coates. 6 colours Arg. 3 Or. toto 9
[9 flags 6 arg. with Talbots passant proper for differenee. 7th Or. 8 Or with canton and cross. 9 the like with a roundel]

"5 Reg. Col. Ashleys
[8 flags vert with Piles wavy for difference]

"6 Reg. Colonel Cooke eldest son to Cooke of Cheshull Magna Com. Essex
[3 flags blue with plates for difference]

"7 Reg. Colonel Sr. Jacob Astleye and Colonel Stradlings vnited
[5 flags blue with cinquefoils arg. for difference]

"8 Reg. Col. Sr. James Penniman
"I think this Reg. had 10 colors vt [vert] and stars argent

"9 Colonel Lisle
[7 flags—1 arg. 2 canton and cross 3—7 no devices]

"10 Reg. Col. T. Selwel
[4 flags blue with Piles wavy arg. for difference]

"11th Reg. Sr. Lewis Dyves Colonel
[4 flags or with Roundels gules for difference]

"At Edghill were these officers 1642 in this Regiment
"Leift Tho. Shirley
"Maior—Gervas Holles of Grimsby Com Lincoln Esq. now Colonel 1644
"1 Capt John Smyth of Somersetts Com Lincoln Gent
"2 Capt Gabrel Savell of Wakefield in Yorksh. Gent
"3 Capt. Henr. Peyton
"4 Capt. Rich. Nevill
"5 Cap Rich. Slingsby
"Sr Lewis Dives was Govenor of Abingdo. this yeare 1644

"12 Reg. Colonel Charles Gerald had xii Ens.
[2 flags. 1 only without colour 2 gyrony of 4. Gules and Or, with the canton and cross]

"These 2 Regiments following marched with the Traine of Artillery

"Colonel Henry Lord Percye's Reg.
[3 flags. 1 Arg. 2 with canton and cross 3 the like with a crescent for difference blewish white]

"Colonel Sr. Hen. Bard who was taken Prisoner at ye late fight wth Waller at Alresford These Ensignes marched out of Oxford the Satterday before this Rendezvous this was Colonel Pinchbeck's Regimt
[5 flags Arg. with a cross crosslet betw. 4 cross crosslets for difference]

"These marched out of Oxon wth His Maj Apr. 7——176 These 2 Regim^ts^ were commanded men out of all ye Yorks. Reg and comeng wth. a Convoy of Ammunacion to Oxford was putt into 2 Regim^ts^

"The Duke of Yorke his Regim^t^ of Foote

"Commanded by Colonel Sellinger was not at the Rendezvous but lay at Marlingsborough a full Reg.

"This had but two Ensignes at ye slighting of ye garison [abandonment of the town] of Reading

[2 flags—both alike—gyrony of 4. gules and sable—with canton and cross]

"The Horse were in three Bodyes at this Rendezvous

"The first body was the Lord Wilmott's Brigade and almost consisting of as many men and horses as did the other 3 [*sic*] Brigades wherein were

"1 Reg. Prince Charles his Regim^t^ now commanded by the Lord Wentworth formerly by S^r^. Tho. Byron till he dyed ——— 100

"2 Reg. The Lord Generall ye Earle of Forth ——— 300

"3 Reg. Prince Maurice 7 Cornets Red ——— 300

"These officers was of this Reg. when they were in Cornwall

"Leift. Col. Molsworth

"Major Robt. Legg brother to Maior Legg in the North

"1 Capt Wolley Lee of ——in Surr. dyed in Oxford about Dec. 1644

"2 C. ——Sheldon Com Wigorn

"3 C. James Eliott

"4 C John Freaks

"5 Capt. Leif^t^ * Hugh Williams

"4 Reg. Lord Wilmotts ———250

"Lieu^t^ Col. Paul Smith

"Sergeant Major Aymes Pollard

"1 Capt John Harvey his lieu^t^ Fitzwilliams

"Cornet Mr John Phill who was shott in ye Knee at Roundway Downe

"Capt. Duplant a frenchma.

"Cap Baskervile

"Capt Lieuten^t^ Wilmott

[3 flags no devices]

"5 Reg. Ja. Earle of Northamptons———250

[4 flags—the 1st blue edged with fringe—the 2nd edged with frynge the 3rd and 4th no device]

"6th Reg. Henry Lord Percyes 300

[7 flags. 4 Gules. 3 Argent no Canton or cross]

* At this date, and until the end of the last century, the Colonel had a company or troop in his regiment. It was commanded by a lieutenant who was called "Capt.-Lieut," as he bore the rank of captain with the pay of a lieutenant.

"7 Reg. S[r] Arthur Aston now Governo[r] of Oxford 120
[4 flags—no Canton or Cross Sable Cross Pateé Arg.]

"8 Reg. Col. Charles Gerard 150
[3 flags gules no canton or Cross]

"9 Reg. Colonel Thomas Howard 2[d] son to the Earle of Berks 300
[8 Flags Vert]

"10 Reg Col Tho Weston which Regim[t] formerly was the Lord Digbies 100
[Two flags argent]

"11 Reg. Colonel Nevills which was the Earle of Caernarvons Regiment 200
[5 flags—no colours or devices]

"12 Reg Colonel Gerrard Croker Com Oxon 100
[2 Flags 1 Vert edged with fringe 2 no device or colour] 2 Troopes

"Sume total of this Brigade of Horse 2470

"Colonel Caryes Brigade of Horse consisted of these Regiments formerly comanded by the Lord John Stuart

"1 Reg. S[r] Horatio Caryes w[h]. was y[e] L[d]. John's Reg.
"Col. Caries Cornet
"Left. Col Fleetwood
"S[r]jeant Maior Pickar goldsmith London
"1. Capt Benett On his banner the figure of a cavalier pulling a Roundhead by the ears: motto 'Come out you cuckold.' 2. Capt Myles Clerke was vintner Lond. 3. Capt Barbir

"2 Reg. S[r]. Nicholas Crispes consisting of 4 Troopes but one Cornet
[One flag no colour or device]

3[d] Reg. S[r]. Edward Ford son of S[r]. W[m]. Ford. This S[r]. Edw. was Sheriffe of Sussex 1643. 4 Troopes
[3 flags—no colours no devices]

"S[r]. Edward Stowels Brigade of Horse consisted of these Regimts

"1 Reg. Ye Lord Hopton Colonel no Cornet
"Lieut[t]. Col Tho. Seymo[r] major formerly to the Lord Marquis of Hertfo.
"S[t]iant Major Tho. Bishop
"Capt Davys

"2 Reg. S[r]. Edw. Stowel Colonel
[2 flags argent—no devices]

"3 Reg. Colonel Gunter and Colonel Apsleys vnited
[2 flags sable no devices]

"4 Reg. Colonel Peirce
[2 flags—no colours no devices]

"Toto of this Brigade ——

" Colonel Bennetts Brigade of Horse consisted of these Regiments
" 1 Reg. Col. Bennet high Sheriffe of South^{t}. had 9 Troops in the feild almost full but 2 Colo^{rs}
[2 flags gules no devices]

" Lieut Col Verney son to S^{r}. Edm. V. who was slayne at Edghill
" S^{rt}. Maior Richard Aldworth
" 1 Capt. Mr. Robt. Smyth brother to Colonel Smyth who was taken prisoner wth. S^{r}. Alex Denton, Hilsden House, Com Buck

" 2 Reg. S^{r}. Geo Vaughan Colonel S^{r}. Robt. Welsh Lieut Colonel but 2 Troopes 80
[2 flags—1 blue—2 blue—with on a scroll argent 'Experto crede Robto. for ye lieut Colonel']

" 3 Reg. Colonel S^{r}. Edw. Waldgrave of Staninghall Com. Norfolk Kt 211
[3 flags arg. under the 2nd and 3rd 'leiftant Col, Ennys Scotus' 'Sergeant Maior London']
" Below these
" Capt leift^{t}. Whale Com. Norf. Civis Lond.
" 1 Capt Tho Catelyne Com. Norf Esq.
" 2 Capt Chevingham who was Major to Colonel Playter brought in 60 men ar d horse since ye fight at Alresford
" 2 Capt Warren killed at Alresford Capt Cotton and Capt Cornwallis both cashiered by ye Lord Hopton before the fight at Alresford

" At the side of this page is a shield party per pale arg. and gules and on an escutcheon a hand gules for a Bavant and over it written 'S^{r}. Edw Waldegrave dyed at Oxon after ye Mach. [March ?] out of ye W. R. [West Riding of York?] and buried at S^{t}. Maries Dec. 3 or 4 1644 "

" 4 Reg. Colonel Lindsey one of the Quartermasters Gen^{ll}. of the Kings Army

" Toto of this Brigade ———

" Sume Total of this Muster

" The Infantry in all about in the feild besides Sellingers &c	5000
" The Horse which lay 3 deepe the front were numbered 1300 " So with Officers in all they were full	4000
" Toto in the feild besides &c	9000 "

Selwood Forest.

By the Rev. Canon J. E. Jackson, F.S.A.

THE district now generally known as Selwood lies between Warminster and Frome, Longleat and Witham. You may have a bird's eye view of it from the top of Cley Hill; only, the whole country before you is so thickly covered with hedgerow timber, that, to verify the old saying, one is hardly able to see the wood for the trees. But the fact is that you only see from that point a very small part of what was once included under the name of Selwood, though where it began and where it ended is not easy to say, owing to want of ancient maps and distinct records. We have no account of the original formation of any forest, except the New Forest, in Hampshire, and one at Hampton Court.

I will divide my story into two periods—(1) The Dark one, and (2) The Lighter one. I mean by the dark one that very obscure time in the history of our country when we find Selwood mentioned, but without any precise information as to its extent; by the lighter one, that in which we do get a few authentic accounts of it.

Some of our modern historians—as the late Dr. Guest, of Cambridge—have taken infinite pains to clear the indistinct and foggy atmosphere of early British history. They have tried to reconcile conflicting statements, to explain old names, and to suggest which way such and such armies moved, or where such and such battles were fought, and to identify such and such a camp as the camp of Chlorus or Vespasian, or somebody else. But there is in these researches so much that is merely plausible, so much that is mere guessing and supposing, that the result cannot be called very satisfactory. The material to work upon often consists of little else than a string of obsolete names, old Welsh names, spelled differently in different chronicles. Sometimes there may be a slight resemblance to our modern names; and, in such cases, conclusions and theories are occasionally presented to us which it is not

quite easy to accept as history. On the other hand, researches of this kind may be successful, and to one instance of this kind I will first call your attention, because it relates to a curious place within the district of Selwood Forest, and therefore properly belongs to our subject, and to the darkest part of it.[1]

A mile or two beyond Stourhead, there is, as some of you may be aware, on the high ground thereabout, a large square-shaped piece of table-land, a sort of platform, the sides of which are steep declivities. On this platform stands the little scattered village of Penselwood. Pen is a very commonly found Welsh word, meaning head, and so the name signifies, not improperly, the head of Selwood. On the slope of this platform, facing east, lie the celebrated Pen Pits. Of these I must attempt some description.

You are aware that the river Stour rises from six springs, on a hillside within the demesne of Stourhead. It flows down into a valley towards the south. Follow the stream for about a couple of miles: the ground on both sides slopes up to a considerable height. The slope on the right hand is Pen Common. This reaches the table-land, or platform, on which is the hamlet of Penselwood. The boundary of Pen Common on the south is a high ridge which runs all the way down from the top of the hill to the brook at the bottom. It forms a kind of spur or promontory jutting out from the great platform. The lower end of this ridge has been used for a fort. It has been partly heightened by heaping soil on to it, and it is cut off from the rest of the ridge by an artificial gap or ravine, for security. Immediately after this ravine is another portion of the same ridge, that has been used for an outer court, or baily, to the fort or castle, and this outer court is in like manner cut off from the rest by another gap or ravine for further security—the whole showing, beyond a doubt, that the lower part of the ridge has been at some time or other used for some purpose of defence; all this is

[1] This paper formed the subject of a lecture delivered at the Warminster Athenæum in February last. The writer expressed at that time an opinion upon the Penselwood question which he has since seen reason to change. He was not then aware of the extent to which the controversy had been carried, and had not seen some of the publications relating to it.

plain enough. But it is farther up, beyond the outer court or baily, that our puzzle begins. The surface of this ridge-part of the common is scooped out very irregularly into hollows or pits—some large, some small, some roundish, basin-like, others more of a square or oblong shape. They are in no sort of order, but occur at intervals; some are close together, divided by a partition bank, along which you find your way about from one to the other. It is not fair to compare them to a honeycomb, because that is constructed with surpassing evenness and regularity, but there is a distant and rough likeness. The pits on this ridge are said to be spread over about one hundred acres. But they did—and this is very curious—they did, within memory, spread also over the platform at the top, covering altogether seven hundred acres; a vast number have been filled in and levelled for agricultural use. There are similar pits, but fewer in number, on the other side of the valley, over the brook, and some in the plantations in the demesne of Stourhead. A person might walk or ride over Pen-common a thousand times without seeing anything at all of these pits, or being even aware of their existence, because, on the ridge, they are completely hidden from view by very thick underwood, brambles, and shrubs, so dense that it is very difficult to force one's way along it in some parts.

Now what were these pits? The late Sir Richard Colt Hoare, the celebrated Wilts historian and antiquary, lived twenty-five or thirty years at Stourhead. The greater part of the pits were on his land. He gave a great deal of consideration to the subject. He never quite made up his mind; but proposed three explanations. either (1) they were excavations for the simple purpose of procuring stone; (2) that the ancient Britons may have made them in searching for mill or grind-stones (*querns* used for bruising corn); or (3) that they were inhabited as places of refuge in times of danger. Now, as to digging for stone, either for building or grinding, no doubt stone fit for grinding is very valuable. If you can find on your land a bed, for instance, of what the French call buhr-stone, your fortune is made much safer than by finding a gold mine. Underneath the surface of this hill there is a layer of this useful stone; and an examination of the floor of some of the pits has

brought to light many portions of this stone, shaped into querns, but left on the spot as if they had been found to be of inferior quality and unsuitable to the purpose required. Many persons, therefore, have accepted as an explanation of the pits that they were simply excavations for getting grindstone. But a great and almost insurmountable objection to this is that no people in their senses would ever have worked a bed of stone in such a way. To dig hundreds—it is said there have been thousands—of fresh holes one after another, instead of working on continuously, as all stone quarries are worked, would be a mode of operation unheard of. It seems impossible to accept this explanation.

Then, were the pits human habitations? We read of people in underground dwellings not only in old times but even now. The Greek poet Æschylus, in the play called "Prometheus," puts into the mouth of his hero these words:—"Before my time men knew nothing about houses built of brick, or carpenters' work; but they dwelt in excavations in the earth, like tiny emmets in the sunless depths of caverns." In Kamschatka and the Arctic regions these huts are dug underground for warmth. I read the other day of a specimen in California of a round hole dug in the ground; poles and slices of bark formed a conical roof supported by other upright poles; and there are in England, indeed in Wilts, on the downs, groups of such holes, supposed to have served the same purpose. But the question is, were these Pen pits made and used for permanent occupation, so as to form (as from their great number they must have done) a very large and populous British settlement? From the present appearance of the place this sounds at first incredible. But that it really was the case is the opinion of Mr. Thomas Kerslake, of Bristol, who has maintained it by very able and ingenious arguments, set forth in pamphlets which he has published upon the subject.

The matter was taken up by the Archæological Society of Somersetshire: an examination of the ground was made by a committee, but funds being wanting to carry it on to any great extent the result was not decisive. Another examination on a larger scale was then made under the direction of General Pitt Rivers, whose duties

as Inspector of Ancient Monuments appeared to make a formal enquiry necessary, in order to pronounce whether this place were or were not the remains of a British city: because, if so, it might have to be taken under Government protection. The General's report was unfavourable. He could find no signs of ancient habitation. It is very likely that most persons, upon a mere cursory inspection of the ground, would be of the same opinion, and would leave it with the full persuasion that the pits never could have been human dwelling-places. There is no trace of street, no regularity, no vestige of foundation of houses to be seen. The idea of these holes having been used for occupation by families, without any appearance of arrangement for proper drainage: and accessible only by steep descent of many feet, conjures up before the mind nothing but a vision of unwholesomeness, a huge collection of human cesspools, sinks of abomination and disease.

But it is a case which ought not to be judged of too hastily, upon mere appearances, and without some calm consideration. Mr. Kerslake's arguments are so strong that it is difficult to refuse assent to them. His statement is, in brief, that the platform of Penselwood was once a strongly-fortified place, and that these pits, taken in connection with that fact, are the sites of dwellings of some kind, occupied by a large population. His pamphlets upon the subject are convincing, however, at first sight, startling.

The story is this. You will remember that the Roman Emperors were a long time getting possession of this country, and that several expeditions failed. About A.D. 47, Vespasian, then only a general, afterwards Emperor, landed with an army at some place on the south coast, fought thirty battles, took more than twenty hill forts, and the Isle of Wight. That is really all the Roman historian tells us, which certainly is as brief an account as could be given of such long and large military transactions—thirty battles described in less than thirty words. He does not mention a single name of any one of these hill forts. Comes next a very old Welsh history. It mentions just what I have quoted from the Roman historian, and, oddly enough, gives the name of one, and only one, of the hill forts so taken; the name he gives is Caer-Pen-hwil-goit. Come next

other old Welsh writers, and they spell the name with a slight variation, as Pen-huel-goit. Besides, there is, in one of the most ancient Welsh histories, a list given of some thirty of the then principal cities and towns in Old Britain, and among them is this same place reckoned, but it is spelled Pen-sauel-coit. I should say that all the thirty names begin with Caer, but as Caer only means Castle, and is the same in every case, we may throw that aside, and deal only with Pen-sauel-coit. Now it so happens that the last syllable, *Coit,* a Welsh word, means wood; so if Pen-sauel-*coit* means Pen-sauel-*wood,* a very slight change in the pronunciation of the name produces our Penselwood.

Mr. Kerslake very fairly contends that the Pen Pits are not to be judged of by themselves, but that they form only a part of a larger story: and that, taken in connexion with the large fortress at the top, and the smaller one at the foot, of the hill, they were unquestionably used in some way for the accommodation of the inhabitants.

It is not necessary to suppose that the people actually lived in these holes. There were, no doubt, superstructures, houses probably of wood. The destruction by exposure to the weather for fifteen or sixteen centuries will fully account for the total effacement of every token of habitation. How little, Mr. Kerslake observes, is left in the numerous camps and earthworks all over the country, even in Old Sarum itself, to explain to us what was the actual arrangement of buildings within them. "We have had lately [he says] a rare opportunity, in the site of the New Law Courts, of seeing what central London looks like when its buildings are levelled: and the difference was not very great of the aspect of that clearance and the present appearance of this ancient city."[1]

An illustration occurs to me which may be intelligible to those who know the City of Edinburgh. The castle there, with some buildings around it, stands on the top of a high hill with precipitous sides. The approach to it is along the main street of the Old Town which slopes upwards from Holyrood palace at the foot of the street. Supposing the castle and Holyrood to have been entirely

[1] "Primæval British Metropolis," p. 16.

demolished, and the inhabitants of the street which connects the two to have forsaken, or to have been driven away from, their homes, or, perhaps, to have removed the materials, to build the New Town on another site, and that all the vaults and cellars of the Old Town had been left; gaping holes in the ground, never filled up and levelled; the general appearance of the Old Town, after the lapse of sixteen hundred years would have been not much unlike the old hill fortress of Penselwood, the smaller fortress at the foot of the hill, and the Pen Pits between them.

But it is impossible in a short paper to discuss this question fully. Those who may take an interest in it should read with care Mr. Kerslake's publications, as well as those that are adverse to his views.[1]

The choice, as to what the Pen Pits really were, seems to be this. They were either quarries or the *sites* of ancient habitation. The former appears to myself untenable: and Mr. Kerslake's view more likely to be the true one.

I have dwelt upon this part of my subject perhaps rather too long, but it is really the only thing I have to say about Selwood in the very darkest period.

We must now leave this obscure atmosphere, and pass to another not quite so dark, but still dark enough. You must skip over a trifle of a few hundred years, during which the name of Selwood is never met with. What is the reason of these long silent blanks? We have no local information because either nobody took the trouble to write it, or, if they did, it has perished. The most likely persons to write it were, of course, the monks in the monasteries. But we have a curious bit of testimony from one of them, who had a turn for history and topography, that though he desired to write he was stopped by his Superior. This would-be writer's name was Richard of Cirencester. About 1350 he was a monk in the great abbey

[1] Mr. Kerslake's views are contained in three pamphlets:—"A Primæval British Metropolis," 1877; "Caer Pensauel coit, a long lost un-Romanised British Metropolis, a Re-assertion, with a Map," 1882; "The Liberty of independent Historical Research," 1885. The adverse opinion is to be found in two reports in Somersetshire Archæological Society's Proceedings, and one by Lt.-Gen. Pitt-Rivers, F.R.S.

there, which possessed, amongst other things, the rectory and tithes of the parish of Frome Selwood. In return for that benefit it would not have been unbecoming if he had left some particulars of the state of things hereabout that he had heard or read of, or that happened in his own time. But what says Richard of Cirencester five hundred years ago:—"Such was the negligence and inattention of our ancestors that hardly anybody thought of writing history but men in holy orders, and even they esteemed it inconsistent with their sacred office to engage in such profane labours. My own abbot did all he could to dissuade me, telling me that such occupations were of no service, it was only deluding the world with unmeaning trifles." Richard then ventured to argue with his Superior that such histories were important, and did not in any degree clash with more sacred employment; but in deference to his Superior's opinion, he humbly acquiesced and gave over writing, and the consequence is that he has left us only a few pages. Of course we have general histories of England (such as they are) in the Anglo-Saxon period, but I am not here to-night to give you the general history of England, but the particular history of a very small part of it. Selwood Forest is my text, and I want to stick to my text, and all I can find about it in this period amounts to two solitary facts, or to two individuals connected with its name.

The first of these is the famous Aldhelm, Abbot of Malmesbury, who founded two small subordinate houses, one at Frome and the other at Bradford-on-Avon. At Bradford he also built a small Church, which exists there to this day—that little *ecclesiola* which was recovered from utter destruction chiefly by the late Canon Rich-Jones, and which is now put into such a state of substantial repair—not restoration—as will ensure its safety for many years to come.

I may just say in passing, that I lived near Bradford many years ago, and have walked by that building five hundred times without thinking anything of it. Moreover, Canon Jones told me that he himself had lived seven years at the vicarage house, which is close by it, and had seen it every day without taking more notice of it than I had done. The fact is, it was so completely built

It puzzled me for some little time to find out who he was, because he does not find a place in Butler's "Lives of the Saints." The proper name was Adelgar, or Athelgar, and he was one of the earliest Bishops of Crediton, in Devonshire. I found from an old record at Longleat that he was lord of the manor where the farm now is, then called Langley, and that he gave it to the Abbey of Cirencester—to which, as I have mentioned, the rectory and tithes of Frome belonged—on condition of their building a chapel at Langley and endowing one or more chaplains. Leland mentions this chapel, and says that the bones of St. Algar were preserved there, and that the people used to make pilgrimages to it and used to pull the chapel bell-rope with their teeth. Without wishing to make any remark upon the abuses and silly practices which, through long lapse of time, had crept into the then dominant religion, it is only just and fair to the Roman Catholics to say that whilst their religion was dominant they did not neglect to provide means of civilising by religious instruction, even in the most remote and out-of-the-way places. Some years ago I printed in the *Wiltshire Magazine* an account of a great number of these chapels, which were all put down at the Reformation. But what took their place? For a long time nothing, so that the inhabitants of these forests and lonely places were left to their own wild and independent way, without even any outward emblem of religion, any building to remind them of God or to put serious and solemn thoughts before them. So lawless had they become that the first Lord Weymouth, with the hope of reform, built a Church in the Woodlands, and endowed a clergyman. Since that time another chapel has been erected at Gaer Hill, and those two may be considered as now supplying what old St. Algar in his day supplied to the foresters of Selwood.

Another blank of one hundred years, and we come to the days of King Alfred, who must have known his way about Selwood very familiarly. There are two particular points about his history in which his name, rightly or wrongly, has been often connected with it. The first is the battle of Ethandun, in which he defeated the Danes. We will not go into that disputed question, as to where, really and positively, the great fight took place, except to say that

I do not think it could possibly have been at Edington, near here. There are four or five different claims, each of which looks so probable that, if you were to examine them and read the arguments, you would very likely find yourself in the same situation as King James I. once did. He was a learned man, much of a pedant, and fancied that he understood the laws, and the story is that, being a king, he thought he would preside in his own King's Bench, and decide a case. But the ingenious arguments and speeches on both sides so bewildered him that he took up his hat in a hurry, saying, "Well, mon, I think ye are both right, and I'll have nothing more to do with it." The latest claim to the site of the battle that I have seen is made by Bishop Clifford, of Clifton, near Bristol, who puts it at another Edington, in Somerset, near Athelney and Bridgwater, and his statements and arguments are certainly very strong. The public who are curious in the matter can study all these claims, and are at full liberty to select which they think most likely.

The other event in Alfred's life, which some have supposed to be connected with Selwood, is that story so dear to the juvenile mind of England, of the king and the burnt cakes in the herdsman's cottage. There is no doubt that to keep out of the reach of the Danes he skulked about the forest, and among the then inaccessible swamps towards Bridgwater, and if he had only happened to go to the Pen Pits to hide, I am sure all the Danes in Denmark would never have been able to find him. It is the fashion with some people to treat the cake story as nonsense and false, and till I was preparing this paper I never knew what was the very earliest authority for it. I find it comes from an Anglo-Saxon homily, written upon the life and virtues of St. Neot. St. Neot was a learned and pious man, who gave Alfred, when young, much good advice about governing his people. Alfred, it seems, had not paid much attention to the advice, so the saint warned him of the trouble and distress which were in store for him. And (says the homily) "so it came to pass," and then, as an example of the distress that followed, it gives the adventure in the cottage. The story comes in so artlessly and simply that I see no reason in the world for doubting it. Another authority, Asser, who wrote the life of Alfred,

Deverill to build another house. There are some old gnarled oaks scattered about near a brook which were part of the original park. The old road from Longleat to Warminster lay along there, as may still be seen. The hills round the present park did not at that time belong to the estate. The present beautiful entrance and the road down the steep hill are of comparatively modern date.

As to the full size and extent of Selwood Forest, when at its largest, I do not pretend to be able to follow the outside boundary with precision. Having never met with any old map of it at any period my only authorities are Perambulation deeds, or other documents that happen to allude to it: and in these so many of the old names that occur are now lost that one must be content with as near an approach to the real state of the case as the circumances will permit. This has been attempted in the small map that accompanies this paper: and in the appendix to it are given the principal documents that have supplied the names of the places that *were once* within the limits of the forest.

The forest lay in two counties, and having been at first of moderate size in each county, was enlarged from time to time by royal encroachments, chiefly between the reigns of Henry II. and Edward III. Owing to these encroachments, the Wiltshire part—at first much smaller than that in Somersetshire—became at length much the largest. Speaking briefly, the old Somerset forest began near Bruton and ran up to Frome and Roddenbury Hill. The old Wiltshire began at Roddenbury and went up only as far as Penleigh and Brook House, near Westbury. But in course of time the Wiltshire part had been actually carried up as far as Whaddon, where it joined Melksham Forest, and then back, along the line of the downs, to near Shaftesbury, where it would touch Cranbourne Chase. The tyrannical forest law and the great annoyance to private property—such as not being able to cut your own trees without leave—and the damage and inconvenience of having hundreds of deer ranging at will over your farm, destroying the corn and the turnips, created at last such a bad feeling, perhaps a rebellious one, that the kings were obliged to reduce them, and let them be limited to the original known size.

SELWOOD FOREST

in the Counties of

SOMERSET AND WILTS.

The -·-·-·- line divides the Counties.
The outside dotted line shews the extreme limit of the district over which the Forest rights were extended by gradual encroachment of the early Kings of England.

SOMERSET. *The Boundary of the Forest proper ·····, is taken from a Perambulation Deed of A.D. 1297, [26. Edw. I.] The places outside the ····· line had been once included but afterwards disafforested.*

WILTS. *The evidence for this part of the Map is an Inquisition by the Crown taken at Longbridge-Deverel A.D. 1322. [16. Edw. II.] At that date, only the places within the ----- boundary were pronounced to be within the Forest. The names of all the rest are given and they are declared to have been disafforested.*

Whiteman & Bass *lithe* London.

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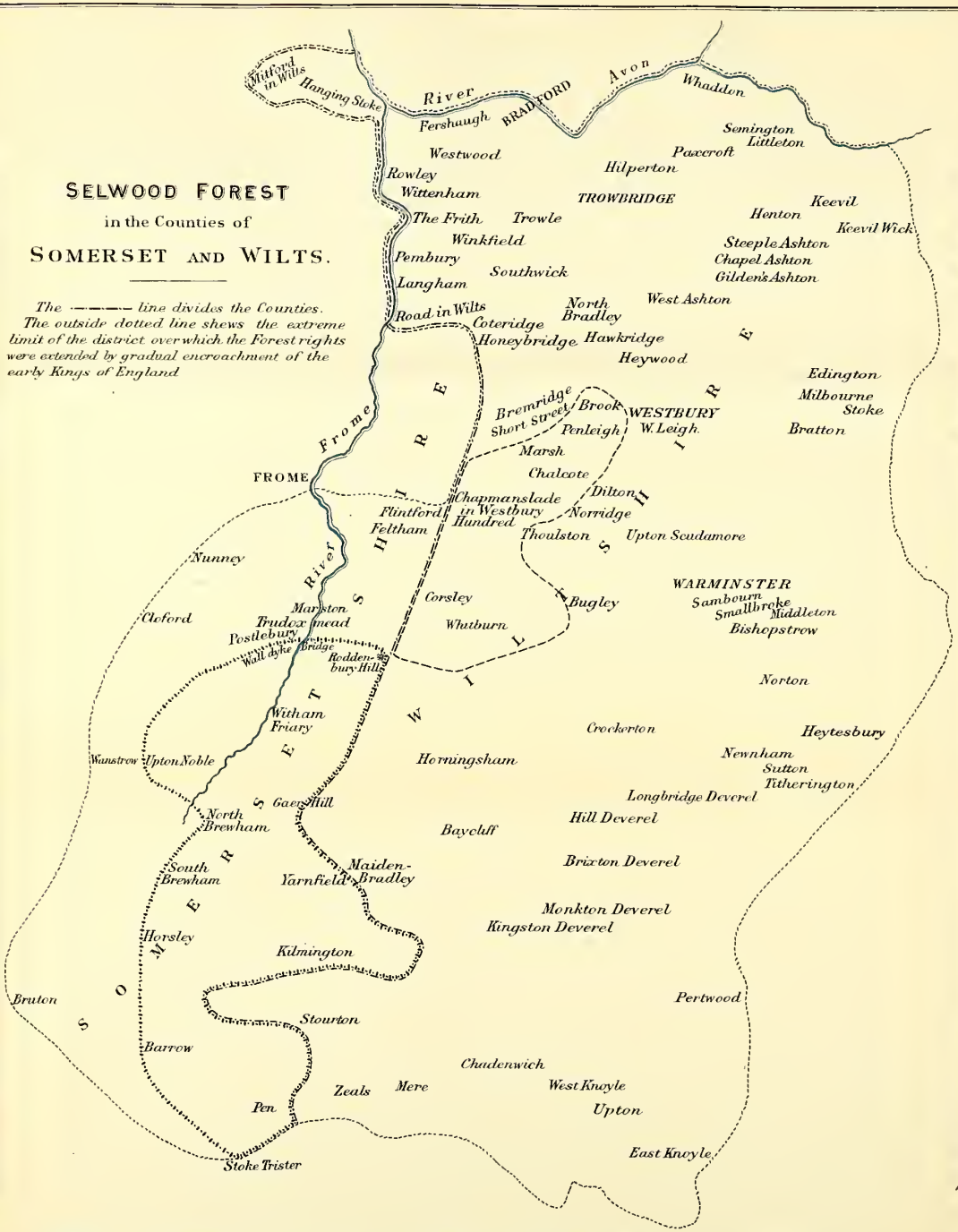

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Of the reduction of the Wiltshire forest to its original small dimensions, when, and by whom effected, I have no account: nor can I say exactly when this part so reduced was finally disafforested, but it seems to have been in the beginning of the reign of James I.: for in some legal evidence about forest rights taken about the year 1640, an old man remembered the king's deer still running about Dartford Woods, Chapmanslade, and as far as Brook House, and they were, he said, so tame that they would hardly get out of his way.

The proper size of Somersetshire Selwood is deseribed in a perambulation deed of A.D. 1297,[1] and of the final breaking up of this we have some account. In 1633, King Charles I., wanting money, resolved to raise a little by selling his royal rights. The Earl of Pembroke was at that time chief forester, and Sir Thomas Thynne, grandson of the founder of Longleat, was his deputy for the upper part about Frome. Sir Thomas received an order from the Crown to make a survey and return of the lands within that part. For some time he did not move in the matter, as the business was not at all to his liking. It would deprive him of certain influence and dignity, as the King's representative, and he was rather disposed to let the matter drop, but sundry peremptory reminders were sent to him, and so it went forward. The tract to which the papers I have seen refer was what are now called the East and West Woodlands, with part of Marston. The arrangement was to divide the whole into three parts. One part was to go to the Crown, in consideration of giving up all rights; one part to Sir Thomas Thynne and other landowners; and the third to sundry commoners who had certain privileges of turning cattle in to feed on the open part of the forest. The King then sold the one-third assigned to him, and so got the money he required. The other part ultimately came by purchase to be merged in the Longleat estate: and there was the end of Selwood Forest. Among the landowners was the Lord Arundell, of Wardour, who was then the owner of

[1] Printed in Collinson's "Somerset," vol. ii., 195, and vol. iii., 56. Also in Phelps's "Somerset," i., 147.

Woodhouse, just on the skirts of Longleat—a house which became afterwards the scene of a lively military transaction in the Civil Wars —of which you have a full account in Mr. Daniell's book.

Before concluding I would just say a word about the timber of Selwood. Generally speaking we expect to find in historical forests very old trees—old fellows that have stood the storms of centuries without flinching, and have gone on growing as if nothing was the matter. Some people, in trying to explain the name itself, have imagined that the first syllable is the Anglo-Saxon *seala*, a willow, as if it had been remarkable for that kind of tree more than any other. It may have been so in the great flat marshy lands of Somerset, which were anciently forest, but about Selwood, as we know it, the willow, I should say, was rather remarkable for its absence—just as in Wilts I know a farm in the stone wall country, upon which there is really hardly a bush; still it glories in the name of Thickthorn Farm. Other people, finding that the old Welsh name for Selwood was Coit-maur—which means great wood —will have it that Sel means great, though in the meanwhile they can produce no language in the world where such a word existed with such a meaning. Now as to the timber. Almost all the venerable, really patriarchal, trees have disappeared. The oak at Woodhouse, on which the unlucky Warminster men were hanged, was cut down. John Aubrey, our Wiltshire antiquary, saw the tree and described it. He says "Three score and ten carts could stand under it, and from the body of it to the extreme branch Captain Hampden made nineteen paces, and his paces were not less than a yard." There used to be a famous oak, called the Iley Oak, which stood near a lodge of Lord Heytesbury's, in Sowley Wood. An old man told me he remembered it. It was at this tree that the sheriff of the county used to hold his court in the open air, at what was called the Sheriff's Farm, for maintaining certain rights, and receiving certain old payments due to the Crown. An old and remarkable tree, used for this purpose, often gave the name to the hundred in which it stood, as in Yorkshire there is the hundred of Barkstone Ash, and in Wilts we have the hundred of Elstub, which is really Ellen-stub, an old elder tree. There was, again, at

Bishopstrow, an old tree which must have been of great age, for it was made use of for parlour and kitchen and all by that eccentric —probably half-crazy—lady, Miss Juliana Pobjoy, who, having been a leading character and partaker of all the dissipations of Bath, about a hundred years ago, did penance by living and dying in a hollow tree at Bishopstrow. At Longleat, if anywhere, one would expect to find very aged trees. There, as you all know, are timber trees of many kinds, and all seem to thrive equally well, very noble and beautiful. There used to be, as I have seen on old maps, at the extreme point of a narrow strip of Warminster parish, which ends just beyond the Stalls Farm, an oak, called "The Wiltshire Oak," marking exactly the boundary between the two counties. That has disappeared, for though there are several fine oaks scattered just about there, there is none that could have been a very conspicuous tree three hundred years ago. But if you wish to see, and it is well worth going to see, a real old original patriarch, put the pony in the carriage some summer's evening, and drive over to Corsley. At the hamlet of Whitborn, in a lane that leads from Longleat park to Corsley, just about a mile below Sturford, General Feilding's residence, you will see a yew tree, a genuine veteran, certainly the oldest inhabitant of Selwood Forest. I have measured him round the waist, and his girth is the small circumference of twenty-five feet! He looks uncommonly well and hearty, and shows no signs of that decrepitude which we feeble human beings begin to feel at three score and ten, if not much sooner. And yet I cannot put the age of that tree at less than a thousand years. If he only had but a tongue and could speak, what a valuable historian he would make. He might, and probably would, say to you :—"I be main ould, I can't say that I mind any ould British settlement at Penselwood, but I do mind King Alfred, very well. I have got a lot of old stories about Selwood shut up in my trunk; but as for that Mr. Jackson, he don't know nuffin about it."

Appendix.

Documentary evidence as to the extent of Selwood Forest when at its largest, as shewn in the map.[1]

The Wiltshire Bailiwick of Selwood Forest had been leased by King Edward I. to one William Le Wolf, at the rent of ten marks per annum; the profits of the office being derived from tolls paid on horses and carts passing through certain parts of it, and from payments for the feeding of goats, pigs, &c. On William le Wolf's death the office of bailiff or forester was granted to Reginald de Kingston (whose family lived at Corsley, near Warminster), at ten pounds per annum. Having held it for a short time without receiving any benefit from it, Reginald de Kingston petitioned to have the rent reduced, on the ground that the extent of the forest had been so much reduced as not only to yield no profit, but to put the bailiff to expense and loss. The matter was referred to the Barons of the Exchequer. An Inquisition by a jury of landowners and tenants was then held at Longbridge Deverel, Saturday after Michaelmas, 16 Edw. II. (A.D. 1322), whereby it was found that all the places named in the list following had once been within the forest, but were then no longer within the limits. (The names are here given in the original spelling of the document.)

Cnowell Episcopi [*East Knoyle*]
Cnowell Abbissæ [*The Abbess of Wilton's—part of West Knoyle*]
Upton Cnowell
Cnowell Odierne [*West Knoyle*]
Chadenwich
Seles [*Zeals*]
Stourton
Mayden Bradley
Hull [*Hill Deverel*]
Kingston [*Deverel*]
Norrigg
Upton Skydemore
Peortworth
Bratton
Muleburne [*Milborn*]
Stoke parva
Edyndone
Steepel Ashton
Chapel Ashton [*Rood*]
Gildene's Ashton
Kyvele [*Keevil*]
Brichtrichston [*Brixton Deverel*]
Monketon Deverill
Heightesbury
Sutton Magna

[1] Collected from the Marquis of Bath's papers at Longleat.

Sutton Parva
Tuderington [*Titherington*]
Newnham
Norton Skidmour [*i.e., Scudamore: now Norton Bavent*]
Middleton
Bishopstrowe
Smalbroke
Sandbourne
Crokerton
Warmestre
Baillesclive [*Baycliff*]
Aslegh
Horningsham Magna
,, Parva
Bogeleigh [*Bugley*]
Tholveston [*Thoulston*]
Westbury
Heywode
Haukridge
Brooke's Lie
Bremelrigg [*Bremridge*]
Dulton [*Dilton*]
Sheater Street [*Short Street*]
Bradeford
Kyvele Wick
Hulprington [*Hilperton*]
Henton
Littleton
Semelton [*Semington*]
Packles-croft [*Paxcroft*]
Waddon
North Bradleigh
Corridge [*Coteridge*]
Honibrigg [*Honeybridge*]
Brokevere
Southwyke
Langenham [*Langham: at Road*]
Rode in Com: Wiltes [*another part being in Somerset*]
Pembury [*Pomeroy: Winkfield*]
Wenefield [*Winkfield*]
Witenham [*Name now lost: but near Farley and Westwood*]
Trol [*Trowle: between Winkfield and Trowbridge*]
Muteford in Com: Wilts [*Mitford: partly in Co. Somerset*]
Ferstragh [*Probably Fershaw, now a wood between Westwood and Bradford*]
Hanging Stoke [*Limpley Stoke*]
Westwoods
Roule [*Rowley: between Westwood and Farley Castle*]

All the above had been disafforested.

"And the Jurors say that

Penlegh
Marsh
Chaldecote
Brokeway
Stone
Whiteborn
Corslegh magna
,, Parva
Chapmanslade in Westbury Hundred
With the Woods of Wermenstrey [*Warminster*] juxta Radenburie

Are within the Forest."

Further, it is stated that the ten pounds per annum paid as rent by the bailiff or forester was found to have been raised only by violent proceedings of sub-foresters and other petty officers seizing poor people's grain, and by other extortions: and if those practices were put an end to, the office would not be worth half a mark per annum.[1]

The Barons of the Exchequer then decreed that Reginald de Kingston should for the future, dating from 1326, hold the office at the will of the Crown, by payment of one mark a year: and should be excused all arrears, which were above £50.

Notwithstanding the above declaration as to the places disafforested, and therefore no longer within his jurisdiction, Reginald de Kingston seems to have been either inattentive or aggressive, for after his death another Inquisition by a jury of twelve "good and free men" was held "concerning the state of Selwood Forest, and the transgressions of Reginald de Kingston late custos."

By this it was found "That the Manor of Deverel Langbrigg belonging to Glaston. Abbey was of the demesne of our Lord the King: so also Knoyle Hodierne belonging to the Abbess of Wilton: also Ashton Manor belonging to Romsey Abbey: also Stourton Fitzpayne: the manor of Knoyle belonging to the Bishop of Winton was of the Lordship of the Earl of Warwick who held mediately of the King as of his demesne. Wynfeld manor belonging to Keynsham Abbey was of the Lordship of the Earl of Gloucester who held of the King. Cuvele [Keevil], a manor of the Earl of Arundell was of the demesne of the King. All which manors with the woods adjacent were, before the Perambulation, within Selwood Forest, but since had been disafforested."

From an earlier Inquisition, in 56 Hen. III. (A.D. 1272), it

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[1] One of the bad customs connected with the forest law was the "Scot Ale," "Pilson Ale," or "Outlaw's Ale": some kind of assembly for administration of the law. The inferior bailiff, for the occasion, extorted money or grain, lambs or young pigs, from the poor people, both within and adjoining to the boundaries. They made a great brewing of beer, and then compelled the people to attend, consume the article, and pay for it. The Wiltshire sub-foresters are particularly named as guilty of this oppression. [Hundred Rolls, vol. ii., 249, quoted in Archdeacon Hale's Domesday of St. Paul's, p. cvii.]

would seem that the bounds of the forest were altered from time to time as suited the caprice of the Crown or its representative. A jury being summoned of various forest officers to decide whether the woods of the Abbess of Romsey in Ashton and Edington were without the view and bounds of Selwood, report that they were *without* down to the time of Alan Neville, Royal Justiciary of the Forest, who, of his own accord had made them part of it. After his time certain knights and others came forward and subscribed a hundred pounds of silver to have a Perambulation made: when the aforesaid woods were excluded from the forest down to the time of Robert Passelewe, who had again made them forest. (Wiltshire Fines.) By two later Inquisitions these woods were pronounced to be out of the bounds.

The following depositions as to the extent of Selwood Forest appear to have been taken about A.D. 1620—30, *when King Charles I. was preparing the final disafforestation.*

"A Declaration of the Boundes of the Forest of Frome-Selwood or Wiltshire Walke a member of the said Forest, togeather with such proofs as will manifest the same.

"Imprimis. That ye same begins at the higher end of Whitemarsh bordering upon a Coppice called Bales Copice, and from thence to Fayrebowd Oak, and so downe to Whitemarsh untill you come to Wiltshire Oak and so to Hunters path, and from thence to a bound-stone y^t^ standeth betweene Dafford's Wood that is parish to Norton, and Wine-hill, parish to Warminster, and so along Redford Water untill you come to the bounds of the parish of Corsley, and so along as the bounds of Corsley goeth untill you come to Shire-stone which is ye bounde betweene the parishes of Corseley and Barkeley and boundeth likewise Somerset and Wilts.

Edw. Salisbury
Thos Carre
George Lambe
Edw. Darnall
W^m^. Andrewes

"From thence to a little Oake betweene the bounde of Westbury and Mr. Newborough's woode in Barkeley in the Co. Somerset, and so alonge by the Three Turrets, then to a mere-stone between Westbury and Berkeley: from thence to another bound-stone in Westbury Common, then to an old starved bound oake and thence to Tennes corner, and so as the bounds of Westbury goeth to Rudge Lane and to the stone by the bridge there.

Rob. Tucker
als Cowch

"Then cometh in the bounde of North Bradley wh. beginneth from Rudge Lane end and goeth alonge by the Shire hedge with Somerset and Wilts. — Rich[d] Morris

"From thence unto a stone called y[e] Shire-stoue in Roade Heath, lying neere Greenclose hedge, from thence to another shire-stone in the same heath that lyeth flatt North from the aforesaid stone; and then the bounds turn west along as the bank in that Heath goeth unto the top of Road hill unto another shire-stone, and so along West into Road street unto the bound-stone in the East side of Slatts brooke, and thence along on the South east side of Slatts-brook unto Otts meadow, through that meadow unto the shire-stone on the midst of Road bridge; from that bridge northwards on the East of Rode next unto Tellesford bridge, then northwards on the east side of the same Rine unto the furthest end of Peter Crooke's meadow and so eastward unto the top of Vagg's Hill as the bounds goe between the s[d]. P. Crooke's and John Bissy's, and then goeth Eastward unto a bound oak called Rumsey Oak. And from that oak Northeast unto Swine's-brooke and from thence down the brooke East unto Acrefield. — Thos: Puckridge

"From thence it goeth downe the little brook plaine east unto Hooke woods and then it turneth South East up the lake toward White Trowe and so East taking the circuit of Southwick's Court-grounde to Woodmarsh and so goeth East by Studleye's ground and incloseth all the common called Woodmarsh and from thence to Drynam and alonge still Eastward compassing all Drynam untill you come to Yarnbrooke Rine at the East end of Drynam. — Mr. Reynold

"From thence Northward towards Trobridge town's-end and then turneth Eastwards as the Common called Slowgrove bendeth to Hagg-Hill and from Hagg-hill it bendeth northwards to Semington towne's-end and from thence Eastward to Littleton's wood and from thenc South East unto Steeple Ashton's town's end. — Mr. Blanshard, Robert Smale

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"That all the groundes above bounded have been accounted Forest and that all the contrey from Little Marsh on the East side of Hagg-hill neere Semington unto Algar's neere Frome were open within memory, and no parte thereof either impaled, ditched, or otherwise inclosed.

Wm. Blanchard
Rob. Smale
Wm. Styleman
Wm. White
Geo. Lambe
Wm. Pearce
Edw. Couch
Thos. Stanshall

" That all the Common of Westbury is within the bounds of the Forest, Robt. Hopkyns and Edw. Couch say, that there being heretofore a controversie bet^{n}. S^{r}. Thos. Thynne and the Tenants of the Lord Ley at Westbury and Lye concerning putting cattle into the common Sir Thos. Thynne did then say that if they were sterne he w^{d}. fetch a drift on all their commons once a year as Ranger of the Forest : and that there hath bin marking of sadles at Lyppyeate beyond Westbury.

Edw. Couch
Rob. Hopkins
The Peramb^{n}. taken in Edw. III. time—in the disposition taken in the Court of Ward, Edw. Staples and ors agst Wm Carter als Smyth 20 June 36 Eliz, testified by Clement Trether W^{m}. Prior John Kipping W^{m}. Rawlins

" That sixty years since one John Couch did keepe deere in Chapmanslade Wood for Sir John Thynne and the deer did graze as far as Brooke.

E. Couch
H. Vincent als Salisbury
Geo. Lambe

" That one Thos. Venny did keepe deere in Dafford's wood for Sir John Thynne about sixty years ago and that all the deere did go through all the grounds and commons bet^{n}. Chapmanslade wood and Dafford's wood as far as Brookes Wood-gate and unto Brooke.

W^{m}. White
H. Vincent
G. Lambe
E. Couch

" That there was a Lodge heretofore in Dafford's Wood for a Keeper and that the aforesaid Thomas Venny did dwell therein and kept deer in the said wood.

H. Salisbury
W. White
G. Lambe
E. Couch

" That about sixty years ago one Edw. Couch did keep deer for Sir John Thynne in Chapmanslade Woods and that the same lay all open unto the Forest.

H. White
G. Lambe
E. Couch

" That there is one Whitemarsh now inclosed within Longleat Parke and that there is another Whitemarsh adjoyning thereunto within the Mannor of Horningsham, wh. lieth without Longleat parke and that both the s^{d}. Whitemarshes are forest up to Fairbowd Oake and that the Ld Mountjoy was Ranger and dwelt in Brooke House and that Corseley is forest and that the deere of the Forest did ordinarily lie in the Whitemarshes and other grounds now enclosed within Longleat Parke before the s^{d}. Parke was enclosed.

G. Lambe
W. Salisbury
E. Daniell
W. Pearce

"That the Copices within the s^d. parke nów called by the name of Blacke Copice, and the Grubbings were heretofore called the King's woods and were indeed the King's woods, but there were new names put upon them by Sir John Thynne of purpose that the old names m^t. be forgotten.

Thos. Carr, that his father told him so, and bid him remember it, for he m^t live to see it called in question.
Edw. Daniell

"That the groundes of the Farm of Rodmister were within the forest and did reach down within a furlong of Longleat House, and that it hath bin reported that there were but xvi acres belonging to the house that heretofore was called Longleate House; and that all the grounds of Rodmister farm were inclosed in the parke, and part of Horningsham grounds and also of Warminster Common, and the copices commonly called King's wood togeather with Whitemarsh which is part of Corseley Common. And that at Rodmister Farm there was a great Dairy of Kine kept before the Park was made, and that Rodmister farm howse was standing in the s^d. parke untill S^r. Thomas Thynne caused the same to be taken down and carried away unto Deverell Longbridge where he built a house with the timber and stones thereof.

Edw. Daniell
Geo. Lambe

"That heretofore Corsley Woods were uninclosed and deere kept there and in ye winter time they did give them mast and they were so tame therewith that they w^d scarce goe out of the way.

W. White
G. Lambe
Jo. Watts; that Corsley Woods were full of oakes before the inclosure, and thick of underwood.

"That the Servants of Sir John Thynne did in the fence-moneth marke sadles and waynes at Brooker's yeate, Pippin, in Lye within the parish of Westbury, Kingsbridge and Lippyeate and at all the gates of Brooke, and that the heirs of Sir John Thynne have farmed out the marking of Sadles Waynes and cartes unto Edw. Couch untill within these five or six years.

The same—and
Thos. Marchant
Philip Kipping
R^d. Norris

"That Sadles have been marked by the servants of the said Sir John Thynne and Sir Thomas Thynne upon Wyne-hill in Warminster Heath and Dafford's woods, untill within this five or six years.

The same

"That Sir John Thynne did inclose his parke at Longleat out of the Forest, and did impale Corsley Park likewise within memory.

G. Lambe
W. Pearce

"That about sixty years since the Lord Audley that was the Lord of Warminster did make a warren at Wynehill upon Warminster heath, since wh. time there hath bin a warren of coneys, and a lodge built for a warrener, and a warrener have lived there and the coneys have spread over all Dafford's woods and Wyne hill to the great prejudice of the feeding of the deere within the s[d] forest, before wch. time there were neither Coneys nor Lodge there.	Henry and Edward Salisbury
"That since Longleat Park was inclosed Sir John Thynne and my Lord Studley and Sir Thos. Thynne did inclose out of the Forest one hundred acres of ground or thereabout and lett the same to severall Tennants that have built twelve cottages upon and about Rottenbury Hill within the same being forrest as abovesaid.	Wm. Whytehead Jo. Whately E. Salisbury that there are 12 cottages
"That about twenty years since a Warrant was sent under my Lord of Nottingham's hand that was L[d] Chief Justice in Eyre directed unto the bayliffe or ranger of Dafford's Wood in Wiltshire Walke commanding him to serve him his Fee bucke and upon that warrant Sir Thomas Thynne's keeper of that walke did kill a warrantable bucke and delyvered it to the messenger and one Arthur Grymes had the bucke.	Jos. Symes
"That Sir Thomas hath ever since his father's death kept deere in Darforde wood.	W. White and others
"That Roade Heath Southwicke and Langham were heretofore reputed forest.	Wm. White Phi. Kipping That he heard 60 years since that the deer of the Forest did use to feed in a meadow betweenAshton & Trowbridge
"That for two years since Road Heath and all that is called by the name of Slowe grove and the rest of the common woode and grounde between Road heath and Hagg hill was reputed forest.	Wa. Clarke Phi. Kipping
"That about twenty-three years since deere did ordinarily feed and ly in Keevil woods and Littleton wood.	Wm. Bishop
"That there is signe upon Hagghill where the lodge stood and it was reported that the herd of bucks did usually ly in the plain near adjoining.	Do
"That Mr. Long and Mr. Martin have cut within these six years within Slowgrove and Ammer acre vi hundred oakes and have inclosed contrary to the forest laws.	Mr. Styleman
"That in a copice of my Lord Ley's that lyeth on the north side of Mr. Sloper's Copice which is called by the name of Jebbett Copice there is signe of the inclosure of the iiij[th] part of an acre of ground square where, as it hath bin reported by ancient men, a Lodge stood.	Robert Tucker alias Couch

"That Fareley woods* are within the Forest, vide	Perambulation, capt. temp E. III.
"That the first Sir John Thynne did conceal the oaks and ashes in a great piece of ground on the North West of Longleat Howse to be felled and grubbed up, and the mootes [*stumps*] were so many that he (not knowing what to do with them) caused them to be burned there, and since the grubbing thereof it is converted to a meadow now called The Grubbings but before called the King's Woods.	Henry Salisbury
"That the farmer Carr did serve his cattle in Whitemarsh divers times and claymed it as his common.	E. Daniell Thos. King Tho. Carr
"That the Bayliff of Steple Ashton hath usually heretofor made his Drift from Road Heath to Southwick and so to Coneyhayes receiving for every beast tooke in by Jeastment vi^{s}. viij^{d}., and a penny for every severall marke of the rest.	Wm. Styleman
"That Walter Longe Esq. did about four or five years since fell in Brookes woods three or four hundred oaks and sold them away.	Richard Norris."

Miscellaneous Notes.

In 1286 (15 Edw. I.) Reginald Kingston, Custos of Selwood, complained that in Easter Week, Nicholas de Montford of Tellisford and Richard le Vag, both outlaws, entered the forest at *La Frith* near Tellisford, and took with nets a stag in the water of Tellisford.

In 1366 (40 Edw. III.) John Wyion, Jun., and Richard le Vernon Jun., came to *La Langlete Herne*, outside of the forest, on Monday before the Feast of St. Matthew the Apostle, and there took a doe with bow and arrows and harehounds.

In 1427 (6 Hen. VI.) Lord Stourton's park was considered to be no longer part of the forest.

Among items of an account in 1563 is:—

> "Paid for the Forest custom for the passage of four waynes whereof three were laden with timber, 12*d*."

In 1618 a license was granted by James I. to John Sykes to fell trees *on his land* at Marston Bigott, within the Royal forest of Selwood. Countersigned by William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, Lord Chamberlain and Chief Ranger.

There were three "Walks" in the Somersetshire part, viz., Stavordale, Brewham, and Frome Selwood. The last was claimed by Sir Thomas Thynne as his inheritance.

John de Selwood, Abbot of Glastonbury from A.D. 1457 to A.D., 1493, was a native of East Woodlands (Dugdale's "Monasticon").

* i.e., the woods in Westbury parish that formerly belonged to the Priory of Monkton Farley.

Notes on some Ancient British Skulls in the Wiltshire Museum, Devizes.

By J. G. Garson, M.D., F.Z.S., Vice-Pres. Anthrop. Inst., London, Hon. Corresponding Mem. Soc. Anthrop., Paris.

THE skulls from various parts of Wiltshire which I have had the opportunity of examining through the kindness of Mr. Wm. Cunnington are those of five adult males and one female. In general form they are long and narrow as compared to the mean average form of the skull in the human race, with two exceptions, namely, that from Overton, and one of those found at Oldbury Hill. The mean average proportion which the breadth of the human skull bears to its length is as 77 to 100. Investigation has proved that in some races the proportion is less than this, whilst in others it is greater. The general form of the skull is, therefore, an important feature in determining the physical characters of a race, and comparing races one with another. The relative proportion of *breadth* to *length* constitutes what is called the *cephalic index*. Skulls which range from 65 to 70 are of a long narrow form, and are consequently called *hyperdolichocephalic*. When the index is between 70 and 75 the skulls are termed *dolichocephalic*. Skulls with a cephalic index varying from 75 to 80 are considered to occupy a mean position in the human race, in respect of form, and to these the name *mesaticephalic* is applied. The next group contains skulls with indices from 80 to 85, and is known as the *brachycephalic*. Beyond this is the *hyperbrachycephalic*, the roundest skulls, with indices from 85 to 90.[1] The average forms of the present existing race in Britain

[1] They may be thus tabulated :—

Group.		Indices.		
Hyperdolichocephalic	from	65	to	70
Dolichocephalic	„	70	„	75
Mesaticephalic	„	75	„	80
Brachycephalic	„	80	„	85
Hyperbrachycephalic	„	85	„	90

are mesaticephalic. Of these ancient skulls only the two referred to belong to the latter group; the other four are dolichocephalic, having indices ranging between 70 and 75. In the fundamental form of the head the majority of these ancient skulls therefore, differ from the form of the skull in the present race of the British Isles. The long-shaped skulls are chiefly found in the *long* barrows. They also occur occasionally in round barrows; but in the latter the predominant form of skull is brachycephalic, and *no brachycephalic skulls are found in the primary interments in long barrows.* In long barrows hyperdolichocephalic skulls are often found, and in the round barrows the hyperbrachycephalic form as frequently occurs. The skulls interred in the long barrows are usually found associated with worked flints of a more or less rough character, while in the round barrows metals are not infrequently found, indicating that the dolichocephalic race were the inhabitants of the country anterior to the brachycephalic. The various objects found in the numerous barrows of this later race indicate that it must have invaded and conquered, or driven before it, the dolichocephalic race; and hence we are able to account for the presence of dolichocephalic skulls occuring in round barrows, as in the case of the skull from the round barrow at Shalbourne.

In all the skulls, as far as could be determined (some of them being in a broken condition), the height is less than the breadth, with one exception, namely, the skull from Aldbourne. This is what usually exists in the human race.

When we examine more particularly the characters of these crania, we find that there are two different types. The two skulls from Oldbury are what is termed coffin-shaped, that is to say the sides of the skull are flat from the point of greatest width towards the front and back, in the others the side walls are curved regularly and so that the skull is of a markedly ovoid form. The two forms can be easily distinguished by placing one of the Oldbury skulls side by side with that from Monkton cist and viewing the two from above. The want of sufficient material prevents the determination of the degree of importance of these two forms being properly estimated, but it seems not unlikely that the long barrow

people consisted of two different races. In all exploration of long barrows it is most desirable that the character of the finds associated with each of these forms of dolichocephalic skulls should be most carefully noted, as well as all circumstances connected with their interment.

In the character of the nasal portion of the face, the skulls complete enough for examination conform to the usual type (except the skull from Monkton, which is broader in proportion to its length than usual), and the same may be said regarding the orbit. In only the skull from Overton and that from Shalbourne could the general form of the face be compared; in the former the narrowness of the lower portion of the face across the lower jaw is noticeable.

The imperfect condition of the facial portion of the majority of these skulls renders a comparative study of the face impossible. It may be noted, however, that the prominence of the forehead above the nose (called the glabella) is little marked, except in the Overton skull. This smoothness of the forehead is very characteristic of the long barrow race and contrasts strongly with the prominent glabella of the round barrow race.

[For Table of Measurements and Indices of these Skulls see next page.]

TABLE of MEASUREMENTS of the SKULLS, in millimetres.

Locality.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Minimum Frontal Width	Circumference (horizontal).	Basio-nasal Length.	Basio-Alveolar Length.	Alveolo-Nasal Length (Mid Facial Height).	Bi-zygomatic Breadth.	Inter-Orbital Width	Orbit.		Nose.	
											Width.	Height.	Length.	Width.
1. Overton round barrow	194	151	149	100	548	106	90	77	136	27	38	35	57	27
2. Oldbury Hill. Dr. Thurnam	188	141	—	106	528	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—
3. Long barrow. Oldbury Hill *(female)* ...	189	138	127	92	about 520	101	about 101	67	128	22	30	—	49	22
4. Shalbourne (round barrow)	188	136	—	103	528	—	—	77	133	—	—	—	—	24
5. Monkton Cist (Anc. Brit.)	202	150	—	98	562	—	—	—	—	26	40	34	49	26
6. Aldbourne	199	142	148	101	545	115	—	73	—	—	—	—	—	—

INDICES.

Locality.	Palate.		Bi-goniac Breadth (Mandible).	Total Facial Height (from Symphysis to Nasion).	Cephalic Index.	Height Index.	Gnathic Index.	Nasal Index.	Orbital Index.	Total Facial.	Mid-Facial.	Fronto Zygomatic Index.	Zygomatico-Goniac Index.	Palatal Index.	Particular Form of Skull.
	Length.	Width.													
1.	53	63	88	125	77·8	76·8	84·9	47·4	92·1	91·9	56·6	73·5	64·7	118·8	Ovoid form
2.	—	—	—	—	75·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Coffin-shaped
3.	53	60	—	—	73·0	67·0	about 100	44·9	—	—	—	71·8	—	113·2	Ditto
4.	53	60	106	126	72·3	—	—	—	—	94·7	57·9	77·4	79·7	113·2	Ovoid
5.	—	—	about 100	105	74·3	—	—	53·1	85·0	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto
6.	—	—	107	—	71·4	74·4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto

The Church Heraldry of North Wiltshire.

By Arthur Schomberg.

(Continued from Vol. xxiii., p. 212.)

HUNDRED OF POTTERNE AND CANNINGS.

POTTERNE.

North Chapel.

220. I.—Quarterly of six, 1 and 6, vert, on a chevron argent three cross crosslets of the field between as many demi-lions rampant or, langued gules. 2. Sable, a stag at gaze argent. 3. Azure, on a bend between two water bougets or three leopard's faces gules. Hunt. 4. Or, three lions rampant sable, langued gules. 5. Ermine, three crescents gules. Kenn.

Thomas Hunt Grubbe, ob. 1868; Elizabeth, his wife, ob. 1824; William, their son, ob. 1853.

221. II.—Grubbe (220) impaling, Kenn (220).

Francesca, wife of Thomas Hunt Grubbe, ob. 1767.

222. III.—Grubbe (220), on a shield of pretence, Argent, two bars sable between three demi-lions rampant or.

Walter Grubbe, ob. 1715; Rebecca, his wife (generosa Brere-tonorum familia in agro Lincolniensi), ob. 1713.

223. IV.—Long impaling azure, a chevron ermine between three cross crosslets fitchy or. M.I.

William Long, Sen., ob. 1706, æt. 81; Bathsheba, his wife, ob. 1696; William Long, Jun., ob. 1721; Elizabeth, his wife, ob. 17...

224. V.—Argent, three Moor's heads in profile proper couped at shoulder. Crest. A Moor's head affronty proper.

Jane Tanner, ob. 1789; Martha Tanner, ob. 1794.

225. VI.—*Nothing visible but two rooks and a lion.* Non male nota.

Richard Rooke, ob. 1723; Marianna, his wife, ob. 1765; Richard, their son, ob. 1736.

North Aisle.

226. VII.—Azure, on a chief or three martlets gules.

Charles Wray, ob. 1791; near the same place lie the remains of Thomas and Ann Byng, his grandfather and grandmother. M.I.

Nave.

227. VIII.—Azure, a lion passant guardant or, a chief ermine (141).

Henry Kent, ob. 1759; Christian, his wife, ob, 1763; Henry Kent, D.D., ob. 1799.

On Floor.

228. IX.—Flower (138).

John Flower, ob. 1723; George Flower, ob. 1746; Joseph Spearing, ob. 1774; Jenevera, his wife, ob. 1775. M.I.

Painted Glass in West Window.

229. X.—Quarterly 1 and 4, England. 2. Scotland. 3. Ireland.

230. XI.—See of Salisbury (67).

Hatchment in Belfry Room.

231. XII.—Quarterly, sable and argent, in the first quarter a lion rampant of the second langued and armed gules. Byng; impaling, azure, a swan resting on the ground, wings elevated, all proper. Crest. An heraldic antelope trippant, ermine, maned, horned, tailed flasked and hoofed or, langued gules.

232. XIII.—Royal arms (27).

Hatchments in Chancel.

233. XIV.—Grubbe (220), impaling, azure, on a chevron argent three mill-rinds sable, on a canton or a trefoil of the third; impaling also for Grubbe and Long. M.I.

234. XV.—Grubbe (220), impaling, argent, a chevron gules between three buck's heads caboshed sable. M.I.

CHITTOE.

WORTON.

HIGHWAY.

BISHOPS CANNINGS.

Chancel.

235. I.—*A brass plate.* Quarterly, I., quarterly, 1, argent, a lion rampant. 2. Or, a dexter hand in armour holding a cross crosslet fitchy. 3. Or, a lymphad, sails furled. 4. Vert, a salmon naiant. II. Quarterly 1 and 4. Argent a human heart proper crowned or, on a chief azure three mullets of the field. Douglas of Tilwhilly. 2. Argent, on a chief therefrom three pyles gules two mullets of the field. Douglas of Lochleven. 3. Argent, three mascles sable, on a chief of the second as many lions passant guardant of the field. Ogstoun. III. Quarterly 1 and 4. Douglas of Tilwhilly. 2 and 3. Ogstoun. IV. Sable, on a bend engrailed argent three birds of the field, a crescent for difference; impaling, quarterly. 1. Sable, on a bend engrailed argent three birds of the field. 2. Vert, a chevron between three mullets pierced or. 3. Gules, a chevron between three mullets argent, in dexter quarter an arrow, point downwards. 4. Azure, a bend or. On a shield of pretence, quarterly, 1 and 4. Gules, a fess checky azure and argent between in chief eight fusils, four and four, and in base five fusils, three and two, all fess-ways. 2 and 3. Argent, a chevron between three leaves slipt, within a bordure sable. Supporters, two birds closed. Per mare, per terras. Crest. A dexter hand in armour holding a cross crosslet fitchy. Nec spe, nec metu.

William Macdonald, Archdeacon of Wilts and Canon of Sarum, ob. 1862.

South Chapel.

236. II.—Quarterly, 1 and 4, argent, on a bend sable, three eagles displayed or. 2 and 3. Sable, two bars argent, in chief three plates. HUNGERFORD. Over all the badge of Ulster. Crest. A man's head in profile, crined and bearded sable, wearing a long cap barry of six or and of the first, banded tied and tasseled of the first.

Edward Ernle, ob. 1656; Edward Ernle, ob. 1675.

237. III.—*An altar-tomb with canopy.* Quarterly, 1 and 4, ERNLE (236), 2 and 3. A cross patonée. MALWYN. *This coat is repeated four times.* Crest. ERNLE (236).

John Ernele, ob. 1571.

On a helmet (funeral ?) the crest of ERNLE.

Carved on Seats under Tower.

238. IV.—See of SALISBURY (67), impaling, argent, a chevron gules, on a canton of the second a cross crosslet fitchy. MOBERLY.

239. V.—Our Lady crowned and enthroned under canopy nursing her Divine Child. CHURCH OF SALISBURY[1]; impaling, quarterly, 1 and 4, or, an eagle displayed. 2 and 3. BOYLE (43), on a shield of pretence, or, three boughs slipt within a bordure bezanty.

On other seats in the Nave are carved the symbols of the Evangelists, Agnus Dei, and a pelican in its piety.

In the Churchyard, South-West.

240. VI.—*An altar-tomb.* On a chevron three fusils between as many griffin's (?) heads erased (135), impaling, two lions combattant. Crest. A griffin's (?) head erased.

Richard Cooke Shergold, ob. 1727.

WEST LAVINGTON.

Chancel.

241. I.—Quarterly, 1 and 4, HUNT (220). 2 and 3. Vert, on

[1] *Vide* Seal No. 2, Hatcher's Salisbury.

a chevron ermine three cross crosslets between as many demi-lions rampant or; impaling SMITH (104).

Margaret Hunt, ob. 1731. M.I.

South Chapel.

242. II.—Or,.....a chevron between three lion's heads erased argent (?). impaling.. ...TANNER of Penleigh.

Thomas à Beckett, ob. 1792; Philippa, his wife, ob. 1791; William Beckett Turner, ob. 1846, æt. 87.

South Aisle.

Painted Glass in the east window the symbols of the four Evangelists, emblems of the Passion, Agnus Dei, and a pelican in its piety.

243. III.—1.....a saltire.....crescent gules, impaling, a fess ermine between three nags courant. STAMPE. M.I.

244. IV.—2. A saltire, in chief a crescent and label gules, on a shield of pretence a cross patty. BOWER.

William Yorke, ob, 1659. M.I.

On Floor.

245. V.—A saltire, in chief a crescent, impaling STAMPE (243). Anna Yorke, hic sita est. M.I.

246. VI.—YORKE (244), on a shield of pretence BOWER (244). Willus̄ Yorke, hic situs est. M.I.

Dantsey Chapel.

On a large black altar-tomb with white stone recumbent figure of a woman two empty shields.

247. VII.—*A large handsome marble monument with recumbent figure.* I. and IV. grand quarters—1 and 4. A chevron between three mullets of six points pierced. 2 and 3. A saltire thereon an amulet. II. and III. grand quarters—1 and 4. Per pale three bars indented. 2 and 3. A lion rampant supporting a wyvern. DANTSEY. Crest destroyed.

Henry Danvers, ob. 1654.

248. VIII.—1. *A large black altar-tomb with white marble recumbent figure of a woman.* Quarterly, 1 and 4, Danvers (247). 2 and 3. A saltire thereon an annulet, impaling, quarterly 1 and 4 a lion rampant supporting a wyvern. 2 and 3. Per pale three bars indented.

249. IX.—2. A saltire thereon an annulet, impaling, a lion rampant supporting a wyvern.

Elizabeth, wife of John Dantsey, ob. 1636.

Painted Glass in South Window.

250. X.—1. Gules, on a chief argent three bombs fired proper.

251. XI.—2. Argent, on a bend sable three stag's heads erased of the field.

252. XII.—3. Quarterly, or and azure a cross quarterly gules and argent between in dexter chief and sinister base an eagle displayed, in sinister chief and dexter base a water bouget all counterchanged. Mairis. On a shield of pretence, or, on a chevron engrailed sable three birds rising between as many griffin's heads erased argent. Dieu aide.

253. XIII.—4. Sable, crusilly argent a lion rampant ermine.

254. XIV.—5. Sable, a fess between three lions rampant argent.

William Mairis, D.D., ob. 1828; Anne, his wife, ob. 1841.

255. XV.—*Metal shields fixed to four seats, inscribed "The Dantesey Charity."* Gules, a lion rampant argent, langued or, supporting a wyvern of the second, winged and langued vert.

North Chapel.

256. XVI.—Hunt (220), impaling, vert, on a chevron ermine three cross crosslets between as many demi-lions rampant or (241). Crest. A talbot sejant or, gorged gules. Veritas et Constantia.

Thomas Hunt and Mary, his wife, 1732.

Painted Glass in North Window.

257. XVII.—1. Or, a fess between three stag's heads erased

sable, impaling, argent, on a chevron engrailed azure three estoiles or, between as many greyhound's heads erased sable.

258. XVIII.—2. Argent, an unicorn's head erased gules, on a chief wavy azure three fusils conjoined in pale or, on a shield of pretence, or, a fess between three stag's heads, erased sable.

259. XIX.—3. Quarterly, 1 and 4, argent, an unicorn's head erased gules, on a chief wavy azure three fusils conjoined in pale or. 2 and 3. Or, a fess between three stag's heads erased sable.

Ann, widow of Isaac Wylde, ob. 1835, æt. 86; Hannah, widow of Thomas Smith, ob 1863, æt. 86.

On Floor of North Aisle.

260. XX.—*A brass plate.* Argent, a fess gules between three garbs. Crest. A garb.

John White, ob. 1693.

261.—XXI.—*A brass plate.* WHITE (260).

Thomas White, ob. 1675. M.I.

Over the Door (outside) of South Chapel.

262. XXII.—Gules, three bars or.

263. XXIII.—A Latin cross engrailed.

HUNDRED OF SWANBOROUGH.

ALL CANNINGS.

Chancel.

264. I.—Gules, a lion passant guardant between three roses or William Fowle, ob. 1770.

265. II.—*A brass plate over North Door.* On the breast of a two-headed eagle displayed sable. Argent, three wolf's heads erased. proper. Crest. A wolf's head couped proper. METHUEN.

This chancel was re-built by the Rector, Thomas Anthony Methuen, and his sons, 1867.

South Wall of Nave.

266. III.—Quarterly, 1 and 4, argent, a cross of St. George thereon the royal crown or, in dexter quarter a torteau (M.I. a

crescent). 2 and 3. Argent, a fess sable between three choughs proper.

John Nicholas, ob. 1737.

267. IV.—Gules, a fess ermine between three talbots trippant proper, in their mouths an arrow sable, feathered argent, on a shield of pretence NICHOLAS (*without the torteau*) with its quartering (266).

Richard Riggs, ob. 1774; Penelope, his wife, ob. 1772.

West Wall.

268. V.—*A large monument surmounted with three eagles, wings elevated.* Quarterly, 1 and 4, ERNLE (237). 2 and 3. MALWYN (237), with crescent for difference. Crest. ERNLE (236).

William Ernele and Ione, his wife, 1597.

269. VI.—FOWLE (264).

William Fowle, ob. 1796.

270. VII.—Crest, ERNLE (236).

Sir John Ernle, Bart., ob, 1734; Elizabeth, his wife, ob. 1729.

North Aisle.

271. VIII.—Azure, two bars embattled argent.

Daniel Cosens, ob. 1730. M.I.

Over Chancel Arch.

272. IX.—Royal arms (27).

On the Battlements of South Chapel.

273. X.—ST. AMAND (200).

274. XI.—BEAUCHAMP of St. Amand (187).

CHEVERELL PARVA.

Over Tower Arch.

275. Quarterly 1 and 4, FRANCE quartering ENGLAND. 2. SCOTLAND. 3. IRELAND.

CHEVERELL MAGNA.

North Aisle.

276. Azure, a chevron erminois between three escallop shells or, impaling, gules, two chevronels argent between three birds or. Crest. A stag's head or.

James Townsend, ob. 1730; Katherine, his wife, ob. 1731, æt. 84.

MARKET LAVINGTON.

Chancel.

277. I.—Merewether (155).

John Merewether, ob. 1665; Mary, his wife, ob. 1665, and several of their children.

278. II.—Azure, a bend lozengy within a bordure inverted or, impaling, azure, a saltire couped. Crest. An antelope's head (looking sinister.)

William Sainsbury, ob. 1704; Grace, his wife, ob. 1726.

279. III.—Sainsbury (278) (*bordure plain*), impaling, argent, on a pale sable three crescents of the field. Hayward. Crest. A demi-antelope gules.

Samuel Sainsbury, ob. 1748; Elizabeth, his wife, ob. 1765; Samuel, their son, ob. 1768.

On Floor.

280. IV.—Sainsbury (278). Crest. Sainsbury (279).

John Sainsbury, ob. 1735; Mary, his wife, ob. 1731; John, their son, ob. 1736.

Nave.

281. V.—Azure, a stag's head caboshed argent (M.I. or). Crest. Out of a coronet argent, a plume of five ostrich feathers, alternately of the first and azure.

Richard Legg, ob. 1778, æt. 81; Jane, his wife, ob. 1777; Richard, their son, ob. 1880; Bridget, his wife, ob. 1810; Elizabeth Ford, their daughter, ob. 1849.

North Aisle.

282. VI.—Checky argent and gules, a lion rampant guardant or, impaling, argent, on a chevron between three lion's heads erased gules, as many fusils of the field. M.I. Crest. A bear's (?) head couped or, between two wings displayed argent.

John Shergold, ob. 1788; Catherine, his wife, ob. 1810; Eliza Ford, ob. 1797; Joseph Barwell, ob. 1792; Eliza, his wife, ob. 1793.

283. VII.—Hayward (279), impaling, or, fretty azure. Crest. a demi-horse, hoofed aud maned or.

Robert Hayward, ob. 1726; Sarah, his wife, ob. 1745, æt. 85; Alice, their daughter, ob. 1769, æt. 82.

South Aisle.

284. VIII.—Argent, on a fess between three saltires couped sable as many fleurs-de-lys of the field, impaling, Sainsbury (279).

John Smith, ob. 1713.

Hatchments.

In Vestry.

285. IX.—Merewether (155), impaling, Townsend (276).

Under Tower.

286. X.—Royal arms (27).

287. XI.—Quarterly of three. 1. Per fess or and argent, a two-headed eagle displayed sable on its breast the arms of Bouverie, viz., gules, a bend vair; a crescent for difference. 2. Bouverie. 3. Argent, a bend gutty d'eau between two choughs proper, a chief checky or and sable, Pleydell, impaling, gules, a fess between eight billets, four and four, or.

288. XII.—The same impaling the same. Crest. A demi-eagle with two heads displayed sable, ducally gorged and beaked or, on its breast a cross crosslet argent. Patria cara, carior libertas.

There is another, too high up and too indistinct to blazon.

STERT.

CHIRTON.

Painted Glass in the East Window of Chancel; the symbols of the Four Evangelists.

North Aisle.

289. I.—1. Ernle (236), on a shield of pretence Hungerford (236).

290. II.—2. Quarterly of six, 1 and 6. Gules, a fess checky or and ermine between two antelopes courant argent crined and horned of the second. 2. Ernle (236). 3 and 5. Hungerford (236). 4. Vert, on a bend engrailed argent three human hearts proper.

291. III.—3. Ernle (236), on a shield of pretence, Vert, on a bend engrailed argent three human hearts proper.

292. IV.—4. The same as No. 1.

293. V.—5. Warriner (290), on a shield of pretence Ernle (236) impaling Long of Rood Ashton (42).

Isaac Warriner, ob. 1752, æt. 84; Gertrude, his wife, ob. 1709; Gifford, their son, ob. 1787; Elizabeth, his wife, ob. 1757, and Anna, his wife, ob. 1791; Gifford Warriner, ob. 1820; Elizabeth, his wife, ob. 1824; Ernle Warriner, ob. 1850.

Hatchments.

Under Tower.

294. VI.—Quarterly, 1 and 4, Ernle (236). 2 and 3. Hungerford (236). Crest. Ernle (236).

295. VII.—Per fess or and argent, a lion rampant azure (?) langued gules; impaling, quarterly, 1 and 4, Ernle (236). 2 and 3. Hungerford (236). Crest. A demi-lion rampant or.

296. VIII.—295, on a shield of pretence Ernle (236), impaling, Long of Rood Ashton (42).

297. IX.—The same. Crest. A demi-lion rampant or. Mors janua vitæ.

298. X.—Quarterly, 1 and 4, Warriner (290), with crescent

for difference. 2 and 3. ERNLE (236), impaling, or. Crest. Out of a lantern (? a crown vallery sable) a demi-eagle displayed or, semée of pellets. Decus æmulatus avitum.

In Vestry.

299. XI.—Royal arms (44).

WILSFORD.

CHARLTON.

Chancel.

300. I.—Gules, three lions passant guardant in pale argent. Adjutor.

Francis Giffard, ob. 1802, æt. 80.

301. II.—Or, a fess lozengy gules. Crest. A griffin's head erased.

William Pinckney, ob. 1698; his wife, ob. 1709; Charles Pinckney (Marshall of the Horse to Queen Anne and George I.), ob. 1716; Robert Pinckney, ob. 1747, æt. 83; Martha, his wife, ob. 1752; William Pinckney, ob. 1779; Sarah, his wife, ob. 1756.

302. III.—PINCKNEY with crest (301).

Sophia Hearne Pinckney, ob. 1862, æt. 82; Jane, widow of John Fisher, ob. 1873, æt. 86.

Under Communion Table.

303. IV.—PINCKNEY (301).

William and Sarah Pinckney.

Nave.

304. V.—On a chevron engrailed a fusil between two fleurs-de-lys. Crest. A lion rampant ducally gorged and chained.

Henry Wansbrough, ob. 1875; Mary, his wife, 1877.

305. VI.—FOWLE (264), impaling, gules, a chevron paly or and azure between three mullets of the second. SPRINGSBELT. (?)

Thomas Fowle, ob. 1783; Henry Fowle, ob. 1803; Jane, his wife, ob. 1780; Sarah Fowle, ob. 1850, æt. 86.

North Chapel.

[1] 306. VII.—*A brass.* Quarterly, 1 and 4, a chevron gules between three escallop shells, a crescent for difference. 2 and 3. A chevron between three demi-eagles displayed.

William Chancey, 1424, and Marion, his wife.

307. VIII.—*Under a niche,* CHANCEY *without crescent* (306) impaling, a chevron between three castles DUNCH (?).

308. IX.—*Under a niche,* a chevron between three birds. THORNHILL.

On shields borne by angels supporting Roof of Nave, the symbols of the Four Evangelists and emblems of the Passion.

Outside the Church.

Door of North Porch.

309. X.—THORNHILL (308). Crest. A tree.

310. XI.—CHANCEY (307), impaling, DUNCH (307).

311. XII.—THORNHILL (308) impaling, CHANCEY (307). Crest. THORNHILL (309).

North Window.

312. XIII.—CHANCEY (307).

313. XIV.—THORNHILL (308), impaling, three bars between twelve escallop shells. MOULTON (?).

314. XV.—HUNGERFORD (236), impaling, MOULTON (313).

315. XVI.—MOULTON (313), impaling, a dolphin naiant embowed. FITZJAMES.

ETCHILHAMPTON.

Chancel.

316. I.—*A brass plate.* Arms and crest of METHUEN (265).

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[1] *Vide* Kite's "Monumental Brasses of Wiltshire" p. 49.

1869. This Chancel and Vestry are dedicated by Thomas Plumptre Methuen as a memorial of his father, Thomas Anthony Methuen, the Rector.

On the Floor.

317. II.—Ernle (236), quartering Hungerford (236). Crest. Ernle.

Walter Ernle, ob. 1732.

On the north side of the chancel is a stone altar-tomb, thereon two recumbent figures of a knight in armour and his wife. Around the sides are several figures of men and women; on the north side a male figure holding a shield, the arms, however, are worn away.

Nave.

318. III.—*Arms obliterated.* Crest. Ernle (236).

Gertrude Ernle, ob. 1662.

On Floor.

319. IV.—On a chevron three quatrefoils, on a shield of pretence, Or, on a fess engrailed azure three fleurs-de-lys of the field, between as many nag's heads couped sable. Bayley. M.I. Crest. A man's leg couped at thigh and spurred.

Honoria, wife of Henry Eyre, ob. 1685,

ERCHFONT.

Chancel.

320. I.—A fess nebuly gules, in chief a helmet between two lion's heads erased. Crest. Out of a coronet a plume of five ostrich feathers.

John Townsend Compton, ob. 1852; William, his son, ob. 1852.

321. II.—Arms and crest of Compton (320).

Daniel Compton, ob. 1817; Harriett, his wife, ob. 1827.

322. III.—A large white marble monument with black marble sarcophagus, standing thereon two white marble busts of a man and woman; on either side a white marble statue of a boy; one weeping and holding a torch reversed, the other holding an hour-glass.

Azure, on a bend argent cotised or a lion rampant sable; impaling, or, on a fess between three lions rampant sable as many mullets argent. M.I. Crest. On a mount vert a dove holding an olive-branch proper.

Robert Tothill, Senior Clerk of the Privy Seal to George II., ob. 1753; Olive, his wife, ob. 1731.

323. IV.—Arms and crest of Compton (320).

Richard Compton, ob. 1823; Henry, his son, ob. 1843; Ann, his daughter, ob. 1853; Richard, his eldest son, ob. 1868.

Hatchments.

324. V.—Quarterly, 1 and 4, gules, a chevron engrailed between three estoiles argent. Pynsent. 2 and 3. Ermine, a lion rampant sable, armed gules. M.I.

325. VI.—The same quartered coat with badge of Ulster; impaling, argent, a bend cotised sable, in chief a cross crosslet of the second. M.I.

North Chapel.

326. VII.—Argent, a chevron gules between three boar's heads couped sable, tusked and langued proper (11).

Seymour Wroughton, ob. 1789.

327. VIII.—Wroughton (326), impaling, Long of Rood Ashton (42).

William Wroughton, ob. 1750; Sarah, his wife, ob. 1777.

South Chapel.

328. IX.—Long of Rood Ashton (42). Crest. A demi-lion rampant argent.

James Long, ob. 1768.

329. X.—Quarterly, 1 and 4, argent. 2 and 3. Hungerford (236). Over all on a bend sable three eagles displayed or. [This is, doubtless, meant for Ernle quartering Hungerford.] Crest. Ernle (236).

Thomas Ernle, ob. 1725.

(To be Continued.)

The Wiltshire Compounders.

(Communicated by Mr. James Waylen.)

THE fines imposed on the Royalists of this county at the conclusion of the war between Charles I. and his Parliament form the subject of the ensuing papers. The schedules of estates (called "particulars"), on which those fines were adjudicated and levied in Goldsmith's Hall, are preserved in the State Paper Office. Fully to exhibit all exactions of that nature occurring in Wiltshire during the progress of hostilities would necessitate a transcript of the journal kept by the local committee acting in the Parliament's behalf, and holding their sittings at Falstone House, a castellated mansion a little south of Wilton. But this would be an endless task; and therefore the final settlements effected in London will, with a few additions, be alone exhibited. No doubt some of the details will, to the ordinary reader, be dry enough; but the genealogist will, it is hoped, find himself remunerated by the discovery of a variety of matters of family interest.

Richard Aldworth, of Hinton-Pipard, Esq. His petition to the Committee of Sequestrations sheweth—That he, having his education in the affairs of the council chamber, and being with His Majesty during these unhappy wars, did, by royal authority, command a troop of horse in that service;—That he is included in the articles for the surrender of Oxford; though he admits that he has taken neither the National Covenant nor the Negative Oath. He is seised in fee to him and his heirs in possession of and in the manor of Hinton-Pipard called Stanlake's farm, bequeathed to him by his father, Richard, in 1638, worth before the troubles £160 per annum.

He craves allowance in respect of £1200, which by his father's will is charged on the said manor for portions of £200 apiece to the six younger sons, Thomas, Robert, Henry, George, John, and William, who are all living, but the money unpaid;—also in respect

of £300 charged on the same as the portion of Anne, his daughter, still unpaid;—also, from the same source, £100 a year to Amy, his mother, who is still living and in actual receipt of the same;—also, £6 a year to the poor of Reading,—one pound to Joan Wheeler, and thirty-one shillings to the lord of the fee, all chargeable on the same estate.

Fine, £200, declared 4th May, 1649.

All these liabilities, added to his personal expenses in the war, must have gone far to make Mr. Aldworth's birthright a profitless attribute; besides the risk, as in many similar cases, of alienating his family relations by compromising their interests. And, on his remonstrating, the next year, on the score of the legacies not having been fairly taken into consideration, the only reply he gets is as follows at the foot of his memorial:—"First fine to stand. 10 April, 1650."

Sir Edward Alford, of Offington, Co. Sussex, M.P. for Arundel, disabled in 1644, held in Wilts a farm and other lands at Whitsbury, for the remainder of a term having eighty years to run, held of Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper, worth per annum before the troubles £194. Fine on his entire estate at first declared at £2908, and reduced upon the Articles of Exeter to £1284. But he appears to have paid more eventually, besides being compelled to endow ministers (a frequent form of penalty) in Cheltenham, Charlton, and Market Harborough.

Thomas, Lord Arundel, second baron of Wardour, died in his sixtieth year at Oxford, on the 9th of May, 1643, from wounds which he had received a few days previously, presumably at the skirmish near Launceston (but certainly not at Lansdowne fight, as has been frequently stated, for this latter event did not occur till two months later. The mistake may have arisen from the resemblance in sound between the two places. It is true Lord Clarendon speaks of a Lord Arundel of Wardour being wounded, though not fatally, at Lansdowne, on the 5th of July, but this must have been Henry, the third baron. There is abundant proof that his father, Thomas, was not then alive).

Shortly before Lord Thomas's death his castle of Wardour was

attacked and captured by Sir Edward Hungerford and Edmund Ludlow at the head of a body of local troops; and Ludlow being then left in command had himself to sustain a siege of several months from the Royalists under Doddington and the young Lord Arundel, a detailed narrative of all which may be seen in Ludlow's Memoirs and the Seward Anecdotes, but cannot be here recited, as our present subject has reference mainly to the penalties enforced by sequestration.

Henry, Lord Arundel of Wardour. The proceedings against this nobleman were instituted by virtue of an Act passed in 1652, long after the conclusion of the war, and styled an "Additional Bill for the sale of several lands and estates forfeited to the Commonwealth for treason." The first notice we have is the following letter having reference to the late lord, sent to the London committee by the sequestrators at that time acting in the south of Wilts, viz., William Ludlow, of Clarendon Park; Nicholas Green, of Winterbourne Stoke; and Bennet Swayne, of Wilton (ancestor of the late clerks of the peace for this county) :—

"Sarum, 21 June 1652

"Honourable In answer to your desire of 10th June last concerning the time of sequestering the estate of Thomas late Lord Arundel of Wardour, he was never sequestered for delinquency before his death, for we find no such thing upon record: And we are well informed that he died at the beginning of the year 1643 at Oxford, at the time when his house was made a garrison, and before the sitting of any committee in this county. Signed by Ludlow, Green, and Swayne."

As three-fourths of the estates of those convicted of the two-fold offence of recusancy and delinquency were sold absolutely, though frequently under circumstances which favoured their easy return to the right owners, it becomes impossible in a case like the present to give even an approximation to the total loss sustained by the sequestrated party. Absolute ruin was often averted by the interposition of friends or relatives who became the nominal purchasers; while the sums given were probably never publicly known. In the case of Henry, Lord Arundel, the following conveyances were all declared in 1653 as made to Humphrey Weld, his brother-in-law, Walter Barnes, and William Hurman, Esquires.—The manors of

Melbury Abbess, in Dorset, and of Kingsdown, in Somerset, in April—Wardour Park, consisting of two divisions, the fallow-deer park and the red-deer park, 17 July—Tollard-royal with its tenements and appurtenances in Wilts and Dorset, 16 August—South Petherton, in Somerset, 18 August—Bridzor, 19 August—Messuages and lands in Sutton Mandeville and Donhead manor, all in Wilts, 2 September—Manor of Goddington, in Oxon, 13 September—Semble, in Wilts, 15 September—Somerton, in Oxon, 28 September—Humphrey Weld and Walter Barnes bought the manor of Font-Mell in Dorset, 22 June; and Nicholas Green bought, 30 July, Meere Park, with the lodge, in Wilts. A fine was adjudged 16 June, 1653, of £711 14*s.* 6*d.*, as applicable to two-thirds of the estate.

The adjustment of Lord Arundel's sequestration, like that of many other sufferers by the protracted and vexatious delays at Goldsmith's Hall, was apparently facilitated by the personal advocacy of Oliver Cromwell. Indeed it became a common practice for the petitioning Royalists to make their appeal to him as to a common deliverer, as the one person who would get justice done for them if possible. Lady Chandos once presented a petition to him on her knees, in behalf of her husband, who, together with Lord Arundel of Wardour, was to be tried on the following day. This was in 1653, when so many were anticipating his assumption of the supreme power. With the tenderness towards women which he habitually manifested he courteously rebuked her for exaggerating his supposed influence. With his action in Lord Arundel's affair it even looks as though a sentiment of mutual courtesy had become mingled. The ensuing document may partly indicate this, as also the testimony of John Aubrey when he tells us of Lord Arundel's dining with Oliver one day at Hampton Court:—

"Whereas it hath appeared to his Highness the Lord Protector and his Council that Henry Lord Arundel ought by virtue of an Act of the late Parliament published 22 November 1652, to have been admitted to compound for his estate according to certain rules in the said Act mentioned:—And whereas his estate being nevertheless exposed to sale, it further appeared that the money by him or in his behalf paid in towards the purchase thereof to the trustees for sale of delinquents' lands for the use of the Commonwealth, doth exceed the fine

which by the rules aforesaid the same would have amounted unto.—Be it therefore ordained by his Highness the Lord Protector by and with the advice and consent of his Council, that in pursuance of the said Henry Lord Arundel's desires and consent declared, and in the consideration of the money which hath been already paid unto the trustees for sale of delinquents' lands by or in behalf of the said Henry Lord Arundel whereof the £4785 18*s.* 3*d.* deposited in the hands of the Registrar of Drury House are to be accounted part and to be applied to the use of the Commonwealth :—The said Trustees be and are hereby authorised and required absolutely to grant and convey all the lands and estates of the said Henry Lord Arundel which are vested in the said trustees unto Humphrey Weld esq. Walter Barnes and William Hurman gent and their heirs; and to deliver up and release unto the said persons afore-named, having purchased the premises, all such grants and securities as have been given by them to the said trustees for sale of delinquents' lands for or towards the second moieties of any part of the said estate in such and the same sort as if the whole purchase money contracted and due for the same had been paid and satisfied to the use of the Commonwealth.

"Henry Scobell,
"Passed, 11 April 1654. "Clerk of the Council."

The Hon. William Arundel, of Horningsham, second son of Thomas, the first Lord Arundel of Wardour.

So far back as the winter of 1640-41, William Arundel and the Lady Mary St. John, his wife, then in London, had addressed a petition to the Lords, setting forth that at the recent sessions in the County of Wilts they had both been indicted for recusancy (Romanism); whereunto if they failed to appear personally at the next sessions they would be convicted unless the same were removed by *certiorari*. And forasmuch as their place of appearance was distant from London eighty miles, and the said William Arundel being a man of weak and infirm body was unable to perform so long a journey without imminent danger, and for divers other causes expressed in the petition; therefore they prayed that a *certiorari* might be allowed, to remove the said indictment out of Wiltshire into the King's Bench. To which the Lords assented. Various other petitions of his are extant, their general tenour being that in consequence of a deposition made in his favour by the Wilts Committee in 1650 his estates were sequestrable as those of a papist only, and not of a delinquent. Two-thirds of his estate in Wilts, which county he observes was his constant residence, were now sequestered, but this was for recusancy only. He was never a

delinquent to the Parliament, nor so adjudged by any committee; nevertheless, from some mistake in the duplicate of a rental (*sic*) from the late committee of London, where he was altogether unknown, certain houses on Tower Hill were described as sequestered as the estate of William Arundel, a delinquent, which occasioned the petitioner's name to be returned as a papist-delinquent, and his estate to be put into the bill of sale, to the ruin of the petitioner and his posterity, if not speedily relieved by the interference of the new commissioners. Endorsed thus:—"It appearing that he is sequestered for delinquency, the committee can do nothing in it." His fine was set at £333 6*s.* 8*d.*, from which it may be inferred that the estates were *not* sold.

In proof of William Arundel's delinquency it was stated that he had been a colonel in the King's army, a report which the Wilts Committee appear to have discredited. Neither did they deem sundry depositions which were made with the same object at Devizes in 1650 sufficient evidence of active personal hostility to the Parliament. Those depositions were as follows:—

"John Oliver, of Horningsham, yeoman, saith:—that in the time of the late war, Mr. Arundel kept a garrison in his house at Woodhouse, and did send letters to and inform the King's Commissioners against this deponent, declaring that he was a Roundhead; and he took a warrant from the tythingman of Horningsham, sent by the King's party, and conveyed the same to Sir Edward Hungerford. Moreover he enforced this deponent to pay unto him, Mr. Arundel, and to his son, ten quarters of oats and £3 10*s.* in money; and did several times use this deponent very inhumanely for his affection to the Parliament."

"Richard Millard, of Horningsham, saith:—that Mr. Arundel rode armed with his sword and pistols to Oxford, then a King's garrison, and carried with him six horses, and this deponent, armed likewise with a carabine, rode with him as his servant from Woodhouse to Oxford, although Mr. Arundel had promised to go to Sir Edward Hungerford with the said horses. And Mr. Arundel was at the garrison of Bristol at the time when Major Wansey with his forces came to Woodhouse."

"John King, of Horningsham, saith:—that he being a weaver and servant to Mr. Beard, a clothier, Mr. Arundel came to his house at nine or ten at night, and, with a sword in one hand and a pistol in the other, asked what rebel rogues he kept in his house, threatening that if he would not deliver up the rebel Beard he would lay him the deponent in gaol for three months, and afterwards deliver him up. He then demanded a green-grey cloth of Mr. Beard's, or stuff to make it; and this he did because Beard was well affected to the Parliament. This

was at the time when Colonel Ludlow was besieged in Wardour Castle by the King's forces. He further saith that by the report of the country Mr. Arundel kept a garrison in his house against the Parliament."

"Alexander Pearce, of Horningsham, saith:—that the said Mr. William Arundel being on a certain day during the time of the late war at Horningsham in company with Sir Robert Welch, with his sword and pistols, met this deponent and desired Sir Robert Welch to hang him for being in arms against the King. The said Sir Robert Welch answered that if it were so he had the King's broad seal to do it [to hang him]. And by threats between them they enforced this deponent to serve the King against the Parliament, to save his life. And this was when Colonel Ludlow was besieged in Wardour Castle."

"Anthony Sweet, of Horningsham, saith:—that he being a workman to the said Mr. Arundel, when Sir Edward Hungerford came against Woodhouse, Mr. Arundel called this deponent, and delivering to him a musket, desired him to stand for him in defence. And Mr. Arundel, after he had compounded with Sir Edward Hungerford, brought forth other arms and desired the company which was at his house to stand with him and fight for the King, or else to go out of his doors; whereupon this deponent went away."

"Roger Trollop saith:—that Mr. Arundel promised to come to Sir Edward Hungerford at [Maiden] Bradley and to bring in his horses; instead of which he rode to Oxford, and this deponent accompanied him as his servant."

"Edward Adlam saith:—that Mr. Arundel sent his son to Oxford with two men and two horses and arms, for the King's service against the Parliament. Mr. Arundel was always at home when the King's forces were in the country, but never when the Parliament's forces were there. He sent ammunition to his tenants at Horningsham with directions to keep his house against the Parliament, but Major Wansey being gotten in before, he then said that he wished all his tenants' throats might be cut."

"The above depositions were sworn to at Devizes, 7 May, 1650 [when Mr. Arundel was making his final composition with the sequestrators] in the presence of

"William Ludlow.
"Nicholas Green.
"Bennet Swayne."

His neighbours in Wiltshire were evidently resolved that Mr. Arundel had sustained sufficient damage as a "recusant"; and therefore, as above stated, they treated these depositions as frivolous. The following "mem," points to one of the annoyances to which sequestration was subjecting him. Franklyn, the farmer by whom the two-thirds portion of his estate was rented from the State, pretending that he had made a dear bargain, it was reported concerning him that he was making great havoc and spoil by carrying

away and embezzling the timber and stone and other materials from the mansion-house (of Hook ?), to the great prejudice both of the Commonwealth and of Mr. Arundel. And the said Franklyn doth also threaten to cut the woods and to plough up the pasture grounds. An order was thereupon sent down to the Wilts Committee (apparently by Mr. Squibb) to prevent future mischief by Franklyn, and to keep him rigorously to the terms of his lease.

"*Tisbury Parsonage* [*or Rectory*].

"To all officers and soldiers under my command. In case one William Langley of Tytherington in Wilts or any tenant under him claiming in the rectory of Tisbury belonging to William Arundel Esq. be interrupted or disturbed in their possession thereof by any soldier whatsoever, without order from the Lords and Commons for sequestration or myself, you and the soldiers under you are hereby required to be aiding and assisting to the said William Langley and the tenants aforesaid for the quieting them in their possessions, if need require. Given under my hand and seal at Turnham Green this 8th October, 1647.

"Thomas Fairfax."

"By the Committee of Lords and Commons for sequestration, 19 Dec. 1649. By virtue of an Order of Parliament of 2 May, 1646, in regard the parish of Tisbury in Wilts containeth a great market town it is therefore ordered that the yearly rent of £16 16*s.* 10*d.* reserved to the Dean of Bristol out of the impropriate rectory of Tisbury aforesaid be paid to and for increase of the maintenance of Mr. John Barnes minister of the parish church of Tisbury aforesaid, over and above the £80 a year granted unto the said church by a former order of this Committee."

The expression "a great market town" occurring in the above document would seem to indicate that Tisbury was formerly of more relative importance than at present. This was made the basis of a query some years back, in our *Magazine*, but elicited no response. The present Lord of Wardour could possibly throw light on the question.

The Hon. William Arundel died in 1653, aged 62. His son, Charles, had pre-deceased him, but left issue. By his will, dated 1651, William Arundel constitutes his brother-in-law, Francis Cornwallis, his executor, and bequeaths two thousand pounds apiece out of his personalties to each of his two daughters, Mary and Elizabeth, to be paid on the day of their marriage, if such marriage be with the consent of their mother, the Lady St. John; or at the age of twenty-one; the residue of his goods and chattels to his

wife, the Lady St. John. His daughter, Mary, became the wife of Sir Henry Tichborne, Bart.

In March, 1655, a petition was presented in behalf of Charles Arundel, an infant, by John Talbot, his guardian, to allow his title to certain lands, parcel of the manor of Hanley, in Dorset, coming to him as heir of his father, Charles Arundel, deceased (son of William, of Horningsham), but now sequestered for the delinquency of the occupant, Henry Butler, who hath no right or title thereunto. Here the legal ownership was the point in dispute. It was shewn that Thomas, Lord Arundel, in 1632, for one thousand pounds granted the portion now claimed by Butler to Thomas Shergoll, of Ebbesbourn, in Wilts, for ninety-nine years, if either of Shergoll's three sons, William, Thomas, and Robert, should so long live, rendering £20 a year. Robert, the last survivor of the race, fell at Edgehill, as ensign to Captain Loftus, in Colonel Essex's Regiment; but Butler, who held the estate under Shergoll, continued in possession, pretending belief that Robert was yet alive, though no one had ever seen him since the Battle of Edgehill, in 1642. As for the entire manor of Hanley, this, with some adjacent lands, had in 1637 been demised by Thomas Lord Arundel, to Sir Thomas Reynell, Kt., Henry Sandys, and William Sandys, Esquires, for the use of himself during life, and after that to the payment of debts and of portions to Frances Countess of Shrewsbury, Margaret Lady Fortescue, and Clara wife of Humphrey Weld, the residue to be assigned as Lord Arundel should in his will direct. Now, the portions to the Ladies Clara and Margaret being paid, and Lord Arundel having by deed directed other portions to be given to the Lady Anne, wife of Cecil Lord Baltimore, Mary Lady Somerset, and Katharine Ewer, others of his daughters, and appointed that when all was paid the lands should be conveyed to William Arundel his second son, and to his heirs male, they came eventually to be claimed, as above shown, by Charles the grandson of this William. Lord Arundell had died in 1637, only two years after making the above disposition, upon which Sir Thomas Reynell and his co-trustees entered upon the manor, kept courts there, and took the rents and profits, among others £20 from Butler himself; and on the death

of the last of the Shergolls at Edgehill, William Knipe (professional agent for the Arundels) made, in Reynell's behalf, an entry on a portion of the estate called Berryfield Corner, Butler resisting the attempt and continuing in possession, till, after several hearings, judgment was awarded in favour of Sir Thomas Reynell, and Butler was ordered to pay to the Dorset Committee arrears at the rate of £100 a year. It was finally decreed that as soon as Sir Thomas Reynell could remove all outstanding incumbrances the manor should be conveyed to William Arundel's heir. The next document shows that this was effected in 1656:—

"Since the delivery of this report there is produced to me the affidavit of Sir Thomas Reynell Knt, sworn before Mr. Hobart one of the Masters of Chancery 18 June 1656 who deposeth that all the debts and sums of money owing and appointed to be paid by Thomas Lord Arundel grandfather of Henry now Lord Arundel of Wardour out of certain lands conveyed by the said Thomas Lord Arundel by indenture dated 2 July, 1637 unto him the deponent and unto Henry and William Sandys Esquires are satisfied and paid according to several decrees made in the High Court of Chancery, except a debt of £500 claimed by Walter Fowler Esq. and another debt of £100 claimed by the poor of the parish of Tisbury in the Co. of Wilts (for which last debt there is depending a suit in the said Court of Chancery whether the same ought to be satisfied out of the said trust or not). 24 June 1656.

"John Bradinge."

Miscellaneous papers relating to the Arundel estates in sequestration.

In February, 1648, a petition was presented to the Peers from John Earl of Shrewsbury, and Frances his wife, in behalf of themselves and other co-heirs of Anne Lady Arundel of Wardour, deceased, with a view to recover from Cecil Calvert Lord Baltimore, certain estates at Christchurch and Westover, in Hants. It is stated that Thomas the first Lord Arundel of Wardour long before his death settled the honour and hundred of Christchurch and Westover to the use of himself for life, with remainder to Anne Lady Arundel, and her heirs. The lady died in 1637, leaving issue Katharine Ewer, widow, the Lady Mary Somerset, the Lady Baltimore, Frances Countess of Shrewsbury, Margaret the wife of Sir John Fortescue, and Clara, the wife of Humphrey Weld, Esq. Of these, the Lady Fortescue died in the same year, leaving issue Frances her daughter, an infant. Thomas Lord Arundel, died two

years later, when, by distinct offices in 17° and 18° Caroli, the title and estate of the co-heirs were found, and the King became entitled to the wardship of the said infant Frances and to livery and primer seisin of the residue. But the Lord Baltimore, not content with his part in right of his wife as co-heir, brought forward a deed made by the said Thomas, Lord Arundel, in his sickness shortly before his death, when his memory failed him, which deed, being got secretly and by surprize, was void in law. The other co-heirs, therefore, exhibited an information in the Court of Wards, to which Lord Baltimore responded by a cross bill against the co-heirs; but when respective answers had been put in, issues joined, witnesses on both sides examined, publication passed, and the cause ready for hearing, the affair was brought to an abrupt termination by the court itself being dissolved by ordinance of Parliament. This was in 1642, when graver matters of public concernment were about to be put in issue, and Lord Baltimore, taking advantage of the times, proceeded to cut down woods and levy fines and rents to his own use. This lasted till 1648, when the co-heirs petitioned; but as the remnant of the House of Peers then sitting were soon after silenced by the Commons, the result was postponed.

In the meanwhile Thomas Blandford, of Semley, had made oath before the Wilts Committee to the following effect, that about the beginning of November, 1645, John Weekes, of Shaftesbury, in the capacity of steward, held a court-baron in Hook-house at Semley, for the Lord Baltimore, as lord of the manor; and summoned all the freeholders, and demanded of one Haskell whether he would be sworn to serve as a homager, who answered that he would, if it might do him or his neighbours no hurt—that Lord Baltimore was himself present at the court, and took notice who were absent, threatening that he would re-enter on their tenements. The said Weekes being asked by some of the tenants by what authority he kept the court for Lord Baltimore, answered "by order from the committee," yet would not show it. *Falstone Day Book*, 19*th November*, 1645.

By an indenture made in 1643 between John Arundel, Esq., Robert Hyde, Serjeant-at-Law, Mr. Whitaker, John Ffoyle, and

William Hurman, of the one part; and Henry Lord Arundel of Wardour, son and heir of Thomas Lord Arundel, and Anne and Katharine, daughters of Thomas Lord Arundel, of the other part; it was agreed that an annuity of £120 a year, besides a further sum of £3000 in ready money should be paid to each of the two Ladies, Anne and Katharine, aforesaid, to be raised out of the manors of Anstey in Wilts; Melbury-Osmund, and Margaret Marsh, in Dorset; Clist and Limbury, in Devon; and Allowinshaw, in Somerset. But by a codicil to his will the late Lord Arundel directed that out of those same estates the sum of £1500, due on a mortgage, should first be paid to Sir John Penruddocke, and that the bequest to his daughters should be simply £4000 each. Francis Cornwallis, of Beeston, in Norfolk, Esq., having married the Lady Katharine, aforesaid, was anxious at once to establish his claim to her jointure of £4000, but sequestration and the expenses of the war long stood in his way, till, losing all patience, he commenced (some time after the war was brought to a conclusion) a suit in Chancery against Henry, now Lord Arundel, and against Robert Hyde and William Hurman, the two surviving trustees of the will, in order to recover the amount.

"Charles Cornwallis, of Rock in the county of Worcester maketh oath—That he being desired by his brother Mr. Francis Cornwallis to serve or shew your order of 15 Dec. 1652 unto Mr. Hurman one of the two surviving trustees, the said Mr. Hurman, after sight and reading thereof, declared he could do nothing in it, the power being taken out of his hands by the said Order. He had already offered land to sell, but knew not where to get purchasers. The manor of Anstey had long since been conveyed and settled for the portion of Mistress Ann Arundel, whose husband receives the rents, and the trustees have a full discharge of the said portion."

"A petition of Francis Cornwallis to the Committee for compounding, dated 17 August, 1653, Sheweth—that the manor of Horningsham and other lands in Wilts having been granted by William Arundel Esq. deceased to the petitioner and others,—which lands being under reference for the proving of their title, your petitioner prays your Order addressed to the Committee for Glostershire to take the proof that shall be produced, that Mr. Dutton did lend or become engaged for six thousand pounds or more for the said William Arundel;—That upon that consideration, and no other trust, was that grant made. And the said Mr. Dutton hath not received any satisfaction for the said money or engagement, and that he hath not re-conveyed or released the same." [*Endorsed*] "Referred."

Elizabeth Arundel, widow of a recusant, paid £60.

James Awdley, Earl of Castlehaven.

In respect of the Wiltshire estates in this sequestration, no other papers have been found but a schedule of meadows at Eyford, and a petition from Elizabeth, Countess of Castlehaven, 9th April, 1652, praying that, as her life interest in the manors of Compton Basset, Studley, and Baverstock, in Wilts, and others in Kent, parcel of the lands of James, Earl of Castlehaven, delinquent, had been recognised by the Committee of Obstructions, she might be allowed to enjoy them without further molestation. No composition mentioned.

Hartgild Baron, of Mere, gentleman. He adhered to the forces raised against the Parliament; for which his delinquency he humbly prays permission to compound;—petition dated 22nd August, 1650. Fine, £1 13*s.* 4*d.* His own mode of spelling his Christian name has been here preserved; though Hartgild be only another variety of Hartgill, the name of the victims in the Stourton tragedy; otherwise spelt in still earlier documents, Hardgull, and latterly Hargill. This gentleman's losses in the royal cause appear to have been amply made up to him. As the agent in "hazardous secret service" he actually got a promise from Charles II. when at Breda, for a pension of £200 a year for thirty-one years; which was duly ratified some time after the King's return, about 1662. At the same time he also acquired the office of Steward of the Court of Record in Windsor Castle; and the reversion (after John Hill) of that of ranger and bailiff of Battle's Walk, Windsor. He was the first to announce (so it is stated in one of his petitions) to the exiled Court at Breda the determination of the Parliament of England to declare for a Restoration.

John Bennett, of South Marston, gent. He rode in arms as a captain of horse for the King, but rendered himself to the Wilts Committee in 1644, when for further satisfaction he took both the National Covenant and the Negative Oath. Edmund Martyn, Robert Brown, Thomas Goddard, and William Jesse, of the Wilts Committee, testify that as to Captain Bennett's estate, real and

personal, in this county, they cannot discover that he hath any at present, and in reversion hath only £50 per annum, fee simple, after the decease of his father, William Bennett, of South Marston, aforesaid, viz , £40 there, and £10 at Stratton. His father dying some few years after, he petitioned to compound for the said estates in July, 1650, and paid, "at a sixth," £150.

Thomas Bennett, of Pyt House, Esq., and his son, John Bennett, gent. The most weighty charge against Mr. Bennett was his having sat with the judges on the illegal Salisbury Commission of 1643. Another was contained in a letter sent from Falstone garrison to the effect that, notwithstanding that he had appeared before the Wilts Committee at Falstone, and made for his delinquency, which was great, some compensation; yet both himself and his son were known to be great sticklers and ringleaders in the Club-business, especially at Shaftesbury, where he and others met to concert measures for resisting Sir Thomas Fairfax's army at Sherbourn, and was along with the rest taken prisoner. In his defence Mr. Bennett admitted that, being aged, and living in the King's quarters, he had been overruled to sit in some commissions for the King rather than forsake his house and family with his wife and thirteen children; but he afterwards repaired to the Committee sitting at Fallersdown (Falstone) where he disbursed for his five-and-twentieth part, and for other matters objected against him, the sum of £67; and he also lent to Edmund Ludlow, to sustain his garrison at Wardour Castle, £100, receiving in return a warrant for his protection and indemnity for the future. Nevertheless, shortly after, by the menaces and threats of the country-people he was enforced to shew himself sometimes at the club-meetings; but he never thought of doing anything against the authority of Parliament; and after General Fairfax had declared his dislike of them he abstained, and caused his neighbours to refrain. He craves dispatch, as his long abode in London is very prejudicial to his age and constitution; and he hopes that consideration will be had to his great charge of children, to the harmlessness of his intentions, and to his former disbursements for the service of the Parliament. Signed, 1st November, 1645. In another petition he protests that when

taken prisoner at Shaftesbury he was not acting in opposition to the Parliament, but was merely attending the market. "His fine was at first set at £2000, not according to the condition of his estate, but according to the nature of his offence, for which, at that time [just after the club-rising], there was no certain rule given by the Parliament, by which he and those in his condition should compound. But since the fine was set an Order of the House of 4th May 1646 has directed that such of the clubmen as come in to compound shall have the benefit of the Propositions as other delinquents, according to their respective comings in; and he having come in before 1st of December and taken the Oath and Covenant, and his estate according to the 'particular' returned out of the county appearing to be as follows."

He is seised of a freehold for life; remainder to Anthony Bennett, his son, for life, and to *his* first son in tail, &c.—of and in divers messuages, lands, and tenements in the parishes of Tisbury, Knowell, Donhead, Gillingham, and Shaftesbury; annual value before the troubles, £370. A like estate of old-rents issuing out of lands and tenements in the said parishes, £25 12*s.* 4*d.* He is possessed of the remainder of a farm for ninety-nine years, if three lives shall so long live, of certain lands and tenements lying and being in Savernak, holden by demise of and from the lord Marquis of Hartford, at the yearly rent of 2*s.* 6*d.*, and worth, over and above this reserved rent, £100 before the troubles. The reversion of this is settled on Christopher Bennett, his son. He is possessed of the remainder of a term for ninety-nine years determinable upon three lives, of and in Penley Farm, in Wilts, for which he pays to the Lord Stourton per annum £10 and two capons, and to the Earl of Marlborough £20. Over and above these sums it was worth £109 before the troubles. He is possessed of a like estate for ninety-nine years, with like provisions, in lands at Hatherley, in Somerset, holden of Mr. Gawen at a rent of forty shillings; worth more, £14. And a similar estate at Semley, at a rent of twenty shillings; worth more, £13. The like at Chilmark, holden by demise from William Jessie, formerly worth £16 a year. The remainder of a term having twenty-two years to run, in a tenement at Hatch, for which there is

a rent of £3 6*s.* 8*d.* paid to the lessor, before the troubles worth more, £36.

Out of this estate Mr. Bennett pays yearly to his son, Anthony, £160, settled by deed dated 2nd October, 17th Car., and to his sister, Mrs. Jessie Bennett, to hold during the term of her life, £8; to his aunt Mrs. Jane Hunt, widow, during her life, if the compounder so long live, an annuity of £8.

The following entry respecting his fine is dated 18th September, 1646, "On reviewing his whole case, £1000." This thousand pounds, therefore, was probably advanced by his kinsman, William Hitchcock, Esq., of Miles's Court, Essex, as may be inferred from the following letter, dated some months previously, to the compounding committee sitting at Goldsmith's Hall:—

"Honoured Gentlemen. Be pleased to take notice that whereas one Mr. Thomas Bennett my kinsman hath desired me to make composition with your honours, for the delinquency of him and of his son John Bennett, I have accordingly spent what time I could possibly spare three or four several days within these fourteen days last past at your committee-room, to be heard; but could not obtain the favour, in regard your honours have been so full of business. My humble desire is that now, seeing my occasions call me into the country, my cousin may not suffer for my absence. One Mr. Coombes who knoweth my cousin Bennett will attend; and when by him I may know your honours' pleasure what the fine to be imposed shall be, I will speedily apply myself to procure the money. My cousin is out of a good sum of money already, which I trust your honours will tenderly consider of, together with his condition, having ten children and no estate in any thing but only for his own life, which humbly premising, I rest, your servant to be commanded. Dated from Myles's in Essex, 26 Dec. 1645.

"William Hitchcock."

John Bennett, of Pyt House, gentleman. He was in arms against the Parliament, having ridden as a trooper in Colonel Strangway's regiment. He submitted before the 1st of December, 1645, and presented his first petition in the following July, having taken both the oaths.

He is seised of a freehold during three lives (if he shall attain the age of 21, being now only 18), of and in Critchell Farm, in Dorset, held of Lord Arundel, yielding before these troubles a yearly rent of £27 6*s.* 8*d.* over and above a reserved rent of £2 13s. 4*d.* He is seised of a like estate in a tenement called Hatchfield, in

Wilts, worth £16 8*s.* over and above the reserved rent, paid to the Lord Cottington, of £3 12*s.* He craves allowance for forty shillings a year, payable out of Critchell Farm to Eleanor Miles, widow. Fine, £65. Dated, 6th August, 1646.

Pyt-house, the seat of an ancestor styled Pytt, *alias* Bennett, remained in the family till sold in 1669 to Peter Dove, of New Sarum. In 1725 it was bought by Thomas Bennet, of Norton Bavant (nephew of Colonel Thomas Bennett, the secretary to Prince Rupert), who married Ethelred, daughter and co-heir of William Wake, Archbishop of Canterbury, and was grandfather of the late John Bennett, so many years M.P. for the county.

William Bennett, of Heytesbury, gent.

The petition "Sheweth—That your petitioner's estate being, by an order of the Committee for advance of moneys, dated 10 July last, seized for the use of the State, upon pretence of delinquency discovered by Mrs. Margaret Mounsell administratrix of Captain Peter Mounsell deceased, for the payment of his arrears, according to an ordinance of Parliament:—In obedience unto which order, your petitioner submitting himself to the favour of this honourable Court, humbly confesseth that for about the space of two months he rode in the troop of Sir George Vaughan the High Sheriff of this county for the late King; which he was enforced to do for the preservation of himself, and of his wife and children, who must otherwise have perished, because your petitioner had formerly engaged for the Parliament, and durst not stay at home:—which your petitioner leaves to your favourable consideration, humbly praying to be dismissed of his chargeable attendance here; and hath hereunto annexed his particular. Your petitioner humbly prays your honours that if in your grave judgment you think him worthy to pay any fine at all, you will please in the settling thereof to consider his wife and children and many debts and to be favourable unto him.

"He is seised of a messuage or tenement in Heytesbury of the yearly value of £40. He hath several small tenements in Heytesbury in reversion of his mother, annual value £3 16*s.* His goods and personal estate he estimates at £102 19*s.* 4*d.* In abatement he affirms that £30 a year is made over to friends in trust for the use of his wife in consideration of marriage; that he payeth to his mother an annuity of £12, and that the messuage is mortgaged to William Adlam of Crockerton for a debt of £320."

"15 Nov. 1649. The fine at a sixth is £154; but if there be legally settled on his mother for life £12 per annum and he can make it appear, then the abatement is £18. And if the estate be legally charged with any debt, then abatement to be made accordingly, provided the same be made to appear unto this committee. This the compounder hath undertaken to do within one month, and if not performed the fine to stand at £154."

Walter Bockland, of Downton, in Wilts, and of Trotton, in Sussex, Esq. He was in arms against the Parliament during the first war; he petitioned before 6 December, 1645, but was refused composition on the alleged ground that he had been a papist in arms. To purge himself he signed the oath of abjuration before Alderman Adams, Lord Mayor of London, 4th June, 1646, received the sacrament at St. Margaret's, Westminster, from the hands of Dr. Samuel Gibson, and exhibited proof that he had also taken it at Salisbury in 1641, from Benjamin Blaxton, of Westhorny. Moreover, in August, 1646, he took both the Covenant and the Negative Oath. His estate in Sussex he estimates at £190 10*s.* per annum; that in Wiltshire, consisting of demesnes and quit rents in Downton, is of the yearly value of £186, but a third of it is his mother's dowry. He therefore compounded for two-thirds, though £20 additional was charged on it for his uncle, Walter Bockland. Total fine for Wilts and Sussex, put at a sixth, but afterwards at a tenth, was £696; declared 7th December, 1649.

Andrew Bowerman, of Stratford-under-the-Castle, D.D. He is seised for the term of two lives in being, of and in the rectory and parsonage impropriate of Stratford; also a farm and mill there, held under the Dean and Canons of Sarum, worth £100 a year over and above the reserved rent of £46 6*s.* 8*d.* Fine at a tenth, £125.

Sir William Button, of Shaw, otherwise of Alton Priors, Bart. His delinquency. That he voluntarily left his habitation, resided at Oxford, adhered to the King's party, and hath taken neither the Negative Oath nor the National Covenant. He was at Oxford at the surrender, and is to have the benefit of the articles thereof. He is seised of a frank patent for life in land at Shaw, in Overton, and at Phillips-Norton and Welbecke, with remainder to his son, Robert Button, annual value before these troubles, £170. Also old rents in Wilts, Somerset, and Hants, £75; the above being settled by Sir William Button by deed dated 5th August, 19th Car. (with a clause of revocation), in consideration of natural love and affection. He is seised of a freehold for life in the demesne of

Tockenham, remainder to his eldest son, William, then to William's first son, and so on in tail, burdened, however, with a rent charge of £100, being thus settled on the marriage of his said son to Anne, daughter of Sir Henry Rolle, of Steventon, in Devonshire, 16th April, 16 Car. Annual value before the troubles, £400. Other lands at Tockenham, £72 14*s.* 4*d.* He possesses the term of a lease having five years to run of the manors of Alton and Stowell, £214 4*s.* 6*d.* Old rents there, £15 15*s.* 6*d.* He is seised of a freehold during the term of his life in other lands, parcel of his manor of Wraxhall, remainder to his son William as above, annual value £40. His personal estate in cattle, goods, aud household stuff he estimates at £700, and there is £700 owing to him in debts. Fine, at a tenth, £2380. Dated 2nd January, 1646.

17th October, 1648, Sir William Button petitioned the Lords, desiring to be heard before his ordinance of composition passed the Houses, who thereupon recommended the commissioners at Goldsmith's Hall either to give him the benefit of a review, or, if that might not be, to allow as part of his fine the sum of £300 which the Committee of Wilts had already seized. He complained that, having but a life estate in the greater part of the lands expressed in his "particular," and his own submission being based upon the Articles of Oxford, the benefit whereof he was entitled to enjoy, he had nevertheless been assessed in two years' value for the demesnes and six years' value for the old rents, though having no greater estate therein than for life. The moiety he had already paid, and secured the remainder according to the rules in force. The appeal seems to have been unheeded. At least I have met with no subsequent document. Sir William Button's house of West Tockenham Court (says Canon Jackson's account) was twice stripped. In June, 1643, Sir Edward Hungerford made a foray, and carried off three hundred and eighty sheep, sixty-nine beasts, one hundred and sixty [pounds ?] weight of wool, besides the beds and hangings from the rooms, and the pewter and brass from the kitchen—total value, £767. In the following June, 1644, a party of horse from Malmesbury garrison repeated the invasion, making spoil of four hundred and forty sheep, fifty beasts, sixty-two mares and foals;

and, from the house itself, damask curtains, scarlet cloth, silver plate, one fair gridiron, one hundred cheeses, and all the butter, together with the apparatus for making it, out of the dairy—total value, £526 6*s*. On the 22nd November, same year, Sir Edmund Fowell, president of the Committee of Sequestrations, was constituted "tenant to the State" for Sir William Button's lands at Tockenham, paying £320 a year. Sir William appears afterwards to have lived at his manor of Shaw, near Overton; and in 1646 was fined £2380 for delinquency. He died in 1654. He had been educated at Exeter College; and attended Sir Arthur Hopton in his embassy through France and Spain. His hospitality is said to have been exemplary to poor scholars, poor ministers, and cavaliers. *Aubrey and Jackson*, 190. The acts of plunder recorded in the above document, which is evidently a private family memorial, are quite within the range of credibility, but they form no part of Sir William's plea for clemency when exhibiting his "particular" before the London Commissioners.

This family claimed descent from Sir Walter Button, or Bytton, a knight who flourished in the reign of Henry III. Sir William Button of the Civil War period, in conversation with Aubrey, the antiquary, once informed him that their ancestors had held Tockenham four hundred years. The lease of this inheritance expiring in 1652, it fell to the Earl of Pembroke. This Sir William, who had been created a baronet by James I. in 1621, married Ruth, daughter of Walter Dunch, of Avebury, Esq., by whom he had seven children. Three of his sons, viz., William, Robert, and John, successively inherited the baronetcy; but dying without issue the title became extinct in 1712. Their sister Mary, married to Clement Walker, Esq., of Charterhouse Leadon, in Somersetshire, Usher of the Exchequer, came in modern times to be represented by George Heneage Walker-Heneage, of Compton Basset, in Wilts, and M.P. for Devizes. Sir William, the compounder, died in 1655, and was buried in a vault which he had caused to be constructed in the north aisle of North Wraxhall Church; where also lie his son William, aforesaid, and William's wife, Dame Anne (Rolle) Button. In 1667 Sir Robert Button sold the manor of North Wraxhall,

advowson excepted, to William Grove, of Broadchalk. It now belongs to the Methuen family.

Robert Bynge, of All Cannings, D.D. He left his habitation, repaired to the King's quarters, and adhered to the forces raised against the Parliament. He is seised during the life of his wife, who holds the same "as jointeress" to a former husband, of and in lands and messuages at Beaconsfield, in Buckinghamshire, of the yearly value before the war of £35. Fine, at a third, £87 10*s*. Dated 16th May, 1649. Dr. Byng's wife was the daughter of John St. Loe, of Broadchalk, by Elizabeth, the daughter of Lawrence Hyde, of Hatch, Esq.

Robert Chandler, of Wilton, gent. The father of this compounder, namely, Richard Chandler, the Rector of St. Mary's, in Wilton, was a presbyterian in principle and a friend to the Parliament's cause. His gift of £10 to the Wilts Committee is recorded in their day book 16th May, 1645. But shortly after this we find him in trouble, as testified by the following entry:—

"19 Nov. Robert Chandler, son of Mr. Chandler, the minister of Wilton, hath been before us for his delinquency, and subscribed the sum of £40 to be paid in ten days. He hath also taken the Negative Oath."

This young man greatly distressed his father by quitting his studies at Christ Church, Oxford, to join the Royal standard. He served under Lord Hertford till the fiercely-contested fight at Lansdowne, in 1643, which seems to have amply satisfied his martial appetite, for from that date he sought the shelter of his father's roof. But he was not to escape the scrutiny of the local sequestrators, when, at the conclusion of the first war, the Falstone Committee took his case in hand. As he had no estate of his own, and as he was able by way of palliation to exhibit credentials of having taken the Covenant in the presence of the minister of St. Saviour's, Southwark, and also the Negative Oath, some of his Salisbury neighbours came to his aid, to wit, Humphrey Ditton, John Redes, and Robert Good, who, by means of a representation in his favour, induced the London Committee to accept £50 from his father as a quietus; allowing, apparently, for the £40 already paid.

George Lord Chandos, of Sudeley Castle, took the oaths and delivered himself up to Lord Grey, Speaker *pro tem.* of the House of Lords, in April, 1644. His estates lay principally in Gloucestershire. In Wilts he was seised in the manor of Pirton, valued at £105 per annum. His fine, at a tenth, was estimated at £4976, but an attempt was made to lay it at a third, thus raising it to £12,440, a scheme which his lordship had the good fortune to upset. He came in, he says, within a month after the Declaration of the 1st of March, 1644, and the Committee of Gloucestershire acknowledged that had they not been bound by rules they would have discharged the petitioner from paying anything; but considering themselves responsible, they concluded his fine at a tenth, as agreeable to the rules of the Propositions applied to those coming in after and not having the benefit of the said Declaration. To this Lord Chandos submitted, and having paid down a moiety and entered into a bond for the rest, the sequestration was discharged from his estate. Now, the rule of the propositions for paying a third, he contended, was applicable only to such members of either House as rendered not themselves before the last day of October, 1644, whereas he had come in long before the first of that month; he therefore desired the justice of the Committee, &c. His fine was settled at the lower figure; and the Parliament moreover voted that he should receive compensation for the destruction of his castle at Sudeley, and that £1000 of his fine should be respited till the House had satisfaction concerning the same; to which end the Committee of State were directed to make an estimate of the damage.

John Chappel, of Earnham, in the county of Lincoln, clerk, M.A. His delinquency was shown by his having left his dwelling-place, and gone to live in Newark while it was a King's garrison. On his submission to the Parliament, at the conclusion of the first war, he took the Covenant and also the National Oath on the 23rd July, 1646. Touching his estate in Wilts it appeared that John Penruddocke, Esq., and William Smegergill were trustees for the use of him, John Chappel, to hold during the life of his wife, Elizabeth, and of his two sons, John and Edward, of and in lands and tenements in the towns and fields of Coombe and West Harnham, both

in Wilts, being parcel of the prebend there, demised by the said prebend to hold under the rent of £32 3*s.* 4*d.* Yearly annual value before the troubles, £167 16*s.* 8*d.* Out of which he presents a claim of £40 a year paid to a curate. Fine, £100, because he came in before the issue of the Propositions. Dated 6th July, 1649. Mr. Chappel not only had a son a captain in the Royal army, but he had himself served in a military capacity.

Henry Clarke, of Enford, Esq., second son of Sir Henry Clarke, Knight. Having admitted in his petition that he was in arms against the Parliament, he goes on to observe that he had never been sequestered nor judicially impeached, but doubting that he might be considered liable for something said or done by him in relation to the second war (that of 1646), he desires to compound. His petition is dated 4th May, 1649.

Upon his marriage with Isabella Warwick, and upon the securing of a thousand pounds by Philip Warwick, esq., to be afterwards paid by the compounder to his father, and which was subsequently secured by himself as soon as he came of age, 6th September, 1642, his father, by deed dated 7th June, 1639, settled the lands hereafter mentioned, in manner following:—one moiety to the use of himself, the said Sir Henry Clarke, for his life, remainder to the compounder and his right heirs by his wife Isabella, remainder to the heirs of Edward, third son of Henry; and the other moiety upon the said Sir Henry Clarke during the joint lives of himself and the compounder, for the use, after their lives, of Isabella herself and the heirs of her body. The estate in question consisted of the manor of Enford, with messuages, lands, and tenements there, worth in demesnes, £177 a year, and in old rents, £6 15*s.* a year. The only personal property he acknowledged, was a gelding and wearing apparel to the value of £20. The fine was declared at £98 10*s.*, but he appears in the following year to have paid £80 more.

Sir Henry Compton, of Brambletye, in Sussex, Knight of the Bath, was reported as a recusant (Romanist) not in arms, though he declares in his petition that he took the Covenant before the war broke out. He is seised in Wilts of and in the manors of Plaitford,

Grimstead, and Moor Overton, with their demesnes and tenements, worth £173 9*s.* 2*d.* per annum; old rents belonging thereto, £22; dry freehold rents, do., £12. His fine was at first declared at £5134 16*s.* 7*d.*, but on his settling ministers in four rectories, it was reduced to £1459 16*s.* 7*d.* See further in the Falstone day book, under date 3rd December, 1645.

Francis, Lord Cottington, of Fonthill, was the fourth son of Philip Cottington, of Godmanstone, in Somerset, Esq. Having held the offices of Clerk of the Council in the reign of King James and Secretary to Prince Charles, he was created a baronet in 1623, and after Charles's accession became Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer, and eventually Lord Treasurer and Master of the Wards. For some years he was ambassador at the Court of Madrid, where he acquired an attachment for the country, and perhaps also a touch of Spanish manners, for during the wars which followed he was frequently satirised as "Cottington the Spaniard" and "Don Diego Cottington." The able sketch of his character in Lord Clarendon's History exhibits that combination of stateliness and drollery which sufficiently accounts for the above sobriquet. On his return from Spain he was elevated to the peerage in 1631 as Lord Cottington, Baron of Hanworth, in Middlesex. It is hardly necessary to say that throughout the war he was Charles's unflinching adherent, or rather, perhaps, a steady hater of the Republicans, for he was too old to have wantonly courted the collision, and was hardly capable of a generous enthusiasm in any man's behalf. After the King's death he went into exile with the young Prince, and in 1653 died at Valladolid, in Spain, having outlived all his children, whereby his title expired, and Fonthill with other estates passed to his nephew, Charles Cottington, Esq. In 1716 this nephew, or his son, was nominated a peer with the title of Baron Cottington, of Fonthill, by James Stuart, known as the elder Pretender, but the next representative died, *s.p.*, in 1758; previously to which he had, as is supposed, alienated Fonthill to William Beckford, the London alderman. The lady of the first Lord Cottington was Anne, daughter of Sir William Meredith, Knight. Fonthill had been in possession of the Mervins ever since

1471, when the previous proprietor, Lord Wenlock, was slain at Tewkesbury fight. About 1633, which was soon after the execution at Salisbury of the Earl of Castlehaven for adultery, his son and heir, James Mervin, commonly known as Lord Awdley, alienated the family estates, for what consideration cannot now be known, to Sir Francis (afterwards Lord) Cottington. Whatever actually passed between the covenanting parties, it is notorious that Lord Awdley some years afterwards sought to cancel the transaction, and the attention of the House of Lords was at intervals occupied with the affair for more than half-a-year. First, there was the petition in 1640 of James Lord Awdley, Earl of Castlehaven, praying that he might be restored to the manor of Fonthill, Hatch, and other lands in Wilts, with damages. Two months later he lodges a complaint that someone had stolen ("defaced" in the margin) from Fonthill Church the sepulchral monument of his mother, and obtains an order directing the Bishop of Sarum to enquire and make report. Then, in order to ground his action on a two-fold basis, he offers to assign errors in the attainder of his late father. This move was promptly set aside as reflecting on the Crown; and in June, 1641, it was resolved that Lord Cottington having fully established the integrity of his bargain, this cause be dismissed out of the House. *Lords' Journals,* iv., 279.

Subsequently another claimant to a portion of the Fonthill estate appeared in the person of James Risley, on the following plea. Upon the attainder of the above Mervin Lord Awdley, Earl of Castlehaven, Fonthill Farm, having escheated to Richard, Bishop of Winchester, had by that prelate been leased to James Risley aforesaid, and in 1648 he was carrying on a suit for the same at the Salisbury spring assizes. But this and all other obstructions, it is presumed were silenced by the Parliaments' Order in September, 1646, to sell all the Cottington estates; and three years later the same authority conferred them, in their entirety, as a gift on John Bradshaw, who had sat as president of the court which condemned the King.

Outline of an Act passed 15th August, 1649, for granting unto the Lord President Bradshaw, of the Council of State, £2000 a

year out of the estates of Francis Lord Cottington and Ulick Earl of St. Albans :—

"Be it enacted that he be actually possessed and seised of the manors of Hanworth and Feltham, in the county of Middlesex, late the inheritance of Francis Lord Cottington; the manors of Fonthill, *alias* Nether-Fonthill, Fonthill-Gifford, Fonthill-Charter-house, Fonthill Delawarre, East Hatch, Week, and Fernhill, all in Wilts; the advowson of the Church of Fonthill; and the enclosed parks, lands, woods, and hereditaments either in Wilts of Ashellsdown; the manor of Bluberry, in Berks, Freemantle Park, in Hants; Brewham and Brewcombe Walk and Lodge, in Frome Selwood, lately divided from Selwood Forest. Also the manors of Timberwood and Raynhurst, in Kent, with the tenements in Eastchalk and Westchalk there. Somerhill Park, at Tunbridge (late the inheritance of Ulick Earl of St. Alban's, a papist now in arms in Ireland). To have and to hold in as ample and beneficial a manner as the said Lord Cottington, Ulick Earl of St. Albans, or any person or persons in trust for either of them, enjoyed or might have enjoyed the same before their respective delinquencies."

We have now to picture to ourselves the ex-President seeking to recruit his broken health by perambulating the beautiful domain of which he had become the owner. He was at Fonthill when the news reached him of Richard Cromwell's deposition, and of the restoration of the Long Parliament; and, anxious to take part in the revival of his beloved Commonwealth, he hastened to London, where in a few weeks he expired, in November, 1659.

Edward Cresset, of Marlborough, Esq., M.A., of Oriel College, Oxford, and a practiser of physic. As a prominent Royalist he compounded at an early date for "delinquency" with the county committee, to what amount uncertain, but he escaped the ordeal of Goldsmith's Hall. His epitaph in St. Peter's, which describes him as a most affectionate son of the Church of England, states that he had bequeathed £160 for the equal and perpetual benefit of the ministers of the two Churches of St. Peter and St. Mary, so long as they should continue as then by law established, but when otherwise, then to go to the almshouse in the Marsh. He died in 1693, at the age of a hundred and seven years.

Thomas Lord Cromwell, Baron of Ockham, in Surrey, petitioned the Peers in November, 1646 :—

"Shewing, that whereas your petitioner, being a peer of this realm, ought by the laws of the land and the undoubted customs of the kingdom to have his

person freed from arrests or restraint upon any civil actions or attachments—Yet Thomas Shergold, of Hindon, in Wilts, gent., did confederate with the Sheriff of Middlesex and with Daniel Marwood and Thomas Gardiner, of Sarum, and put an open affront on him by arresting him and carrying him prisoner to the undersheriff then sitting in Westminster Hall. And your petitioner having sold a small estate which he had in Wiltshire in order to pay his composition at Goldsmith's Hall, and deposited the money with Mr. Robert Gall, a London merchant, one William Moyle, your petitioner's late servant, taking encouragement by Shergold's example, hath attached the said money in Gall's hand, and goes about to condemn it in the sheriff's court. Your petitioner, therefore, prays that such reparation may be made him and such punishment inflicted on the offenders as your wisdoms may deem agreeable to justice and honour."

No further notice occurs.

Gregory Cromwell, Baron Cromwell of Ockham, the only son of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex (Henry the Eighth's minister), married Elizabeth Seymour, of Wolfhall, sister of Queen Jane Seymour, in whose posterity the title of Lord Cromwell remained for several generations. This accounts for estates in Wilts being held by the Lord Cromwell of the Civil War era, such as Countess Farm, near Amesbury, and others. They are referred to in the Falstone day book, 3rd October, 1645, and 1st April, 1646.

The following letter, written in 1646, in behalf of Thomas Lord Cromwell, by his kinsman, Oliver Cromwell, was addressed to Robert Jenner, M.P. for Cricklade, as a member of the Goldsmith's Hall Committee. From a subsequent letter of Cromwell's to Jenner, and to John Ashe, the Member for Westbury, it would almost seem that these two Wiltshire gentlemen were the Duumviri of the Court of Sequestrations. The letter here following has never yet been published.

The Lieutenant-General Oliver Cromwell, "To my loving friend Mr. Jenner, at Goldsmith's Hall. 29th October, 1646.

"Sir, My lord Cromwell upon the putting in of his 'particular' into Goldsmith's Hall, knowing what the whole value of his estate amounted unto yearly, gave it in at £470 in general; which was the true value of the whole lying in several counties. But not being so perfect in the particular values of the several parcels of his estate, having trusted it constantly to the managing of others, did give in his lands in Staffordshire, Derbyshire, and Cheshire at £350 per annum, whereas the true value is but £255, and his lands in Wiltshire but £120, whereas the true value is £215 per annum, both amounting to the said sum of £470, for which he compounded. My Lord desires that he may have liberty to set the several

values upon his several parcels of land, all amounting to the said sum of £470, and that he may have his letters to the several counties accordingly. What favour you shall shew my Lord Cromwell herein you shall oblige.

"Your very loving friend,

"Oliver Cromwell."

Mr. Ashe endorses Cromwell's letter thus:—"If it appears that there be such a mistake as is here alledged, let it be amended as is desired. John Ashe."

Henry Danvers Earl of Danby, a native of Dauntesey, in Wilts, where also he lies buried, was born in 1573, and lived to see the breaking out of the Civil War, dying in January, 1643; described as a nobleman "of a magnificent and munifical spirit," and one of the most eminent of the Elizabethan statesmen. He commenced public life in a military capacity in the Low Countries and in France, afterwards served the Queen in Ireland, and at the age of twenty-five was said by the Earl of Nottingham to be the best sea-captain in England. James I. created him Baron of Dauntesey, and Charles I. elevated him to the earldom of Danby. His income latterly was supposed to be nearly £12,000 a year, equivalent to more than £60,000 in modern money (?). His portrait by Vandyke, formerly in Lord Orford's collection, now belongs to W. H. H. Hartley, of Lye Grove.

Earl Danby died before Parliamentary sequestrators sat in judgment; but eventually Acton Drake, his executor, had to exhibit a "Particular" of the estate, and a nominal fine of £21,597 was declared; but the claims of his brother, Sir John Danvers the regicide, and of his sister, Lady Katharine Gargrave, having also to be investigated and adjusted, nothing positive can be affirmed. It will only be necessary in this place to state that the Earl by his last will had nominated as heir to the bulk of his vast fortune his nephew, Henry Danvers, son of Sir John Danvers by his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Ambrose Dauntesey, of West Lavington, of which more hereafter. Great part of the Earl's estate lay in Oxfordshire. In Wiltshire he held the manors of Rushall, Radborne *cum* Cowfield, part of Bradenstock and Clack, the manors of Whitchurch *cum* Milbourn, and of Lea and Cleverton, parcel of the

were not long in exchanging civilities with him. As the war advanced he found it necessary to quit Wiltshire and retreat to his Chelsea home, and there he remained till his death in 1655, the second year of the Protectorate. He had married, too, in his seventy-seventh year, only a few days before the King's execution, a third wife, Grace Hewes, by whom he had a son, John, But the most interesting event connected with this closing episode of his life was his alliance with Dr. Thomas Fuller, the Royalist divine and eminent ecclesiastic historian; just showing how much the sentiment of good neighbourhood and mutual esteem could in some instances survive the rival factions of the day. It may seem strange that the Doctor should close such a prominent literary and warlike career as he had led by accepting the position of domestic chaplain to a Regicide; but Fuller was eminently a philosopher of the class who adopt the French maxim, "Fully to know all is to pardon all." Here, at Chelsea, he might be heard from time to time delivering sermons commemorative of domestic events in his patron's family; and we can hardly doubt that it must have been a favourite entertainment for strollers of the Pepys stamp to paddle up the river on Sunday mornings to see how the Royalist Doctor would construct his phraseology on these occasions, and have a look at the old Regicide himself, enthroned in the manorial pew with his third youthful wife. This state of things lasted till the eve of the Restoration. Had Sir John Danvers survived that crisis he would no doubt have shared with his associates the tragic penalty of Tyburn. This he escaped, but his person was regarded as "attaint," and his possessions were to a great extent confiscated.

Brief notice, in conclusion, must now be taken of the three children by his second wife. Of these, Elizabeth married the notorious Robert Wright, *alias* Villiers, *alias* Danvers, who levied a fine to be excused taking the title of Viscount Purbeck, and assumed the maiden name of his wife. After her husband's death she used the title of Viscountess Purbeck, and her son attempted to substantiate his claim, but without success. The case is reported in Sir Harris Nicholas' *Adulterine Bastardy*. Sir John's other daughter, Anne, was in June, 1655, married at Lavington to Sir Henry Lee, of

Ditchley, Oxon., Bart., before William Yorke, Esq., one of the justices of peace for Wilts. This was in accordance with the marriage law just then in force, but the parties deemed it prudent to renew the contract in the orthodox form on reaching their Oxfordshire home. To this lady her brother Henry, who died just before his father, had just bequeathed the great estate which he derived from his uncle, Earl Danby. What he thus left to his sister Anne would not legitimately be affected by that father's attainder, seeing it had come direct to himself from his uncle. Apprehensions, nevertheless, as to the possible fate of sundry of the estates issued in the application in 1661 for a Crown grant conveying them to Henry Hyde, Lord Cornbury, and others, who thus became trustees to carry out young Henry's intentions. This applied to sundry manors in Wilts, already recited, besides property in Northamptonshire and at Chelsea. Some of these eventually were divided between Lady Lee's two sons-in-law, James, first Earl of Abingdon, and Thomas, fifth Lord Wharton. Sir John Danvers's West Lavington estate, which he obtained with his second wife, Elizabeth Dauntesey, aforesaid, appears also to have escaped confiscation, and to have been shared between his two daughters, Viscountess Purbeck and Lady Lee. But the Dauntsey estate was entirely lost, being granted in 1662 to James Duke of York, afterwards James II.

There are three Danvers portraits at Witham Abbey in Berks, the seat of the Earl of Abingdon, naturally attractive by the names they bear, but requiring a word or two of caution. The first to be noticed is that of Sir John Danvers the regicide. This, certainly, is a misnomer. Neither features, dress, nor apparent age, permit us for a moment to accept it as his likeness. Neither can it be the portrait of his son, John Danvers, Esq., if that son bore the slightest resemblance to his father. The engraved print representing Sir John Danvers in youth, though it hardly sustains the reputation for manly beauty with which his friend, John Aubrey, credits him, has not a line in common with the Witham portrait. This latter is the effigy of a middle-aged man of vulgar type, crowned with a heavy peruke, and dressed in the costume of Charles the Second's time—belonging, in fact, to a period when Sir John

would have been a hundred years old. The next portrait to be noticed is called Lady Danvers; certainly not the mother of Lady Anne Lee; the style of dress, which, like the above, is that of Charles the Second's Court, quite forbids this assumption; but it may creditably pass for Sir John's third wife, who we know long survived him. The third portrait is that of Lady Anne Lee herself, Sir John Danvers's daughter and the mother of the first Countess of Abingdon, an innocent-looking young creature in Restoration costume, and painted, we may presume, not long after her marriage with Sir Henry Lee. This picture may be accepted without hesitation. The marble memorials of Henry and Anne in West Lavington Church complete our list of family portraits; for it cannot now be expected that any credible representation of the old knight himself in his later days, will ever crop up.

The above is but a scanty gathering from a field which the late Rev. Edward Wilton, of Lavington, had crowded with abundance. Born in the neighbouring priory of Edington, his early rambles among the Churches of that district were not long in forming his archæological bias; and in after years, following on the lines of John Aubrey, he made it one of his favourite pursuits to exhaust the annals of the house of Danvers. To analyse the mass of materials thence resulting would involve indefinite expansion. The materials are still extant, but this is not the place to display them. The most instructive parts of Mr. Wilton's utterances were his peripatetic comments on the family history, while traversing and deciphering its local vestiges in company with friends who aspired to share his enthusiasm. Possibly the traditions which he contrived to exhume may yet be formulated into a systematic narrative.

Donations to the Museum, 1887.

A series of small objects, mostly of Roman date, including a curious razor-like knife, with ornamented bronze handle, found near Manton, Wilts. Presented by W. Taylor, Esq.

Two skulls from the long barrow on Oldbury Hill; described by Dr. Thurnam in Memoirs of Anthropological Soc., and by Dr. Garson in the present number of the *Magazine*, p. 295. Presented by Mr. Cunnington, F.G.S.

Also, (obtained by purchase from the workman who found them in digging flints near Tan Hill, on the Beckhampton side of Wansdyke :—)

A molar tooth of rhinoceros—the first instance recorded of the finding of remains of this animal in the thin superficial layer of splintered flints on the chalk hills.

A specimen of *socketed looped bronze* spear-head—of the form figured by Dean Merewether in the Salisbury volume of Archæological Institute (which, also, was found at Beckhampton). It is the same, too, as the specimen found near Stonehenge and figured in vol. xxi., p. 262, fig. 5, *Wiltshire Magazine.*

An iron socketed spear-head, 6in. in length.

A square iron awl, pointed at both ends, 3in. in length.

Horse-shoe of old form.

Iron spiked knife.

Some fine specimens of "Cycadeoidea Microphylla," from Portland Beds, Swindon, Wilts. Presented by the Rev. H. G. Tomkins, in memory of his late father, Charles Tomkins, Esq., M.D., of Devizes.

An interesting collection of skulls and other bones, obtained from Bowles' Barrow. Presented by Lord Heytesbury.

A copy of the Stourton Registers from 1570 to 1800. Presented by the Editor, (the Rev. J. H. Ellis, Rector of Stourton).

END OF VOL. XXIII.

H. F. BULL, Printer and Publisher, 4, Saint John Street, Devizes.

Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Society, from the 1st January to 31st December, 1886, both days inclusive.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

DR.

1886.	RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Jan. 1st.	To balance brought from last account	99	3	6
Dec. 31st.	To Cash, Entrance Fees and Annual Subscriptions received from Members during the year 164 17 0			
	Transfer from Life Membership Fund 5 4 11			
		170	1	11
	Cash received for Sale of Magazines ...	20	8	5
	Ditto ditto for "Jackson's Aubrey" ...	5	0	0
	Ditto ditto for "Smith's North Wilts"	52	10	0
	Ditto ditto for Mr. W. Cunnington's pamphlets	0	5	2
	Ditto ditto for Admission to the Museum	4	0	1
	Ditto Subscriptions towards purchase of "Sloper" Collection.....	66	13	0
		£418	2	1

CR.

1886.	DISBURSEMENTS.	£	s.	d.
Dec. 31st.	By Cash, sundry Payments, including Postage, Carriage, and Miscellaneous Expenses.....	18	17	0
	Ditto Printing and Stationery	9	5	11
	Printing and Engraving, &c., for Magazine No. 67 ... 44 14 9			
	Ditto ditto No. 68 ... 61 7 9			
		106	2	6
	Miscellaneous Expenses at Museum 25 18 3			
	Attendance at ditto 23 17 0			
	Insurance 4 19 4			
	Land and Property Tax 2 13 6			
		57	8	1
	Paid for "Sloper" Collection 46 0 0			
	Expenses 1 0 0			
		47	0	0
	Commission, &c.	22	12	3
	Balance	156	16	4
		£418	2	1

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

DR.

1886.		£	s.	d.
Jan. 1st.	To balance brought from last account ...	51	0	6
Dec. 31st.	Bank interest	1	8	6
		£52	9	0

CR.

1886.		£	s.	d.
Dec. 31st.	By one-tenth to General Income Account	5	4	11
	Balance	47	4	1
		£52	9	0

Audited and found correct,
16th August, 1887.

G. S. A. WAYLEN, *Auditor.*

WILLIAM NOTT,
Financial Secretary.

Just Published, by the Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society, One Volume, Atlas 4to, 248 pp., 17 large Maps, and 110 Woodcuts, extra cloth.

SECOND EDITION OF

The BRITISH and ROMAN ANTIQUITIES of the NORTH WILTSHIRE DOWNS,

In a Hundred Square Miles round Abury:

BY THE

REV. ALFRED CHARLES SMITH, M.A.,
Rector of Yatesbury, Wilts, Hon. Sec. of the Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society; Author of "The Attractions of the Nile," "A Spring Tour in Portugal," "A Modern Pilgrimage through Palestine," &c., &c.

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This is a reprint, undertaken by the Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society, in consequence of more than one-third of the first edition having been destroyed at the binders' in the great fire in Paternoster Row in 1883.

The work can be obtained from the Financial Secretary of the Society, Mr. W. Nott, 15, High Street, Devizes; or from the following Booksellers: Mr. H. F. Bull, 4, Saint John Street, Devizes; Messrs Brown, Canal, Salisbury; and Mr. Bernard Quaritch, 15, Piccadilly, London;

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